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"THE ARMS AND QUATERINGS OF SIMON SCROOPE OF DANBY."
(See next page.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

MAY, 1901.

“THE EARLDOM OF WILTES.”



R. JOHN HENRY METCALFE has recently issued by subscription a remarkable work entitled “A Great Historic Peerage: the Earldom of Wiltes,” of which a few copies remain, and may be had from the author (at the Porch House, North Allerton, Yorkshire), price 10s. 6d. The book is very handsomely printed and got up in a plain, white cloth binding, and is illustrated by a plate (printed from the original copper) dated 1698, showing the twenty-eight quarterings of “Simon Scroope of Danby super Yore,” and by a portrait of Sir William de Scrope, Earl of Wiltes, Sovereign Lord of Man and the Isles, K.G., and by an illustration of his seal as Lord of Man. There is also a chart pedigree of the family, and the book is well indexed. The author has, it may be mentioned, some spare prints for disposal of the bookplate above-mentioned.

As a family history of the well-known House of Scrope, and as a biography of the Earl of Wiltes, the book is extremely interesting, and well worth the price at which it has been issued, not the least interesting of the notes being that relating to the well-known armorial controversy between Scrope and Grosvenor. But the chief item in the book—and, frankly, it is the one which appeals most to ourselves—is the dissertation on the hitherto unsuccessful claim of the Scrope family to the Earldom of Wiltes. From the Scrope standpoint the case is argued well and fully, and we

commend the book and the remarks therein to the perusal and attention of all who possess a knowledge of or interest in Peerage law and practice. At the same time—but this is by the way—we recommend the perusal of Sir H. Nicolas's book on the case of the Earldom of Devon, and, more than either, a careful study of the printed evidence and speeches in both these cases. An important point in Peerage law is involved. Both cases rested on premises practically identical, and the two decisions are radically in contradiction.

The point of law is this: Is it possible for a collateral heir to succeed to a Peerage created with a limitation from which the words "of the body" have been omitted either intentionally or by accident? They do not occur in the Patent of the Earldom of Devon nor do they occur in the Earldom of Wiltes. In 1831 the collateral heir was allowed to succeed to the Earldom of Devon; in 1869 the Earldom of Wiltes was denied to Mr. Scrope, also the collateral heir. Which decision was correct?

We are reviewing Mr. Metcalfe's book, so let us see what he has to say upon the unsuccessful claim to the Earldom of Wiltes.

"The claim was laid before the House of Lords in 1859, and was ten years delayed before the decision was given, during which time the greatest of the law lords who heard it, Lords Wensleydale and Cranworth, died, and Lords Westbury and Romilly took no part in it. Its decision, therefore, rested with Lord Chelmsford and a new Scotch law lord, Lord Colonsay. Virtually, the decision was that of Lord Chelmsford, and a very curious decision it was! His Lordship began by admitting that the claimant had 'proved his descent as heir-male general to Sir William Scrope, who by charter in the 21st year of King Richard II. was created Earl of Wiltes, "to have to him and his heirs-male for ever,"' and then proceeded to state succinctly the two questions which had to be decided, viz.: First, whether a patent granting an English peerage to a man and his heirs-male for ever is a valid patent? Second, if it be, whether the Earldom granted to Sir William Scrope was not afterwards determined 'by attainder, or forfeiture, or in some other manner.'

"Now, the former of these two questions had already been decided in the affirmative in 1831, when the famous claim to the Earldom of Devon was heard. Lord Chelmsford admitted this, and yet added, 'But I cannot agree that the determination of one Committee for Privileges must be a binding and conclusive authority upon another.' Thus the deliberate expression of opinion

in the Devon case, after great consideration, by Lord Chancellor Brougham and other learned lords, in accordance with the authority of Lord Coke, and supported by precedents, and acquiesced in by the Crown, was quietly set aside by Lord Chelmsford, who seems to have assumed that, because that opinion was not necessarily conclusive, it was of no consequence at all, and that it might be set at naught without the least pretence of an argument against it!

“Indeed, it would almost seem that Lord Chelmsford had an *animus* against the claim, so much did he go out of his way to oppose it. In spite of the allowance of the Earldoms of Devon and Oxford (De Vere), he decided that the original grant of the Earldom of Wiltes, a grant in the same terms as that of those two peerages, was invalid because the Crown had no power ‘to give to a dignity a descendible quality unknown to the law, and thereby to introduce a new species of inheritance and succession.’ This was a gratuitous assumption on his part, and his mere opinion is hardly enough to outweigh the authority of Lord Coke or the reasoning of Lord Brougham. For fear, however, that the argument from the invalidity of the patent should not be considered strong enough, his Lordship had another string to his bow, viz., *forfeiture*. He admitted that there could have been no forfeiture for TREASON, because the first Earl was put to death while Richard II. was still Sovereign, to whose cause he adhered to ‘the last.’

* * * * *

“‘From the time,’ said Lord Chelmsford, ‘of the death of the Earl to the present claim, not the slightest recognition of the title has ever occurred. The only possible way of accounting for this is the belief of those who would have been entitled to succeed, that no right of succession remained.’

* * * * *

“Mr. Fleming, the claimant’s counsel, often said that if an instance could be found in which Henry IV. actually spoke of Sir William le Scrope as Earl of Wiltes, it would be of the greatest importance. The letter of Henry IV., containing the words the production of which as evidence during the hearing of the Wiltes case would, according to Mr. Fleming, have carried so much weight, was, at the time, not only in a volume of autographs preserved in the Public Record Office, on vellum (see Rymer, viii. 181), but actually in *print* in ‘Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV.,’ edited by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., and published by Longman, Green, and Longman in 1860!

“ ‘*Henri, par la grace de Dieu Roy d’Engleterre et de France, et Seigneur d’Irlande, a nostre treschier Clerc, Johan de Scarle, nostre Chancellor, saluz.*

“ ‘*Come a ce que nous sumes enformez Florimont, jadis Sire de Lesparre, feusse tenuz et obligez a William le Scrop, nadgairs Conte de Wiltshire, qui mort est, en une certeine somme, la quelle feut du tresor de Sire Richard, nadgairs Roy d’Engleterre, nostre darrein predecessour (qui Dieux assoille), baillee a l’avant dit William le Scrop pur ses gages, quant il feut seneschal de Guyene pur nostre dit predecessour. . . .*

“ ‘*Vous mandons que sur ce fatez faire lettres souz nostre Grant Seal en du fourme.*

“ ‘*Donne souz nostre prive seal a Westmonaster, le xvij jour de Mars, l’an de nostre regne primer.’*

“ Translation :

“ ‘*Henry, by the grace of God King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland, to our very dear Clerk, John de Scarle, our Chancellor, greeting.*

“ ‘*As we are informed, Florimont, formerly Lord of Lesparre, was held and bound unto William le Scrope, recently Earl of Wiltshire, now deceased, in a certain sum, the which from the treasury of Lord Richard, recently King of England, our late predecessor (whom God assoil), was assigned to the aforesaid William le Scrope for his wages, when he was Constable of Guienne for our said predecessor. . . .*

“ ‘*We command you that concerning this you cause letters to be written under our Great Seal in due form.*

“ ‘*Given under our privy seal at Westminster, the 17th day of March, the first year of our reign.’*

“ Henry IV. uses the very same word, ‘*nadgairs*’—recently or late—in reference to the Earl of Wiltshire as he does regarding Richard, King of England; and as no one out of Bedlam could then, or now, deny that Richard II. was, both by right and in fact, King of England, it follows that Sir William le Scrope was, even in the opinion of his enemy and murderer, Henry IV., equally, by right and in fact, Earl of Wiltshire.

“ Considering the wording of the decision against the claimant of the Earldom of Wiltes arrived at by the learned Lords Chelmsford and Redesdale, the wording of Henry IV.’s letter is of the greatest consequence, for if their decision means anything, it means that Sir William le Scrope never really was Earl of Wiltshire. In the above letter we have his enemy, the man who beheaded him, actually calling him *Earl of Wiltshire* !

“The decision of Lord Chelmsford gave great dissatisfaction to many peers and eminent lawyers. As Lord Houghton pointed out, it unsettled the titles of several peers whose patents were in the same terms as that of the Earl of Wiltes.

“The following protest was signed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal, the Earl of Gainsborough, the Earl of Abergavenny, the Earl of Denbigh, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Zetland, and the Earl of Feversham; also by Lord Wenlock, Lord Wentworth, Lord Colville of Culrosse, Lord Arundell of Wardour, and Lord Houghton :

“1. Because the resolution of the House is opposed to the decision in the Devon case in 1831, a decision accepted and acted on by the Crown. 2. Because King Richard was in full possession of the royal authority at the time that the dignity of Earl of Wiltes was created. 3. Because the proceedings relied on as affecting the rights of the heirs-male of the Earl of Wiltes were all taken at a time when no lawful or legal government existed in England, and that the subsequent proceedings in the Parliament of Henry IV. had in no manner purported to affect, or could in law affect, the dignity of the Earl of Wiltes.’

“In the discussion which took place in the House of Lords the Duke of Cleveland proposed that the petition of the claimant to the dignity of Earl of Wiltes be referred back to the Committee of Privileges to be reheard. The noble Duke objected to the report of the Committee, on the ground that it contravened the decision in the Devon case in 1831, and that several peers who heard the arguments had not concurred in the judgment.

“‘In the Proceedings on the Wiltes Peerage Claim, Thursday, 1st August, 1867, Lord Redesdale in the Chair, *Mr. Fleming*, Counsel for the Petitioner, said :

“‘I submit to your Lordships that the right now claimed can be questioned only upon one of three grounds. Either that it was not the intention of the Crown to grant the Estate claimed, that the words used do not create that Estate, or that

“‘In the Proceedings on the Wiltes Peerage Claim, Tuesday, 4th May, 1869, Lord Redesdale in the Chair.

Judgment.

“‘*Lord Chelmsford* said :

“‘In considering the patent of creation of the Earldom of Wiltes, I will assume that it is in entire conformity with King Richard’s intentions, and that he had every motive for creating the dignity with the particular limitation assigned to it. The

the Crown had not the power to create that Estate. I apprehend that my Learned Friend will not oppose me upon the latter ground.

“ ‘*Lord Chancellor* (Lord Chelmsford): You may leave out your third ground, may you not ?

“ ‘*Mr. Fleming*: I should be delighted if your Lordships would allow me to do so.

“ ‘*Mr. Attorney-General* (for the Crown): I think the Devon Case is an authority certainly to this extent—probably your Lordship will consider it a conclusive authority—that it was in the power of the Crown to make such a Grant.’

question then presents itself in the simplest and clearest manner whether it is competent to the Crown to give to a dignity a descendible quality unknown to the law, and thereby to introduce a new species of inheritance and succession. The question put in this way seems to answer itself. The Crown can have no such power unless there is something so peculiar in a dignity, so entirely within the province of the Crown to mould at its pleasure, that a limitation void as to every other subject of grant, is good and valid in the creation of a Peerage.’ ”

“ Here we have the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Attorney-General both agreeing, without arguing the point, “*that it was in the power of the Crown to make such a Grant,*” and yet the claim to the Earldom of Wiltes was, after all, disallowed on the ground that the Crown had no such power !”

With the whole of the foregoing we express our unhesitating agreement. If the Devon decision were correct, the Wiltes decision was scandalously and abominably wrong.

BUT—was the Devon decision right? We think not, but that the Wiltes decision was really the true legal interpretation of the same curious remainder which occurs in the two patents.

Mr. Metcalfe says: “There are six instances in which there have been Grants of English Peerages with limitations to Heirs Male—the Earldoms of Oxford, Wiltes, and Devon, and the Baronies of Hoo and Hastings, Richmond Grey, and Egremont.” It is a curious comment on this point that of these six one only—Devon—is in enjoyment. But there is another Earldom created with the same absence in its remainder of the words “*of the body,*” namely, the Earldom of Nottingham, which does not appear to have been mentioned at either the Devon or Wiltes hearing. And yet, to our mind, it finally settles the point, which perhaps may have been

the reason it was not brought forward. Sir Harris Nicolas and Mr. Fleming were both clever advocates.

John Mowbray was created Earl of Nottingham to “himself and his heirs” in 1 Richard II. He died unmarried. His brother Thomas was his heir, and therefore if the Devon decision was correct law, Thomas thereupon succeeded as Earl of Nottingham. As a matter of fact he did nothing of the kind, but five years later than the original patent, under the description of “Thomas Mowbray de Axiholm,” he was *created* Earl of Nottingham, with remainder to himself and the heirs male of his body. That definitely settles the point as to the *intention* of the Crown as to the interpretation to be attached to the remainder in a Peerage when the words “of the body” have been omitted. There is, however, the point as to the effect in law of a *mistake* of the Crown. Does the intention override the mistake, or does the mistake override the intention? All *decisions* (save that of Wiltes)—*e.g.*, Mar, Strange, Devon, Dacre—would seem to show that the Crown, having made a mistake, must accept the results, and any claim to the Earldom of Wiltes, we think, rests on that basis and that alone. It certainly is a strong one, and stronger than many would imagine; for right of Peerage once created cannot subsequently be altered or removed, save by attainder or other Act of Parliament; there is no way of correcting even a manifest mistake. The recent Fife Patent may soon bring this point again into consideration. At the same time, the powers of the Crown have constitutional limitations, *e.g.*, the cases of Buckhurst and Wensleydale.

Certain is it that the Devon and Wiltes decisions are utterly in contradiction one with the other, which is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. There can be no doubt whatever that if they could be again reheard, one or the other of the decisions would most assuredly be altered. Of course, where one needs to pick and choose between two definite decisions, any statement as to the validity of either, or the superiority of one over the other, can be no more than an expression of an opinion. From a strictly abstract point of view, we think the Devon decision technically right and the Wiltes decision technically wrong; but, at the same time, we are confident that if the two were again brought under review, the result would be that the Wiltes decision would be upheld and the Devon one adjudged a mistake. What would be the result? We fancy we are the first to point this out, and a curious result it would be.

If collateral inheritance to a Peerage, save under special and
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specified remainder, be impossible, then the original Earldoms of Devon and Wiltes alike, despite their curious remainders, *are both absolutely extinct, and no subsequent decision of the House of Lords has called, nor can call, them again into being.* The recent Earls of Devon (subsequent to the decision in the Devon case in 1839) have therefore not, as a matter of fact (whatever may have been the general opinion), sat in the House of Lords by virtue of the original Patent of the Earldom, which had lapsed and become absolutely extinct and inoperative. They have sat in pursuance of their writs of Summons. The writs and the consequent sittings have created a new Earldom of Devon. Viscount Courtenay, the successful petitioner, and the "first Earl of Devon by mistake," died without issue, and the Earldom of Devon created by his writs and sittings became extinct at his death. His cousin, "the second Earl of Devon by mistake" (who was really the moving spirit in the petition), received his writ in due course, and took his seat in the House of Lords. Now, a writ and sitting of themselves create and constitute a valid and heritable Peerage. But in the absence of a Patent specifying the limitation and remainder, the Peerage is heritable by the heir-general, and not by the heir male (Strange case, *e.g.*). The heir-general of the second "Earl of Devon by mistake" is not the present Earl of Devon (whose Peerage must in reality be due to still yet another writ in error and the consequent sitting), but the present Viscountess Halifax, who is consequently undoubtedly *suo jure* Countess of Devon—if the law as enunciated and laid down by Lord Chelmsford be correct.

Therefore, either Mr. Scrope, of Danby, is Earl of Wiltes, or else Lady Halifax is Countess of Devon.



THE SHIELD OF EMPIRE.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE suggestion that arms for Wales should be given a place upon the Royal Shield has caused a good deal of attention to be paid to His Majesty's coat-of-arms. The petition of Wales, as a matter of fact, is at once put out of court by the fact that Wales is not a separate or distinct sovereignty, nor has that country ever been recognised as such since it passed by conquest into the possession of the English Crown. The present English Royal Arms—which are not the property of the nation, but the personal arms of the King—stand, not for the three countries, but for the three distinct sovereignties of England, Scotland and Ireland. Those who would wish to withhold acceptance of this premise we would refer to the article upon the subject in the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* for April. The suggestion of Wales, however, brings up the question of the Royal Arms themselves, and it is a fitting opportunity to pause and consider whether the altered circumstances of the present day warrant or demand any alteration in the present shield. The matter will probably, in due course, come up for consideration shortly, and the officers of arms will be asked for their advice and opinion upon the subject. We have reason to believe that the advice they will submit to His Majesty will be that no change should be made, and that the arms should remain as in the last reign.

With the majority of the suggestions, some of which are supremely ridiculous, which have been made we have no sympathy whatever, but the “official” view of any matter is always in favour of no change. This stereotyped attitude of “officialism” would seem to show that outside comment is always salutary; for even if it produces no departure from the previously accepted version, it at any rate may prevent some considerations being overlooked which otherwise might never have been brought under review.

Armory, if it is to have any value, must keep its laws unchanged, must follow established precedents, and the matters which are put forward herein for consideration are submitted not as haphazard suggestions based upon any plea of mere expediency, of sentiment, or of æstheticism, but are deductions from established precedents,

all in strict conformity with the most rigid laws of Armory. The facts at the moment are these: No legislative action is necessary to sanction any change. The whole matter is at the pleasure of the King, such pleasure usually being expressed by Royal Warrant. The Warrant of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria limited its action for herself, her heirs and successors. His Majesty had other arms assigned to him as Prince of Wales before his accession, so that at present the two Warrants exist.

The fact that the Royal Arms we know have been in use for sixty years has so stereotyped their form in the public mind, that one is apt to forget that the Royal Achievement has been changed, somehow or other, in nearly every reign hitherto. In the reign of George III. the Royal Arms were thrice altered. For historical purposes it is advantageous that the arms should alter. One other wide-reaching fact—the creation of the Empire of India, the Dominion of Canada, and of the Commonwealth of Australia, none of which existed at the time of the issue of the last Warrant—*ought now to have at least consideration, and proper consideration this fact has not had up to the present moment.*

The mistake has been made on at least one occasion of advancing no more than the mere undesirability of any change, as an argument against the claims of Wales when put forward a year or two ago in the House of Commons. It is simply one more instance of the shiftless “policy of ‘drift’ by the easiest current” which characterizes so much of the administrative policy of any Government. The claim of Wales should have been there and then properly considered and dismissed on its merits for the given reason of lack of distinct sovereignty. That would have ended the matter once and for all. It was simply pushed on one side, for the inevitable current of affairs to bring it up again after a short interval.

Having been advanced once, the argument apparently is to be used again. But whilst it may have been a sufficient answer for the moment, it is no real answer, and certainly no answer at all to an entirely different set of circumstances—different because, whilst the claim of Wales had neither precedent nor reason in its favour, India, Canada and Australia can each advance a claim, which, judged by past precedents or existing laws of armory, are absolutely unanswerable, and to which the only logically possible negative lies in a point-blank refusal, for which no valid reason whatever could be alleged save “the pleasure of the King.” His Majesty is chary of using that answer. Even whilst the whole matter rests as it

does merely on the dictation of his personal pleasure, there may nevertheless be some advantage gained by the enlightenment of the general public as to the true aspect of the matter.

The first point which demands attention is the escutcheon of Saxony, which whilst Prince of Wales the King bore in pretence upon the differenced Royal Arms assigned to him by Queen Victoria. Should this be continued or discarded? There are some number of precedents for arms—as personal arms—to be borne “over all” upon Sovereign arms of dominion. William III. supplies the only instance amongst the British Sovereigns, but the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and doubtless the present one, the King of Greece, the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria all use personal arms superimposed upon those they bear by right of Sovereign dominion. But the personal arms of the King by inheritance from his father being in reality the same as the arms of a sovereignty which does not belong to him, and the fact that personal arms were never borne upon their arms of sovereignty by the Tudors, Stuarts, or Hanoverians, the balance of precedent in this country is certainly not in favour of the retention by His Majesty of his escutcheon of Saxony, and it is not likely that these will be added to the Royal Arms. England does not care for patent reminders of German “sources of origin.” We prefer to hall-mark our own goods ourselves. Nevertheless, the King may desire to perpetuate the origin of the new Dynasty of which he is first in the line.

There remain, however, the claims of India, Canada, and Australia, and it is foolish to “blink” such claims in the hope that they will “drift” away. Every day that passes simply strengthens them. In official circles the suggestion which meets with most favour, though, be it said, such favour amounts to but little countenancing of any change, is that some one coat-of-arms should be assigned to “the Colonies,” and borne either in the fourth quarter or upon an inescutcheon in pretence. That is open to the objection that it would appear to make the Royal Arms purely territorial, which they are not, and it is open to several other objections. If arms for territory, or even “jurisdiction,” are to be considered, the arms of every county town and territory are at once admitted, for where is the line to be drawn? A map of the world, with the British possessions marked red, would on that ground answer the purpose much better. Canada, at any rate, on its postage-stamps, the delightful and insolently arrogant character of which has escaped general attention, has already anticipated such a proposal.

The Colonies, however, are not all upon the same footing, for the "Crown Colonies" are simply so many appanages of the triple sovereignty contained in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In no sense are they separate sovereignties. The appeal of the Crown Colonies lies merely to Downing Street in all points. The self-governing Colonies are on an utterly different footing. They are separate and distinct sovereignties, owning no allegiance to the British Parliament, taking no laws from her, and paying her no taxes, but having their separate Legislatures, giving their allegiance to the King only, *and their appeal being to the King in Council*. The difference should be borne in mind, for whilst the British nation elect their Parliament, they do not elect the Privy Council, who are nominated by the King. The argument that the self-governing Colonies owe their several Constitutions to the gift thereof by the British Parliament is no disproof, but definite proof, for by those very gifts the British Parliament has given away for good and all the control it formerly had whilst those Colonies remained appanages and Colonies of this country. A man may give away a house, but having given it, he can no longer claim to exercise control over its conduct.

In reality, India, Canada, and Australia have now ceased to be Colonies even in name. They are separate sovereignties, in name and fact, as has been recently ably argued from another standpoint by a Mr. Harold Parsons in the public press. The reservation of their Foreign affairs to the English Crown simply erects that Crown into an Imperial one, having Imperial, but not kingly jurisdiction. The sovereignty of India, which gives the King his title of Emperor of India, gives him a rank and precedence amongst Sovereigns which for his Kingdom of England is not at present recognised. Bearing in mind that the Royal Arms are the arms of the King, and not those of the nation, it is from the armorial point of view ludicrous to the point of utter absurdity that arms for the Empire of India do not appear *upon the escutcheon of the Emperor*. Astounding as it may seem, there really are none such in existence. When Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, it was stipulated that the Imperial title should not be used in this country, which of course at once accounts for the fact that no change was made in the Royal Arms for use over here. But it was an astonishing lack of duty on somebody's part that no arms were assigned to be borne in India for the Empire. That the English Royal Arms were used as Imperial Arms, and that hardly any, if, indeed, any at all, really know what those Royal Arms stand for, does not make the matter

right, but simply explains the gross ignorance or culpable official negligence up to the present time.

But even in the late Queen's reign the Indian Imperial title gradually slipped into use in this country (it is an apt illustration of the curious method in which the British Constitution has developed and evolved itself), and when it appeared upon the British coins unchallenged the matter was practically settled. His present Majesty was openly *proclaimed in this country* Emperor of India, and the recognition has been finally, and fully, and irrevocably made. Be it also noted by the way that he was not proclaimed as either King or Prince of Wales here or in Wales, which proves there is no separate sovereignty of Wales; but he *was* proclaimed in each Colony "Supreme Lord" of that Colony, which certainly would seem to indicate a separate sovereignty of some kind, limited, indeed, though it might be.

By the precedent, therefore, of the arms of Hanover, and of the Imperial German and the Austrian achievements, the arms of the Empire of India ought to appear upon the King's shield. The proper place and manner for India's representation is upon a shield of pretence surmounted by an Imperial Crown. What those arms for India should be it is not for us herein to argue. We are only concerned to endeavour to demonstrate a matter of right and wrong. For whilst the King of England is proclaimed in this country as Emperor of India, whilst some of his proclamations are issued in his Imperial title, and whilst he obtains international precedence as an Emperor, it is ridiculous that no arms exist for that Indian Empire. To call such arms into being merely requires a warrant from His Majesty, which would at any moment in the past have been forthcoming, and doubtless would be now if those whose duty it is to have asked for it had only put the matter into train. The existence of arms for India is a necessity outside and beyond the question of their addition to the arms of the King.

Canada and Australia have not theoretically quite the same importance that India has, inasmuch as the two former make no difference to either the style or precedence of the King. Nevertheless, as separate sovereignties they should, according to precedents, appear upon the King's shield. The point is, how? Whilst it would be possible to use six quarters instead of the present four, arranged either 3 and 3 or 2, 2, and 2, there is still a third way, which is yet better, viz., the placing of three shields *accollée*, all within the grasp of the lion and the unicorn, England (with India in pretence) in the centre, Canada to the dexter, and Australia to

the sinister. This seems to us the best suggestion. But if the change be made, it should be done with the express provision and declaration that it was the King's complete coat of arms to represent his various sovereignties, both Kingly and Imperial. But it might also be enacted for purely local purposes: (1) Within the United Kingdom that the central shield only should be used as at present (save, perhaps, for the escutcheon of India); (2) within the Dominion of Canada that the English Arms should be placed on the dexter side, *accollée* with the arms of Canada, both supported by the lion and the unicorn; (3) within the Commonwealth of Australia that the English Arms should be similarly placed on the dexter side *accollée* with, on the sinister side, the arms of Australia, which, by the way, have yet to be granted.

This, to a certain extent, is preferential treatment for England; but whilst Australia gives us nothing, save by her own caprice and pleasure, in return for which she could ask that her arms be imposed for local matters upon us, we certainly give her the use of and the call upon our army and our navy and we control her foreign relations. Canada is similarly circumstanced.

Then comes the question of the Empire as an Empire and its armorial representation. Is the "British Empire" a true Empire in fact and actuality, or is the phrase but a name, a colloquial and journalese creation of Jingoism? The point has been often argued—the argument is as old as the reign of Henry VIII.—and inevitably brings up many points of constitutional law beyond the limits of this Magazine to discuss.

But the answer must infallibly be that, judged by any standard of comparison with acknowledged Empires of the past or with acknowledged Empires of the present, there can be no doubt that the British Empire must be admitted to be of right and in fact an actual Empire. Though we call our Sovereign but a King (and King he is, and only that, in this country) there is no doubt that he really is the over-lord of a wide collection of separate sovereignties, and truly, as such, an Emperor in fact. The fact that the whole of those sovereignties are, with one exception (the Duchy of Cornwall), vested in and held and enjoyed by a single person, and the fact that the administration of the Empire is muddled up with the administration of the United Kingdom, have together blinded us to the Imperial over-lordship and the Imperial Sovereignty of that one person, by virtue of which he controls and administers—above and beyond the local rights and interests of his local sovereignties—an Imperial policy, an Imperial navy, and an Imperial army.

Probably I shall be told that the army and the navy are not Imperial, but the local army and navy of the United Kingdom. But are they? Does England pay for or support the native Indian or West African troops? Do not the Cape and Australia contribute to our navy? England certainly pays an undue share—a ridiculously disproportionate share—of the cost of both army and navy; but we recruit throughout the Empire, those troops without distinction as to their origin fight the battles of the Empire throughout the Empire, and enforce the Imperial world-wide policy of the Empire. What on earth did it really matter to any inhabitant of the British Isles what happened or did not happen in South Africa until the interests of the Empire led England, the predominant partner in that Empire, to take up the quarrel of the Cape and Natal with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and by so doing throw into the jeopardy of war the prestige of England and of the Empire?

Therefore, how should that Empire of which he is the Supreme Lord be represented upon the shield of the Emperor-King? There is one, and only one, sign of Empire—the eagle. It was known to ancient Byzantine Emperors and the Emperors of Rome, to the Holy Roman Empire; it is the present symbol of the Austrian and the German Empires; it was adopted by the Emperor Napoleon. Two-headed in its early days, from the dimidiation of the eagles of the Eastern and Western Empires, the Imperial eagle so remained till Napoleon created his Empire, and for distinctive purposes designed his peculiar eagle upon a thunderbolt. The German Empire introduced another eagle into the Imperial aviary, and if there is to be the slightest change in the King's Arms to betoken the King's Empire, that change must be in some such manner that an eagle is the principal figure. Our Empire is both East and West of us. Let us adopt the ancient reasoning; then will our eagle be two-headed.

An eagle might be depicted proper, or, argent, gules, sable, azure, vert, or purpure. America has made hers proper. Napoleon's was or, the eagle of Poland was white, Prussia had taken the red eagle and the black, and the black eagle also belongs to the German, Austrian, and Russian Empires. Let us respect the rights of other nations in this a little more than we did in founding the English Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. We have azure, vert, or purpure to choose from. Let the "purple East" decide the point for us, and give to the British shield a double-headed eagle displayed purpure. But we are mistress of the seas, and I would indicate our maritime Empire and dominion by a fesse barry wavy argent and azure across each wing. Imperial eagles

hitherto have been crowned ; let ours be so, but with a naval crown, and in place of the sword, sceptre, and orb of the eagles of Germany, Austria, and Russia, I would place in the claws of the British eagle dexter an anchor, sinister a terrestrial globe. Where should this eagle be placed? If the Empire is really greater than the Kingdom, the eagle must go outside the shield, as will be found the German, Austrian, and Russian eagles. If the Kingdom is greater than the Empire, the eagle must be placed upon an inescutcheon upon the shield. It is a point of constitutional law which I leave to others to decide. Personally, I think the Empire the greater, and would place the eagle behind the shield. But if the Empire is truly subordinate to the United Kingdom, an eagle of Empire in pretence might well stand for the United Imperial Sovereignty, and obviate the necessity of introducing the arms of India, Canada, and Australia.

These may seem startling and radical suggestions, but startling and radical changes have occurred in the Empire since the Warrant of the late Queen Victoria was issued. With regard to the arms of the Colonies, other than the self-governing ones, the example of Russia might well be followed, and for the purposes of record these shields of minor importance might be arranged in the form of a detached border of smaller shields outside the entire Imperial achievement.

The Imperial eagle will provide the designation of the Imperial Order of Knighthood, which circumstances seem to point to at no very distant date.



ROYAL DESCENT OF THE ARNOLDS OF RUGBY.

ELUCIDATED BY LIONEL CRESSWELL,

Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple.

- I.  EDWARD THE FIRST, styled "Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ," born at Westminster June 17, 1239; crowned August 19, 1274; died at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle, July 7, 1307; buried in Westminster Abbey. Surnamed "Longshanks" from his tall stature; also called the "English Justinian" from his attempts to amend the laws of his country, and justly famous as the "Greatest of the Plantagenets." Married,

first, 1254, Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, by whom he had issue; and, secondly, September 8, 1299, Margaret, daughter of Philip III., "Le Hardi," of France, and sister of Philip "le Bel," then in her seventeenth year. Margaret did not long survive her husband, dying at Marlborough Castle February 14, 1317, in her thirty-sixth year. She was buried in the Grey Friars (now Christ Church, Newgate, of which she was the chief founder) before the high altar, her body being wrapped in the conventual robe of the Franciscans. Queen Marguerite is the ancestress of all the English nobility bearing the name of Howard, six distinct branches of which family are still extant: first, the ducal house of Norfolk; secondly, the line of Suffolk and Berkshire; thirdly, the younger line of Suffolk; fourthly, the Carlisle line; fifthly, the Corby line, descended from "Belted Will," grandson of the illustrious Earl of Surrey, beheaded by Henry VIII.; and sixthly, the Effingham line, descended from the Admiral who defeated the Spanish Invincible Armada. The eldest son of this second marriage of Edward I. was—

2. PRINCE THOMAS PLANTAGENET, surnamed "De Brotherton" from his birth at that village, on the banks of the River Wharfe in Yorkshire, on June 1, 1300 (? 1301). Before he had attained his thirteenth year he was advanced by special charter of his half-brother, King Edward II. (at the dying request of their father, Edward I.), dated December 16, 1312, to all the honours which Roger le Bigod, sometime Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, enjoyed as Earl in the County of Norfolk, with all the castles, manors, and lands which Roger Bigod possessed in England, Ireland, and Wales, and which had become vested in the Crown. Some years afterwards, however, the King seized upon the Marshalship in the Court of King's Bench because the Earl of Norfolk failed to substitute some person on his behalf to attend the Justices of that Court upon their journey into Lancashire. But he had a restitution of the high office upon paying a fine of £100. This Prince was repeatedly in the Wars of Scotland *temp.* Edward II. and Edward III., in the latter of which reigns he had a confirmation of the Earldom of Norfolk and the office of Marshal. He married for his first wife Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Haleys, Knt., of Harwich, and by her had issue two daughters. He died in 1338, when the Earldom of Norfolk became extinct. His elder daughter and coheir, who eventually became his sole heiress, was—

3. THE LADY MARGARET PLANTAGENET, created Duchess of

Norfolk for life by King Richard II. on September 29, 1397. Her Grace, then styled Countess of Norfolk, claimed the office of Marshal at the coronation of that monarch, and prayed that she might execute the same by her deputy; but her claim was not allowed, owing to the want of sufficient time to investigate its merits and the prior appointment for the occasion of Henry Lord Percy. This illustrious lady married, first, John, Lord Segrave of Segrave and Mount Sorell, co. Leicester, descendant and successor in the family honours of Stephen de Segrave, who in the time of King John was Constable of the Tower of London, and later succeeded Hubert de Burgh as Justiciary of England. By him she had two daughters. She died in 1399. Lord Segrave died in 1353 at the early age of thirty-eight, having taken an active part during his short career in the wars of France and Scotland *temp.* Edward III. The second daughter,

4. ELIZABETH SEGRAVE, became the wife of John de Mowbray, fourth Baron Mowbray, son of John, third Baron, by his wife, the Lady Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and granddaughter of Prince Edmund Plantagenet (Crouchback), Earl of Chester and Leicester and King of Sicily and Apulia, and his second wife, Blanche, daughter of Robert, Earl of Artois, third son of Louis VIII., King of France, and widow of Henry, King of Navarre. Their second son and eventual successor,

5. THOMAS DE MOWBRAY, succeeded his brother as sixth Baron Mowbray anno 1379, and was, like him, created Earl of Nottingham by charter dated 1383, and three years afterwards was constituted Earl Marshal by reason of his descent, as shown, from Prince Thomas of Brotherton, and was the first who had the title of Earl prefixed to the office. In 10 Richard II. he participated in the naval victory achieved by Richard, Earl of Arundel, over the French and Spaniards and in the subsequent conquest of the Castle of Brest. In the sixteenth year of the same reign he was made Governor of Calais, and in four years afterwards obtained the King's Charter of confirmation of the office of Earl Marshal of England to the heirs male of his body, and that they by reason of the office should bear a golden truncheon enamelled with black at each end, having at the upper end the King's arms and at the lower their own arms engraven thereon. He stood in such favour that the King, acknowledging his just and hereditary title to bear for his crest a *golden leopard* with a *white label*, which of right belonged to the King's eldest son, did, by Letters Patent, grant to him and his heirs authority to bear the *golden leopard* for his crest, with a *coronet*

of silver about his neck instead of the *label*, and the same year appointed him Justice of Chester and Flintshire for life.

In 18 Richard II. he attended the King into Ireland, but afterwards siding with the parasites who controlled that weak and unfortunate Prince, he not only aided in the destruction of his father-in-law, Richard, Earl of Arundel—being one of the chief persons guarding him to the place of execution, and, according to some, the actual executioner—but he is also accused of being an accomplice in the murder of Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Gloucester, the King's uncle. He was at this time in high esteem with the prevailing party, and obtained a grant of the lands of Lord Arundel and those of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, which had vested in the Crown by forfeiture. These grants bore date September 28, 1396, and the next day he was created Duke of Norfolk (his grandmother Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, being still alive). But this good fortune was not to continue. Henry, Duke of Hereford (afterwards Henry IV.), having accused him of speaking disrespectfully of the King, a challenge ensued and a day was named for the combat, when the lists were set up at Gosford Green, Coventry. The King and Court were present, but just as the combatants were about to engage and the charge had been sounded, Richard interfered, and by advice of his council prohibited the duel, banishing the Duke of Hereford for ten years and the Duke of Norfolk for life, who thereupon going abroad, died at Venice of the pestilence (or, according to Sandford, of grief) in 1400. The Duke, who, along with his other great honours, was Knight of the Garter, married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Strange, of Blackmere, but had no issue; and, secondly, Lady Elizabeth FitzAlan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, sister and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and widow of William de Montacute. Lady Elizabeth herself was of the blood royal by descent from the Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster aforesaid, and wife of Richard FitzAlan. By her the Duke had issue, with others, a daughter,

6. MARGARET DE MOWBRAY, eventual coheir of the Mowbrays, who became the wife of Sir Robert Howard, Knt., and had issue two daughters and an only son,

7. SIR JOHN HOWARD, eminent not only on account of his descent and magnificent fortune, but from the stations of high trust which at different periods devolved upon him. After distinguishing himself very early in life in the French wars of Henry VI., Sir John was constituted by Edward IV. in 1461 Constable of the Castle of

Norwich, appointed Sheriff of the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and granted some of the forfeited manors of James Butler, Earl of Wiltshire, in England, and of Ormonde, in Ireland. In 1468, being Treasurer of the King's Household, Sir John Howard obtained a grant of the whole benefit that should accrue to the King by coinage of money in the City and Tower of London or elsewhere in the realm of England so long as he should continue in that office. In 1470, when he was summoned to Parliament under the title of Lord Howard, he was made Captain-General of all the King's forces at sea for resisting the attempts of the Lancastrians, then rallying under Neville, Earl of Warwick, the Duke of Clarence, and others. In 1471 he was constituted Deputy Governor of Calais and the Marches adjacent, and his summons to Parliament as a Baron continued until he was created Earl Marshal of England and *Duke of Norfolk* June 28, 1483, his son and heir, Thomas Howard, being created Earl of Surrey at the same time. The Duke had been previously invested with the insignia of the order of the Garter. As Earl Marshal, and for the better support of the dignity of the office, he obtained a grant to himself and his heirs for ever of £20 annually, payable half-yearly out of the fee-farm rent of Ipswich. His Grace was subsequently constituted Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine for life, and obtained grants of divers manors and lordships in the counties of Suffolk, Kent, Cambridge, Cornwall, Somerset, and Wilts. But the next year, being with Richard at Bosworth Field, he fell in leading the van of that Prince's army. His Grace was warned by some of his friends to refrain from attending his Sovereign to the field, and the night previous to the battle the famous distich was set upon his gate:

"Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."

By his first wife, Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Molines (a descendant of Roger Pogeys, of Stoke Pogeys), with other issue, the Duke of Norfolk had a daughter,

8. MARGARET HOWARD, who became the wife of Sir John Wyndham, of Crownthorpe and Fellbrigg, co. Norfolk. Sir John was in the Battle of Stoke, anno 1487, against Lambert Simnel and his supporters, and was knighted immediately after the victory. Later, engaging himself in the interests of the House of York, he was found guilty of high treason, and along with Sir James Tyrrell, Lieutenant of Guisnes Castle, beheaded 17 Henry VII. His eldest son,

9. SIR THOMAS WYNDHAM, of Fellbrigg, was a distinguished naval commander, and attended King Henry VIII. as one of the Knights of his Body at the siege of Therouenne and Tournay, etc. He married, first, Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Scrope, Knt., of Upsal, co. York, and by her had, with other issue, a daughter,

10. MARGARET WYNDHAM, who became the wife of Sir Andrew Luttrell, Knt., of Dunster Castle, Somerset. Their daughter,

11. ELIZABETH LUTTRELL, married, first, Richard Mallett, and, secondly, Sir George Speke, Knt., of White Lackington, by whom she had two daughters and one son,

12. SIR GEORGE SPEKE, of White Lackington, who married Philippa, daughter of William Russell. Their eldest son,

13. GEORGE SPEKE, of White Lackington, High Sheriff of Somerset, 1592, married Joan, daughter of Sir John Portman, first Bart., of Orchard Portman, and had, with other issue, a daughter,

14. ELIZABETH SPEKE, married to John Chudleigh, of Ashton, grandson of Sir Richard Chudleigh, Knt., whose case is a leading one among lawyers and was reported by Lord Coke under "The Case of Perpetuities, or Chudleigh Case." John Chudleigh was of a right martial, bold, and adventurous spirit, for, living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the famous actions of Drake, Cavendish, etc., so employed his thoughts that he had a noble emulation in him to equal, if not excel, the bravest heroes and their noble exploits, not on land, where is the least danger, but at sea. He died young in the Straits of Magellan, leaving two sons and two daughters. (Burke's "Extinct Baronetage" erroneously states that Elizabeth Speke died unmarried, but reference to the Harleian Society's Publications, vol. lxvii., 1872, "Visitations of Devon, 1620," makes it clear that she was that daughter of George Speke, of White Lackington, who became the wife of John Chudleigh.) Their elder son,

15. SIR GEORGE CHUDLEIGH, Bart., was created a Baronet by King James I., August 1, 1622. At the time of his father's decease Sir George was a minor of three or four years of age, "but," says an old writer, "by his careful and prudent trustees, and by his own virtuous disposition, he had his youth well educated and his person excellently adorned with all the accomplishments requisite to a fine gentleman; so that, having been abroad for the most exquisite breeding that age could yield, he retired home well improved, and fixed his habitation at his seat Ashton. Here his demeanour was

so courteous and obliging, and withal so discreet and prudent, that he lived in great esteem and reputation among his neighbours, and was looked upon as an ornament to his country." Sir George Chudleigh was elected to the Parliament which met at Westminster in 1640, and at first opposed the Court, but afterward both himself and his son took up arms for the King, and he published a declaration in 1643 in vindication of his doing so. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Strode, Knt. (spelt *Stroud* in the 1620 Visitation signed by George Chudleigh), of Newnham, in the county of Devon, and had issue. Pruce says: "When the royal cause sunk, this family, as well as others, paid dear for their loyalty." Sir George died in 1657. His second son and successor was (John is named as son and heir-apparent, aged fourteen, in the 1620 Visitation),

16. SIR GEORGE CHUDLEIGH, second Bart., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, of Fillegh, in the county of Devon, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Rolle. Hugh Fortescue was a descendant of Sir John Fortescue, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England in 1442, who is said to have been made Lord Chancellor by Henry VI. after that monarch was forced to fly into Scotland. Lord Chief Justice Fortescue was an eminent lawyer and author of the celebrated treatise "*De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*," in which he calls himself "*Cancellarius Angliæ*." He retired after the final overthrow of Henry VI. to his seat at Elvington, where he died at the advanced age of ninety. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Miles Stapleton, a great-great-grandson of John Baliol, and a descendant through the Bardolf and Amory families of Elizabeth de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, seventh Earl of Hertford and third Earl of Gloucester (great-great-grandson of Richard de Clare "*Strongbow*," Earl of Pembroke, and his wife, the Princess Eva, daughter of Dermot, King of Leinster), etc., by his wife, the Princess Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I. and his first wife, Eleanor the Good, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile.

(*To be continued.*)



IRISH FLAG—A CORRECTION.



N my article (for April last) on "The Union Flag," I speak of Ireland's ancient *green* flag with its three crowns. I think my mind at the time was full of "the wearing of the green," and that I also had a lingering impression of having seen such flags actually carried aloft in Ireland. On reading Mr. Fox-Davies' article in the same number on "Wales and the Royal Arms" I noticed my own slip. An ancient flag of Ireland was "*azure, three crowns or*"; I wrote "*vert*" quite inadvertently. It is of interest to note that St. Edmund's Banner was "*azure, three crowns*"; that an old Irish Flag was "*gules, three harps*"; that at Queen Elizabeth's funeral Ireland was represented by "*azure, one harp or*"; and that this flag does the same duty on our present Sovereign's standard.

J. R. C.

The following extract from "The Book of Public Arms" may perhaps be fittingly appended to the foregoing letter.—ED. G. M.

"IRELAND.—*Azure, a harp or, stringed argent. Crest: On a wreath of the colours (or and azure) a tower triple-towered or, from the portal a hart springing argent, attired and unguled, also or.*" (Refer to Great Britain and Ireland.)

At the present time the crest is universally quoted with the hart "springing," and it was so blazoned in the Royal Warrant of King George III. The earliest record in the College of Arms, however, distinctly shows the hart "lodged"; and it is interesting to trace through the different drawings how, through "indifferent drawing," the position of the animal has been altered. The following is taken intact from Burke's "General Armory":

"IRELAND, KINGDOM OF.—*Az. a harp or, stringed ar.* The ancient arms of the kingdom after the invasion of 1172 were, '*Az. three crowns or.*' (These are now the arms of the Province of Munster.—ED.) This was the coat of St. Edmund, and it is possible the Anglo-Norman invaders, who were arrayed under the banners of St. George and St. Edmund, introduced the bearings of the latter saint as the ensigns of their new conquest. When Richard II. created ROBERT DE VERE Earl of Oxford, *Duke of Ireland*, he gave him as a coat of augmentation the arms of Ireland, viz., '*Az., three crowns or.*' Henry VIII. relinquished the old arms for the '*harp*' when he declared himself King of Ireland, from an apprehension, it

is said, that the three crowns might be taken for the triple tiara of the Pope. Since James I. introduced the arms of Ireland among the quarterings of the Royal achievement, the bearing has been 'Azure, a harp or, stringed ar.' From a MS. in the handwriting of Sir William Le Neve, Clarenceux, it appears, on the authority of Sir William Segar, Garter, that 'Ye three crowns are ye antient arms of Ireland, the harp but an ancient badge,' and 'In ye tyme of Edward ye IVth a commission being to enquire the arms of Ireland, it was returned yt ye 3 crownes were the armes.' The same bearing appears on the reverse of ancient Irish coins. Another ancient coat as recorded in Ulster's Office is, Sa., a king sitting on his throne cross-legged, holding in his right hand a lily or. *Crest*: a tower triple-towered or, from the portal a hart springing ar. attired and hooped gold. The badge, as settled at the Union with Great Britain, is the harp ensigned with the Imperial crown. A MS. in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 4814, f. 8, exhibits a banner on either side of the shield, viz., dexter sable, a king enthroned in his chair of state, with a sceptre in his right hand and his left leaning on a cushion all ar.; sinister, gu., a house triple-chimneyed, smoke issuant or, a stag in the port of the first, and a tree on the dexter side of the second."

For the following two paragraphs I am indebted to a small pamphlet published by Mr. John Vinycomb:

"At the accession of King James I. to the English throne, when the change in the Royal Arms was made, Sir William Segar relates that the Earl of Northampton, then Deputy Earl-Marshal, observed that 'he had no affection for the change; that for the adoption of the harp the best reason he could assign was that it resembled Ireland in being such an instrument that it required more cost to keep it in tune than it was worth.'

"Sir Arthur Chichester was reappointed to the government of Ireland as Lord Deputy, July, 1613; it is stated that it was at his instigation the Harp of Ireland was first marshalled with the Arms of the sister kingdoms upon the Irish currency, and in one form or another it has ever since continued to be impressed upon the coin of the realm. Some of the copper coins of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth have, it is said, the three harps for Ireland upon the shield, as if undetermined whether to follow the triple or single representation of the device. A curious old seal of the port of Carrickfergus, dated 1605, has upon the shield three harps of the Brian Boru type."

THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN

(continued).

EXCERPT FROM
THE EDINBURGH GAZETTE
Of TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901, No. 11,272.

Edinburgh, January 25, 1901.

THIS day, in consequence of an Order in Council of the 23rd instant, His Majesty King Edward VII. was proclaimed, between the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon, first at the Market Cross, then at the Gate of the Castle, then in front of His Majesty's Royal Palace of Holyrood House, and lastly at the Pier and Shore of Leith, with the usual solemnities.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, along with the persons and public bodies after mentioned, assembled at the Parliament House at half-past Eleven o'clock a.m., for the purpose of assisting at the ceremony of Proclaiming His Majesty the King. The Judges, Magistrates, and other official persons appeared in their robes or uniforms. All persons were in mourning, with draped maces and insignia.

The Procession was marshalled in the following order by Rothesay Herald, and moved from the Parliament House at Twelve o'clock :

Mounted Police.

Band of the Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry.

Moderator and Office-Bearers of the High Constables.

Officer and Bowmaker of the Royal Company of Archers.

The Royal Company of Archers, the Body Guard for Scotland,
under command of Brigadier Sceales.

Guard of Honour.

State Trumpeters.

Macer of the Lyon Court.

Unicorn, Carrick, and Bute Pursuivants.

Albany, Marchmont, and Rothesay Heralds.

The Lord Lyon King of Arms.

City Officers.

City Sword.

City Mace.

The Right Hon. the Lord

The Sheriff of the

Provost,

Lothians,

each carrying a Copy of the Proclamation.

Cavalry Escort.

Cavalry Escort.

Magistrates, Council, Town-Clerk, and Chamberlain of the City,
with the Orange Colours carried by the Captain thereof.

Sheriffs-Substitute of The Lothians.

Sheriff-Clerk of Mid-Lothian.

Master, Treasurer, and Assistants of the Merchant Company.
Deputation of the Convention of Royal Burghs, consisting of the
Provosts of Linlithgow, Queensferry, Greenock, Falkirk, Mussel-
burgh, Galashiels, and Carnoustie, the Town-Clerk of Queens-
ferry, and the Assessors for Dornoch and Carnoustie, and Agent
of Convention.

Clergy of the City, Canongate, and St. Cuthbert's.

Baronets and Knights.

General Officer Commanding the Scottish District and Officers
of the Staff.

Officers of the Imperial Forces in uniform.

Lieutenancy of the County of the City of Edinburgh.

Lieutenancy of the County of Mid-Lothian.

Justices of the Peace for the County of the City.

Members of H.M. Household.

Macers of the Council and Session bearing their Maces.

The Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the Court of
Session.

The Lord Justice-Clerk.

Senators of the College of Justice.

The Solicitor-General.

Clerk of Justiciary.

Principal Clerks of Session.

King's Remembrancer.

The Registrar-General.

Interim Director of Chancery.

Bar-Keeper of the Faculty of Advocates with his Baton.

Dean and Faculty of Advocates.

Officer of Writers to H.M. Signet.

Deputy-Keeper and Society of Writers to H.M. Signet.

Preses and Society of Solicitors before the Supreme Court

Deputy-Keeper of the Palace of Holyrood House.

University Mace.

Principal of the University.

Professors of the University.

President and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons.

President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians.

The Principals and Professors of Veterinary Colleges.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh.
President and Fellows of the Royal Scottish Academy.
The Managers of the Royal Infirmary.
Members of the Local Government Board.
Members of the Board of Lunacy.
Prison Commissioners.
Board of Trustees for Manufactures.
The Surveyor of H.M. Board of Works, and Heads of Crown
Departments.
President and Society of Chartered Accountants.
President and Society of Actuaries.
President and Directors of the Highland and Agricultural Society.
Chairman and Members of the Parish Council.
Chairman and Members of the School Board.
Chairman and Members of Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce.
The Edinburgh Merchants' Association.
Mounted Police.

The Procession, which was attended by about 1,500 persons, left the Parliament House at 11.55 a.m., and proceeded to the Market Cross. The Royal Company of Archers, consisting of three officers and 60 rank and file, with the Guard of Honour furnished by the Royal Reserve Regiment, consisting of three officers and 100 rank and file, were drawn up on each side of the Cross, the Archers being on the inside. The other persons and public bodies attending the Proclamation, with the exception of those after mentioned, were drawn up in the open space to the north of the Cross, and within the barricades, which had been erected across the High Street from the corners of the Royal Exchange. The State Trumpeters, Pursuivants, Heralds, Lord Lyon King of Arms, the Sheriff, and Lord Provost, with other officials, having proceeded to the balcony of the Cross, which was draped with black, the Lord Provost called upon the Lord Lyon to read the Proclamation, which, after a fanfare from the State Trumpeters, he did, which was responded to by Unicorn Pursuivant. At the close of the Proclamation the State Trumpeters blew another fanfare, the Royal Archers and Guard of Honour presented arms, and the guns of the Castle fired a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. Thereafter the Lord Lyon called for three cheers for His Majesty, which were enthusiastically given by the vast assemblage of spectators.

A Royal Proclamation requiring all persons being in office of authority of Government at the decease of Her late Majesty to

proceed in the execution of their respective offices was then read by the Lord Lyon, and responded to by Garrick Pursuivant.

At the conclusion of the Proclamations at the Cross, Rothesay Herald intimated that those Public Bodies who did not desire to continue in the Procession would now return to the Parliament House.

The Procession, consisting of the Band of the Lothians and Berwickshire Yeomanry, the Cavalry Escort, furnished by the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys), the Royal Company of Archers, the State Trumpeters and Officers of Arms, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City, the General Officer commanding the Scottish District and Officers of the Staff, and others then marched to the Gate of the Castle, where they were received by another Guard of Honour. The Proclamation of the Accession was again read by the Lord Lyon King of Arms with the usual solemnities.

The Procession, having been reformed, returned down the Castle Hill and High Street, the Royal Company of Archers and the General Officer and Staff having now fallen out, and proceeded by way of the Canongate to the Royal Palace of Holyrood House, where they were received by another Guard of Honour and the Deputy Keeper of the Palace. Proclamation was then made in front of the chief doorway by Rothesay Herald with solemnities as before.

Thereafter the State Trumpeters and Officers of Arms, accompanied by Sheriff-Substitute Henderson and the Sheriff-Clerk, proceeded in carriages to Leith with the Band and Cavalry Escort. At the boundary of that Burgh they were met by the Provost and Magistrates, who preceded them to the Pier and Shore of Leith, where Provost Mackie read the Proclamation, which was responded to by the Sheriff-Substitute with the accustomed ceremonial. The Provost thereafter called for three cheers for the King, which were heartily given by the large crowd.

At the close of the ceremony, on the invitation of the Provost and Magistrates, the Members of the Procession proceeded to the Council Chambers, where the King's health was proposed by the Provost, after which the company dispersed.

Office of the Lord Lyon, Edinburgh.

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE
Of TUESDAY, the 12th of FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

Marlborough House, February 12, 1901.

THE King, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased to command that a Special Statute under the Seal of the Order shall be issued for conferring upon Her Majesty The Queen the title and dignity of a Lady of that Most Noble Order, and fully authorizing Her Majesty to wear the Insignia thereof.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 15, 1901.

Crown Office, February 15, 1901.

THE King has been pleased, by several Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint and declare :

That the persons who were appointed by Her late Majesty to be of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law shall be of His Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, with all such precedence, power, and authority as were originally granted to them ;

That the persons who were appointed by Her late Majesty to be Lords Lieutenant and Keepers of the Rolls of the Peace within certain counties and other places shall be His Majesty's Lords Lieutenant and Keepers of the Rolls of the Peace during His Majesty's pleasure ; and

That the several Commissions of the Peace issued by Her late Majesty for the several counties, boroughs, and places mentioned in the same shall continue to be of full force and effect, and that the persons thereby assigned or hereafter added shall be His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1901.

Whitehall, February 18, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at St. James's Palace on the 13th instant :

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of giving expression to Our feelings of the deepest regret on the lamented demise of Our late Most Beloved and Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, Empress of India, Whose long and illustrious Reign will ever remain an imperishable memory both in the history of Our country and in the hearts of Her people.

The accession to the Throne of Your Majesty, the eldest son of our late revered Sovereign, fills us with hope and confidence that the Institutions of our Empire will be upheld and maintained in all their integrity by Your Majesty, and we earnestly pray that, in the performance of Your Majesty's exalted duties, the blessing of the Almighty may be abundantly bestowed upon Your Majesty, and upon Your Amiable and Illustrious Consort, Queen Alexandra, and that Your Majesty's Reign may be long and prosperous, and in every way conduce to the continued happiness of a free, contented, and united people.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The loyal and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, approach the Throne with feelings of the most devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and with deep and respectful sympathy to express our heartfelt grief and sincere condolence with Your Majesty in the death of Her late Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, Whose many virtues and lofty patriotism caused Her Majesty to be venerated by Her subjects throughout a Reign

unexampled in length, and distinguished beyond all others for National progress and prosperity.

While we bow with humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, we hail with heartfelt gratification Your Majesty's auspicious Accession to the Throne of Your Ancestors, and have received with the liveliest satisfaction the expression of Your Majesty's gracious intentions as set out in Your Majesty's Royal Address to Your Privy Council. In the fullest trust that Your Majesty will, in the arduous duties of Your exalted rank, be loyally supported both by Parliament and the Nation, we earnestly pray that Your Majesty's life, together with that of Her Gracious and Illustrious Majesty Queen Alexandra, so sincerely beloved by Your Majesty's attached Subjects, may be long spared to crown and realise the confident anticipations of a free, a devoted, and united Empire.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer :

"I AM much gratified by your loyal and dutiful Addresses, and the zeal and affection which they testify for My Throne and Person.

"It is a great consolation to Me in My grief to know of the wide and heartfelt sympathy to which you give expression : and, with you, I shall ever cherish the recollection of the memorable Reign of My beloved Mother in Our annals, alike for the progress of the people in prosperity and refinement, and for their ever widening and deepening attachment to Our Government and Institutions.

"The ancient City of London, illustrious alike in its history and by the efforts of its enterprising citizens, has ever been foremost in responding to the call of duty and devotion to the interests of the Empire, and I feel certain that its future will not belie its glorious past.

"I humbly join in your prayer that the Blessing of Almighty God may be continued to Myself and My Consort ; and I confidently hope that the efforts which I shall make to fulfil the expectations of My happy and Loyal People will, under the Divine Guidance, promote the welfare of My Empire and the prosperity of all classes of My Subjects."

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 7, 1677.



CONFIRMATIONE to Sir James Cockburne of that
Ilk of ane annual rent of 360 lib Scots out
of the lands and barronie of Valefield.
Composition 90 merks.

Confirmatione to Margaret Bonthorne
and her daughters Christian Helene and
Margaret Buists of ane annual rent of 144 lib: out
of the just and eqwall halfe of thee shadow lands of Kinloch and
others.
Composition 40 merks.

Infestment to George Morisone of Boignie of the
Maynes of Frendraught, milne of Frendraught, toune and
lands of Auchingowle, the toune and lands of over and middle
Comisties and others holds of his majestie ward and changed to
taxt ward for payment of 200 lib for the ward also much for the
releiffe and 400 lib for the marriage upon the resignatione of Sir
Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne and David Gregorie of Netherdail under
the Kings hand.
Composition 10 merks.

Confirmation of ane annual rent of 600 merks yeirlie
out of the lands of North and South of Kipperminshoche
and lands of Donotter to John Campbell of Suëcoch
writter to his majesties signett and his spouse.
Composition 40 lib.

Confirmation to Dame Elizabeth Hendersone relict of the deceast
Sir Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie of ane annual rent of
. . . lib. 12s. 4d. out of the five shilling land of Chapeltoone and
lands of Auchinharvie and others.
Composition 20 merks.

Infestment to . . . Brims of the toune and lands of Thrumster
little, the toune and lands of Herpisdail and others holds of his
majestie blensch and disjoynes the foirsaid lands from the lands
barronie and old earledom of Caithness and erects them in ane bar-
ronie to be called the barronie of Herpisdale upon the resignatione
of George Earle of Caithness.
Composition 100 lib.

Infestment to Mr. John Eleis of Eleistoune Elder and
Jean Crichton, his spouse, in liferent and James Eleis
their sone in fee of the four pound land of Blackwood Ronaldstoune

and Bare Scotland and the corn milne of Keir called Keir Mill and others with the Salmond fishing upon the water of Nith foreanent the saids lands of Blaickwood Ronaldstoune and Barescotland upon both sides of the said water where any part of the saids lands lyes holds of his majestie feu and blensch and erecting the samein lands in ane tennendrie called the Tennendrie of Keirwood upon the resignatione of James Earle of Salisburie, Lord Cranburne, and others. It hath a denovodamus under the Kings hand.

Composition 300 lib.

takin out. Remission to Katherine McMillan relict of the deceast Mr. John Hay of Logie as being art and part or the user of a false dispositione under the Kings hand.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Escheat of John Forbes Skipper in Aberdeen to William Mowat Skipper in Leith upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Walter Stewart. Escheat of James Brüod Merchant in Edinburgh to John Montgomerie Merchant there upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Escheat of John Burnside, Merchant in Culros, to John . . . late servitor to the Earle of Dundonald.

Composition 10 merks.

of . . . Gordoun of Crofthead and John Gordoun of Cairnborrow upon his owne horning. It is also sought be George Gordoun of Edinglassie upon his owne horning, John Gordoun of Cairnborrow preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 14, 1677.

takin out. Infetment to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh Knight, his majestie's advocate of the lands and barronie of Shank holds of his majestie blensch and feu upon the resignatione of Walter Scot of Letham.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr. Robert Richesone. Confirmatione of the precept of seasine or clare constat of the lands of South Sintoun to John Scott holds of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh blensch.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Infetment of apprising of the saids of Bellifreish Strathskea and others to Rorie Bayne in Wester Drynie for 5,000 merks. The dait of the apprising is blank in the signature.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Confirmatione to Antonia Broun, Ladie Dunlop, of her liferent lands of Muresheills and others.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Infetment on ane adjudicatione of six aikers of Bisset lands or thereby with the pertinents to John Lyon Shoemaker, burges of Stirling, adjudged for the soume of 1,218 lib.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Infetment to George Dollas of St. Marteins, writter to his majestie's signett, and Margaret Abercrombie, his spouse, of the eister half of the toune and lands of St Marteins of the toune and lands of Ferritoune Achmartine and others holds of his majestie ward for payment of 13/4^d for the ward, also much for the relieffe and 26/8^d for the marriage and erecting the lands of Saint Marteins and Easter Balblair in ane brugh of barronie, to be called the brugh of barronie of Saint Marteins and disjoins the foresaid haill lands fra the barronie of Cromartie, and erects them in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Saint Marteins. It hath ane confirmatione of ane heritable deputatione granted be Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie as heritable sheriffe of Cromartie to the said George Dollas within his owne lands of the said barronie, and als of the office of bailliarie of the bishop lands within the samen upon the resignatione of the said George Dollas and the said Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie under the King's hand.

Composition 60 lib.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. All queries which have been received at the office of this magazine prior to the insertion of this notice will be inserted in their turn in our pages; but as the queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, we give notice that in future all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

NEVILLE—BLOUNT.

Can anyone tell me where to find a complete genealogy of the Neville family up to the year 1600?

Also of the Blount family? I seek ancestry of Joice Blount, daughter and

heir of John Blount (son of Sir Hugh Blount), who married, about middle of fifteenth century, John Mapes of Feltham, in Norfolk, England, about 1450. Harl. MSS. Mrs. EDWARD M. TOWNSEND.

Oyster Bay, Long Island,
New York, U.S.A.

[Refer to "De Nova Villa."—ED. G. M.]

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GRIFFIN.

Can anyone locate in Great Britain—possibly in Wales—a Hugh Griffin or Griffing, who emigrated to America prior to 1638? He was one of the first settlers of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in that year.

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Is there a complete list in London of the early emigrants to America? if so, whom should I address? Any information will be gratefully received by
226, West 58 Street, Mrs. CLARA H. MANNING.

New York City, New York, U.S.A.

C/o New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

[Refer to "Licenses to go Abroad."]

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RICHARD CROMWELL.

In Miss C. M. Yonge's "John Keble's Parishes" (London: Macmillan, 1898) I find the statement that Richard Cromwell "in 1700 came to live at Cheshunt under his name of Clarke and made some visits to Hursley. Richard married under this assumed name and left some children."

There was a Hampshire family of Clarks, recently, I think, extinct in male line, who had a tradition of descent from Richard or Henry (Lord-Lieutenant) and one of whose female members has an heirloom consisting of a gold mourning-ring, with an earling, and on the central band of white enamel the inscription in gold letters "Eliz. Cromwell, ob. 12 Nov., 1792"; they do not now know how it came to them. Curiously enough one of this family, a clergyman, was asked by the portrait-painter S. Lawrence to allow him to copy his eyelids into a picture of Oliver Cromwell, "as he had studied all existing portraits and said that he had never seen a living person with such eyelids as they represented except myself." Lawrence, I may add, knew nothing of the tradition. I shall be glad of any light upon the above alleged second marriage. B.

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THE OLD CLINTON BARONY.

It is on record that Sir John FitzWilliam of Sprotbrough, etc., living in 1372, married Elizabeth Clinton, a putative daughter of William, Earl of Huntingdon, who died in 1354; but this *possible* relationship is not included in the "Complete" Peerage, although, if born in wedlock, she might be regarded as heir to the Barony of 1330, a dormancy still regarded as surviving in the FitzWilliam family. But it is this presumptive heirship that I call in question.

The writs were at first issued voluntarily—I mean that *all* Barons by "tenure" could not be summoned; so the writs went by selection. Therefore, as between two competing claimants, the Crown had a choice; and I propose to class this "old" Clinton Barony as effete by non-summons, apart from what we term a "dormancy."

The creations run, after tenure from 1129 to 1299, by writ 1299, not regarded as valid by "G. E. C.," to John de Clinton, died 1312-13, leaving two sons; of these, the younger, named William, was summoned in 1330; he became Earl of Huntingdon, dying in 1354, *s.p.m.* Now, if *tenure* conveyed any valid claim, the elder son would have been preferably summoned; so there was no heirship then to a Barony by writ. However, the surviving elder son was summoned in 1331-32; but he died in 1335, his younger brother, the Earl, still surviving. John, next male heir to father and uncle, was not summoned till 1357, soon enough, however,

after the uncle's death in 1354; the father's claim being unrecognised. He died in 1398; and a successor was promptly summoned in 1399.

Ladies were not eligible, so, as the Clintons left an heir male, the parliamentary Baronage was continued to them, preferably then to the FitzWilliam family; and the fact that it was so accounts sufficiently for the displacement of Elizabeth Clinton's claims, through her husband, without disputing her existence.

This far-reaching question was fought out in the Dacre family, without settling the abstract right; and it faces us still with Mowbray. FITZ-GLANVIL.

P.S.—If the Earl of Huntingdon had been the elder brother, his daughter *must* have carried the heirship to the FitzWilliams; but the elder brother retained the claim "by tenure," and the writ followed. Here again, the Wahull claim comes into evidence.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 15, 1901.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, March 13, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, K.C.B., Extra Equerry to His Majesty, to be Paymaster of His Majesty's Household, in the room of George Thomas Hertslet, Esq., resigned.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 12, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Reverend Father in God Randall, Bishop of Winchester, to be Clerk of the Closet in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 14, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Reverend Arthur, Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, Bishop Designate of London, to be Dean of His Majesty's Chapels Royal.

DOWNING STREET, March 14, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of: Francis Spencer Wigley, Esq. (Police Magistrate); Gilbert Kenelm Treffry Purcell, Esq. (Assistant to the Attorney-General); Lawrence Moore Kortright, Esq. (Surveyor of Roads and Superintendent of Public Works); Robert Blair Roden, Esq. (Police Magistrate for Nevis); Francis Philip Latouche, Esq. (Registrar and Provost-Marshall); and Norman Lockhart, Esq. (Assistant-

Treasurer), to be Official Members of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis; and of Edward Garner Todd, Thomas Liburd, Samuel Lamartine Horsford, Thomas Manchester, Andrew Munro, and Edward Dacres Baynes Dobridge, Esqrs., to be Unofficial Members of the said Legislative Council.

CROWN OFFICE, March 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to nominate the Reverend Canon Christopher Venn Childe, LL.D., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Marylebone, in the county and diocese of London, void by the death of the Reverend Hugh Reginald Haweis, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

CROWN OFFICE, March 15, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Charles Edwin James Carter, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Matthew, City Road, in the county and diocese of London, void by the resignation of the Reverend Frederick Walter Ford, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift for this turn only by reason of the vacancy of the See of London.

CROWN OFFICE, March 15, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Martin Ogle Blakelock, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Andrew, Alexandra Park, in the county of Middlesex and the diocese of London, which district was formed by Order in Council of November 26, 1900, and in His Majesty's gift for this turn only by reason of the vacancy of the See of London.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S COUNCIL CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM GATE, March 14, 1901.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, appointing Arthur Francis Basset, of Tehidy, Camborne, in the county of Cornwall, Esquire, Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

YORK HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 14, 1901.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York has been pleased to make the following appointments : The Earl of Ducie to be Lord Warden of the Stannaries ; the Earl Spencer, K.G., to be Keeper of the Privy Seal of His Royal Highness ; Charles Alfred Cripps, Esq., K.C., M.P., to be Attorney-General of His Royal Highness ; Colonel Sir Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, K.C.B., to be Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall ; Lesley Charles Probyn, Esq., to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall ; Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., to be Secretary and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall.

To be the Council of His Royal Highness : The Earl of Ducie, Lord Warden of the Stannaries ; the Earl Spencer, K.G., Keeper of the Privy Seal ; the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe, G.C.V.O. ; General the Right Honourable Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse ; Charles Alfred Cripps, Esq., K.C., M.P., Attorney-General ; Colonel Sir Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, K.C.B., Receiver-General ; Lesley Charles Probyn, Esq., Auditor ; Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., Secretary and Keeper of the Records.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF EDINBURGH OR MIDLOTHIAN.

Major Robert Dundas to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 23, 1901.

Major Robert Gordon Gordon-Gilmour to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 23, 1901.

Colonel Robert George Wardlaw-Ramsay to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 23, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 19, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, March 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath : To be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable

Order, viz. : Prince Luitpold Charles Joseph Guillaume Louis, Regent of Bavaria.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. (Extra-Equerry to His Majesty), to be Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Department, in the room of the Honourable Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., resigned.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., to be Serjeant-at-Arms in Ordinary to His Majesty, to attend the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper or Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal of Great Britain for the time being, in the room of Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.

WHITEHALL, March 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in London, to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Mandell Creighton, late Bishop thereof ; and His Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Right Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of London.

WHITEHALL, March 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 14th instant, to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Archibald Levin Smith, Master of the Rolls, to be Chairman of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the Right Honourable Richard Everard, Baron Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Lord Chief Justice of England, who, on his avoidance of the office of Master of the Rolls, ceased to act as Chairman, to be a member of the said Commission.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

March 15, 1901.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by Warrant under his hand and Seal, dated 14th instant, to appoint John Wink, Esq., solicitor, to be Clerk to the Justices of the Peace within the Shire of Elgin, in the room of David Forsyth, Esq., deceased.

[The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 8th instant.]

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BUTE.

Richard Carnaby-Forster, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 4, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Sir William Henry Broadbent, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Colonel James Gildea, C.B.; Colonel J. Stacpole; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. H. Waters, M.V.O.; Reverend Canon J. N. Dalton, C.M.G.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Captain A. L. Winsloc, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Kinloch, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant the Honourable A. D. E. H. Boyle, R.N.; Captain C. B. Levita, R.H.A.; Reverend Clement Smith, M.A.; Sydney P. Hall, Esq.; A. R. Manby, Esq., M.D.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

Lieutenant the Honourable L. d'H. Hamilton, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant M. L. Goldie, R.H.A.; Lieutenant E. Seymour, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant H. J. A. Mackey, R.H.A.; Acting Sub-Lieutenant Percy L. Noble, R.N.; Acting Sub-Lieutenant A. W. Peebles, R.N.; Lieutenant D. Hickie, Superintendent of the Royal Mews, Windsor; Second Lieutenant L. Zavertal; Second Lieutenant J. Sommer; Second Lieutenant G. J. Miller; Midshipman J. W. Gibson, R.N.; Midshipman L. S. Holbrook, R.N.



By the Way.

It may be of interest (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) to recall a curious feature of the earlier diplomatic relations of the two great and ancient European Monarchies, England and Austria. It will be remembered that during the Middle Ages, and even later, the Roman Emperors of Germany refused to the other Christian Sovereigns the title of "Majesty," only according to them that of "Highness." An exception was subsequently made in favour of the "Catholic" King of Spain on the ground that he was a Hapsburg. At a still later date Richelieu succeeded in securing the same distinction for the "Most Christian" King of France and Navarre. Although the lawyers and diplomatists of Henry VIII. had clearly demonstrated to his and their own satisfaction that the Crown of England, being heraldically a "closed Crown," was also an Imperial one, and consequently that the King was the equal of every other Sovereign, the title of Majesty was strictly withheld from him by the Imperial Chancellerie of Vienna. It was only on the conclusion by William III. and Leopold I. of the Grande Alliance against Louis XIV., when the armies of England and Austria were engaged in combined action on the banks of the Scheldt and the Meuse, that the Emperor Leopold announced to King William in an autograph letter that in future he would on all occasions give him the title of "Majestas," and, owing to his desire to do honour to his ally, would always add the adjective "Potentissimus"—Most Mighty.

The Constitutional question of succession to the throne has been a good deal discussed in connection with recent events. A glance at the systems of succession in vogue in Europe will make the matter clear. There are three such systems. The first is the well-known Salic system, under which all females are excluded. This is in force in Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Denmark, and Germany. The other two systems are characterized by different degrees of female participation. The one of most interest to us is the Castile system, or the cognate system, as some Constitutional writers term it. England, Spain, and Portugal are the only three European nations in which it prevails. Under this system male heirs in the same degree of relationship exclude females, but females take precedence of males in a remoter degree of relationship. Thus, of a son and a daughter, the daughter being the elder, the son succeeds; but of a daughter and a nephew, for example, the daughter succeeds. The third system, the Austrian, is that by which male heirs in every degree of relationship have to be exhausted before any female heir, however close in degree, can inherit. Only in the case of the entire extinction of the male descent in all male lines does the throne pass to the female line. This is the rule in Austria, Holland, Russia, and Greece.

Members on entering the House of Commons bow not, as is generally supposed, "to the Chair," but to the vanished altar of the equally derelict St. Stephen's Chapel, which was first used for Parliamentary meetings in 1327. The sacred edifice was burnt down long before the Reformation, but the custom of obeisance survived, and is observed up to the present day by members of all denominations. The red border lines of the matting on the floor of the House have an equally curious origin. During the Parliamentary struggles of Charles I.'s reign discussion often became so violent as to breed the fear of physical encounter. Lines were therefore drawn down the centre of the House, which the opposing parties were forbidden to cross. These marks, which are continued in front of the Bar, and form the "floor of the House," have still an important place in Parliamentary usage. Interesting stories of that kind were told to the boys of the Woodbridge School by Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P., who, moreover, illustrated his lecture by his famous collection of photographs of members and of the House itself.

The *Jewish Chronicle* observes that it is interesting to note that with the present reign, for the first time in the history of England, the Proclamation of the Sovereign at the meeting of the Privy Council was signed by Jews—viz., Lord Pirbright, Sir George Faudel-Phillips, and Sir Marcus Samuel.

A paragraph is going the round to the effect that Colonel the Earl of Erroll, frequently mentioned in Transvaal despatches, is the head of the ancient family of the Hays of Erroll, "who have been the hereditary Standard-Bearers of Scotland for seven centuries." This latter statement, says the Dundee *Evening Telegraph*, upon whose authority we give the following, is an inaccuracy. It applies not to the Hays of Erroll, who inherit

the offices of Great Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland, but to the ancient Dundee family of Scrymgeour, whose present head, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, of Birkhill, near Newport, is the recognised hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland. The origin of this office is thus explained: It is said that when Alexander I. left his palace at Invergowrie to quell a rebellion in the North, about the year 1110, he was accompanied by Sir Alexander Carron, a brave knight, who distinguished himself in the moment of imminent defeat by seizing the Royal Standard from Bannerman, the Standard-Bearer, and carrying it across the Spey, where he planted it in full view of the rebels, and turned the tide of battle. For this act of bravery the King made the knight his hereditary Standard-Bearer—*vexillator Regis*—giving him “the name of Skirmeschur or Scrymgeour, signifying a hardy fighter,” and bestowing certain lands upon him as a reward. The first settlement of the Scrymgeour family near Dundee took place about 1298, when Sir William Wallace granted them the lands of Dudhope. The admission of Sir James Scrymgeour as a burgess is recorded on February 6, 1576-7. His son John was created Viscount of Dudhope and Lord Scrymgeour by Charles I. Another John Scrymgeour, Viscount Dudhope, was created Earl of Dundee on September 8, 1660. To the extinct titles of Viscount Dudhope and Earl of Dundee the present hereditary Standard-Bearer of Scotland, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn, would appear to have a just claim.

One of the most curious of Whit-Monday customs is that which is observed once in every twenty years at Corby, Northamptonshire. The inhabitants assemble at an early hour, stop up all roads and byways in the parish, and demand toll of all who desire to pass through the village on that day. In case of non-compliance, the traveller is placed upon a stout pole and carried *vi et armis* through the streets, escorted by the shouting populace. “Pole Fair,” as it is called, is not without historical interest. It appears that Queen Elizabeth granted the inhabitants of Corby a charter to free them from serving on juries at Northampton, and to free the Knights of the Shire from the Militia law. The custom of taking toll has been observed every twenty years in commemoration of the granting of the charter, and it will be interesting to note whether it will be allowed to fall into desuetude when next due, in 1902.





THE CHANCEL, TRINITY CHURCH, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(See page 66.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JUNE, 1901.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE COLLEGE OF
ARMS.



It is a happy indication of many things that we find the corporation of the College of Arms taking legal steps to assert their privileges and prerogatives. The following report of the initial stage of the case *Rex v. Marks* appeared in the *Times* of May 4:

“At Marylebone, yesterday, Mr. Ellis Cecil Marks, living at Park Road, Regent’s Park, appeared in answer to a summons, taken out by Mr. William Henry Weldon, Norroy King of Arms, for on or about November 10 last unlawfully and maliciously publishing a certain defamatory libel of and concerning the Heralds’ College, London. Mr. B. Wontner, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Douglas W. Money, solicitor, defended. Mr. Wontner, in opening the case, said that, it being usual for municipalities to have coats of arms, a number of those created in London last November applied to the Heralds’ College. About the same time the attention of the college was drawn to a circular which constituted the alleged libel, and which was addressed to his Worship the Mayor of Shoreditch. It was as follows: ‘22, South Moulton Street, Oxford Street, London, W., November 10, 1900. To his Worship the Mayor of Shoreditch. Sir,—With reference to your nomination for the dignity of Mayor for the borough, we beg to bring to your favourable notice that this office is prepared to suggest

and prepare a suitable coat of arms for the municipality. When a coat of arms is required, those who do not mind the expense go to the Heralds' College, their fee for which, including stamp duty, is £76 10s. It should, however, be pointed out that the Heralds' College is not a Crown office, but an incorporation, the charter of which has lapsed. It has often been stated by the officials that the college is a Government office, and that they are Crown appointed, but the only comment that we can make on this is that the college must be in a bad way when it requires to be bolstered up by falsehood. In direct opposition to the claims of the Heralds' College as the only authority from which armorial bearings can emanate, the High Court of Chancery, by the mouth of Vice-Chancellor Wood (afterwards Lord Hatherley) has affirmed that "armorial devices used for a certain period, however acquired in the first instance, are the bona-fide property of the bearer," and the Vice-Chancellor emphatically declared that nine-tenths of the *armigeri* of this country could show no better title. In conclusion, it is only necessary to add that what the Heralds' College can do for £76 10s.—and, indeed, their fee may run up as high as £130—this office can do for a fee of a £5 note. We are, sir, yours faithfully, the British and American Heraldic Office, p. F. W. T.' Mr. Wontner said that the suggestions made in this circular could only mean that the whole Heralds' College was a fraud, and that they were obtaining money from the public by false pretences, as they had no right or authority to charge the sums mentioned, and were not appointed by the Crown. That being so, and the matter coming to the knowledge of the Heralds' College, inquiries were made; and it was found that under the title mentioned the defendant carried on business in one room on the first floor at 22, South Moulton Street, which he rented for £40 a year, and where he employed a lad about seventeen years of age. That was in December, and in January it was found that he had disappeared and his whereabouts were unknown. As to the statement in the circular, he would only say that the quotation from the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor was absolutely erroneous. As to their not being Crown appointed, no person in this country could legitimately have a coat of arms without applying to the Heralds' College, because it was the only institution that had the right to grant them. So old was that institution that it was almost lost in antiquity. The principals of the College held their office by virtue of royal patent, the wording of which showed clearly that it was impossible for anyone but those specially appointed persons to grant coats of arms. In a very large and in-

fluent portion of the population the question of crests and arms was of the highest importance. The circular had apparently been sent to every Mayor who had been appointed under the new Municipal Act. Mr. Henry Edward Kershaw, the Mayor of Shoreditch, was then called, and proved the receipt of the circular shortly after November 9. Miss Mabel Unwin, carrying on a typewriting business in the City, stated that at the personal request of the defendant she typed 100 circulars identical with the one produced, and twenty-five similar to it. Frank William Taylor, a youth, who was in the defendant's service from March, 1900, at a salary at first of 6s., and afterwards of 8s., a week, said that he initialed and despatched the circulars at the request of the defendant. The British and American Heraldic Office ceased to exist in January this year. Cross-examined, the witness said that no coats of arms were supplied to Mayors. Mr. Money urged that the circular merely claimed that the Heralds' College could not do any more than any other person could do. Mr. Curtis Bennett said that it appeared to him that the defendant might have been charged with attempting to obtain money by false pretences, and, had he been asked for process, he should certainly have granted it. Mr. Money observed that the whole question had been fought out in the newspapers years ago. Mr. Weldon, Norroy King of Arms, having given formal evidence of the constitution of the Heralds' College, Mr. Curtis Bennett committed the defendant for trial, but remanded him till to-day for bail to be produced."

[This case has resulted just as we go to press in a plea of guilty and the consequent conviction of Mr. Marks. We are endeavouring to obtain a verbatim report of the judgment and speeches of counsel, which we hope to publish in our next issue.—ED. GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.]

(To be continued.)



AN ANCIENT IRISH DOCUMENT AND ITS HISTORY.

BY W. M.



IRELAND has always been, and apparently seems destined to continue to be, alien in its ways and methods to everything English. Anglican laws and language were at an early period thrust upon her with ultimate success, but the attempt, *vi et armis*, to enforce the Protestant form of Christianity cannot be said to have been in any sense a success, as the country is still overwhelmingly Catholic after many centuries of pressure and oppression. As early as A.D. 1246 Henry III. issued a Royal Mandate that "*pro communi utilitate terræ Hiberniæ et unitate terrarum Regis, Rex vult et de communi concilio Regis provisum est, quod omnes Leges et consuetudines quæ in regno Angliæ tenentur in Hibernia teneantur et eadem terra eisdem legibus subjacent et per easdem regatur sicut Dominus Johannes Rex cum ultimo esset in Hibernia statuit et fieri mandavit*" (*vide* "Fœdera," vol. i., p. 266). But this ukase remained a dead-letter except within the English pale, and there only intermittently. Gradually, however, the wretched internal and tribal dissensions and strife permitted the English from time to time to make their nominal power more and more real and extended. The most persistent efforts were made by every stratagem to prevail upon the ancient dynastic chiefs to receive sheriffs into their countries, and thus enable the royal writs to run freely and gradually curb and destroy the native form of government and law. The violence and expatriation involved in this scheme led to one rebellion after another, and the country has never yet settled down to work out its economic salvation, as the land question continues to this day and hour to upset every effort, however well meant, to give peace and prosperity to the country. The dragon's teeth so harshly and so fatally sown in the past are still sending up their crop of armed men. The penniless and improvident tenant of a few acres of bogland is boldly from time to time demanding, without reason, to be served heir to the dynastic captain or chief of the olden time who was slain in rebellion two or three hundred years ago because, forsooth, England would not wait for the gradual spread of enlightenment to enable her well-meant ideas of law and

government to be appreciated, but she must insist on immediate acceptance at the sword's point. With these preliminary references to an old-standing but still apparently undying grievance, we turn to the more immediate purpose of this short paper. Through the courtesy of the descendant¹ of one of these expatriated Irish chiefs we are enabled to give a full transcript of the original Latin, with an English translation, of a hitherto unpublished "Fiant," or warrant, for the grant of letters patent confirming the hereditary right of Donald O'Madden to the government of Silanchia, or South Hy-Many—a territory now included in the modern counties of Galway, Clare, and King's County—the purpose being to efface the ancient jurisdictions by carving out the new counties as arbitrarily as possible. There are many grants² of captaincy of countries set out at length in the Acts of the Privy Council of Ireland (Hist. MSS. Comm., 15th Report, 1897), but the grant now submitted is peculiar as being a confirmation of a recently completed indenture, and as reciting the unhappy and tragic incident from which it arose. There is now no complete list of these grants or confirmations, but in a Royal Report, prepared in 1515, there were at that date sixty Irish chiefs of the old blood holding their tribal lands by the sword, and thirty great English knights holding large tracts of land within and without the pale. These ninety magnates were men of the highest standing in a country which has in our days a peerage consisting of in all 176 persons and sixty-four baronets :

¹ Original in possession of Thomas More Madden, J.P., M.D., etc., of Tinode, co. Wicklow.

² These grants of chiefship begin to appear in Ireland in the reign of Philip and Mary, and become frequent under Queen Elizabeth, in pursuance of the policy of assimilating the Irish laws and customs to English ideas inaugurated under the stern rule of Henry VIII. No such grants or confirmations are known in England, or even in Wales, but in Scotland there is evidence that the Celtic chiefship was acknowledged and confirmed at a date long anterior to any Irish grant by the English Crown. Cosmo Innes, in his well-known and valuable work, "*Scotch Legal Antiquities*," informs us that "the next charter makes us acquainted with an office scarcely to be found in the law books. In 1372 Robert II. confirms a charter granted by King Alexander, which again ratified a grant made by Niel, Earl of Carrick (died 1260), to Roland of Carrick (ancestor of the *Kennedys*) and his heirs, namely, that the said Roland and his heirs shall be the head of all his race—caput totius progeniei—in all things pertaining to chiefship—kenkynoll—with the office of bailie (sheriff?) of the earldom, and the right of leading the men of the earldom on all occasions under the earl." Is it possible that in establishing the feudal earldom in a distinctly Celtic district, as Galloway and Carrick were in those early days, this confirmation or grant was made to Roland and his heirs to smooth over any friction and place his hereditary right on a legal basis?

*DELIBERATUM fuit DOMINO
CANCELLARIO HIBERNIE
20 die Junii anno regni RE-
GINE ELIZABETH nono ad
exequendum. (1567.)*

H. SYDNEY.

Fiant litere Domine Regine patentes in debita forma sub tenore verborum sequentium:—Regina etc. Omnibus ad quos etc. Salutem Sciatis quod nos de vera obedientia Donaldi O'Madden humiliter petentis se ad Capitaneatum sive Gubernamen patrie de le Longfort cum Sylnamey communiter nuncupate O'Madden's Contrey in regno nostro Hibernie (unde Hugo MacMolaghlyn Ballagh O'Madden defunctus nuper fuerat Capitaneus) deque ejusdem Donaldi promptitudine ad deserviendum nobis atque ad patriam illam et nostrorum subditorum in eadem degentium recte decenter et fideliter gubernandum et tuendum plurimum confidentes eundem Donaldum (qui nunc semetipsum de murthero sive occisione prefati Hugonis de quo antea coram nobis accusatus extitit sufficienter purgavit prout ex parte ejusdem Donaldi per Reverendum patrem Rolandum Clonfortensis Episcopum ceterosque sui dioceseos clericos per literas suas nobis est relatum et intimatum inque se defendendo prefatum Hugonem dicte patrie Capitaneum occidisse nec aliter sontem aut reum fore de occisione predicta) Capitaneum patrie predictae de et cum assensu et consensu dilecti et fidelis consilarii nostri Henrici Sydney prenobilis ordinis nostri Garterii militis Presidentis Consilii nostri Wallie ac Marchiarum ejusdem ac Deputati nostri generalis regni nostri Hibernie nominamus ordinamus preficimus et constituimus per presentes. Habendum tenendum gaudendum et occupandum Capitaneatum predictum cum omnibus suis pertinentiis proficiis juribus et advauntagiis quomodolibet de antiquo debitis et usitatis eidem Donaldio quamdiu sese bene gesserit ut noster fidelis subditus ac teneat perim-pleverit et performaverit nobis et successoribus nostris tenorem formam et effectum omnium et singulorum illorum articulorum in quadam Indentura inde inter nos et prefatum Hugonem MacMolaghlyn Ballagh ex dato diei anno 1566 specificatorum et qui ex parte ejusdem Hugonis essent

*This was delivered to the LORD
CHANCELLOR of IRELAND
on the 20th day of June in the ninth
year of the reign of QUEEN
ELIZABETH to be executed.
(1567.)*

H. SYDNEY.

Let letters patent of our lady the Queen be made in due form in terms as follows:—The Queen etc. To all men to whom etc., greeting. Know ye that we on account of the sincere obedience of Donald O'Madden, who hath humbly besought us for the office of Captain or Governor of the Country of the Longfort with Silanchia commonly called O'Madden's Country in our realm of Ireland (of which Hugh MacMolaghlyn Ballagh O'Madden, lately deceased, was Captain), and relying most of all on the readiness of the said Donald to serve us and rightly, becomingly and faithfully to govern the said country and protect our subjects living therein, do with consent and assent of our beloved and faithful counsellor, Henry Sydney, knight of our most noble order of the Garter, President of our Council of Wales and of the Marches thereof, and our Deputy-General of our realm of Ireland, nominate, ordain, appoint and establish by these presents as Captain of the foresaid Country the said Donald (who has now sufficiently purged himself of the murder or slaughter of the foresaid Hugh of which he was formerly accused before us, as on behalf of the said Donald has been related and intimated to us by letters from the reverend father, Roland, Bishop of Clonfert, and other clergymen of his diocese, and that in defending himself he slew the foresaid Hugh, Captain of the said country, nor was he any otherwise to be accused or guilty of the foresaid slaughter). The foresaid office of Captain to be had, held, enjoyed and occupied with all its pertinents, profits, rights and advantages whatsoever of old, used and wont by the said Donald so long as he shall carry himself as our faithful subject and shall hold, fulfil and perform to us and our successors the tenor, form and effect of all those articles which are specified in a certain Indenture entered into thereupon between us and the foresaid Hugh MacMolaghlyn Ballagh of the date the day of in the year 1566, and which on the part of the

sive forent performandi et perimplendi et porro accedat ad dictum Deputatum nostrum vel aliquem alium dicti regni nostri Hibernie Gubernatorem pro tempore existentem et ad Consilium regni nostri predicti quodcumque per mandatum sive literas eorum vel eorum alicujus habuerit in mandatis ad eos accedere. Ac insuper volumus quod predictus Donaldus dabit et solvet dicto nostro nunc Deputato de fine pro nominatione ejusdem Donaldi ad officium Capitaneatus predictum octoginta pingues vaccas et eas liberavit apud Molyngar in Comitatum de West Meth ad sive ante festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula proximum futurum ad libitum et voluntatem Deputati nostri predicti. In cujus rei etc. Teste etc.

said Hugh either were, or were to be, performed and fulfilled; and further he shall come to our said Deputy or any other Governor of our realm of Ireland being for the time, and to the Council of our said realm whenever he shall receive command or letters to come to them from them or any of them: And, moreover, we will that the foresaid Donald shall give and pay to our said present Deputy of a fine for the nomination of the said Donald to the office of Captain foresaid eighty fat cows, and deliver them at Molyngar in the County of West Meth at or before the feast of Saint Peter ad Vincula next to come at the will and pleasure of our foresaid Deputy. In testimony of which thing etc., witness, etc.

By the strange irony of history and the lapse of over 300 years a grant which was received with extreme reluctance as the badge of an alien suzerainty under Queen Elizabeth is now, under the auspicious reign of King Edward VII. (whom God long preserve!), carefully preserved as an undoubted acknowledgment of the hereditary status of the ancient dynastic chiefs of Silanchia.

Without entering upon the ancient history of the chiefs of Silanchia, which is accessible in Professor O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, translated from the Book of Lecan: Irish Archæolog. Soc., Dub., 1843," we now proceed to explain the steps which led up to the warrant for letters patent by Sydney:

(a) In 1540 the Lord-Deputy was instructed "to confirm *Treaties* between the King and Mealachlin (or Molaghlin) O'Madden and Hugh O'Madden, Chiefs of their Country" (*vide* "Calendar of State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII.," p. 171). Apparently the English Crown did not feel very strong, in Connaught at least, when these *treaties* were entered upon and duly confirmed.

(b) In 1566, in the 8th of Elizabeth, some progress had been made in the scheme of subjugation, but still the velvet glove was not yet thrown aside, as in that year the Lord-Deputy and Council ordered an *indenture* to be prepared in the name of our Most Serene Lady the Queen on the one part and Hugo MacMolaghlin Ballagh O'Madden, firstborn son or heir of Molaghlin Ballagh O'Madden, Captain or Chief of his Nation, of the Longefort, with Silanchia, commonly called "O'Madden's country," now defunct, on the other part, whereby it is agreed, contracted, etc., between our said most illustrious lady the Queen and the said Hugo, with the assent of our well-beloved and faithful councillor, Sir Henry Sydney, K.G.,

President of Wales, etc., and Deputy-General of Ireland, that, in consideration of his father's death, and for the good and better government of the said country (which he has humbly asked for—"nobis humiliter supplicaverit"!), the said Hugo is confirmed as his father's successor in his hereditary right. He is to furnish eighty Scoticos, or galloglasses (a heavy-armed foot soldier, who had a man to bear his arms and a boy to carry provisions) for service for four weeks annually: and to the royal "hosting," he was to find eight armed horsemen (knights) and twenty-four foot soldiers, with their providing, etc., for forty days. Further, he was to pay annually at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel twelve pence for every carucate of land within the said country. Besides, the said Hugo (*on previous intimation to him*) was to give passage through the said country to the Lord-Deputy, with all his forces, with food for three days. Finally, for the nomination to the Captaincy he was to pay 100 beeves and fat cows at or before the Feast of All Saints. All which numerous and onerous obligations point to the importance and wealth for the period of the native government of Silanchia (*vide* original Latin in Acts of Privy Council of Ireland, 1556-1571, 15th Report, Appen., Pt. III., Hist. MSS. Comm.).

(c) In 1567 the next step was the confirmation by letters patent (see warrant quoted *in extenso* above) of Donald O'Madden on his purging himself of the slaughter of Hugo in some family feud or vendetta, on condition that he conformed to all the provisions in the indenture between the Queen and Hugo and on payment of eighty fat cows of a fine. The days of *treaties* and *mutual* indentures are past, and Donald is put off with letters patent.

(d) In 1570 Sir Henry Sydney issues another warrant for new grant of letters patent to said Donald (alias Daniel) O'Madden, which recite that at the Parliament at Dublin, January 17, 1568-1569, it was ordained that no one, under penalty, should enjoy the title or authority of Captain of a Country unless by letters patent under the Great Seal, and that the said Donald, after humbly begging to be admitted and confirmed, was, "de gratiâ nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motû," so admitted and confirmed, "quam diû bene gesserit," so long as he shall conduct himself properly, to a mere shadow of his ancestors' former fully acknowledged dignity.

We have thus, in the short space of thirty years, undoubted evidence of the persistent tactics of encroachment and effacement pursued by the Imperial Power of England towards the Irish Lords and Captains of Nations. Thus (1) when the King's authority was of little if any effect beyond the Shannon, the Lord-Deputy was, in

1540, instructed to confirm *treaties* with the two O'Maddens, joint chiefs of their country; (2) in 1566, in the 8th Elizabeth, that illustrious lady enters into a *mutual* indenture with Hugo on sundry conditions apparently based on the ancient customary services due to the native Kings of All Ireland, and right of passage through Silanchia, but *only on notice previously given*; (3) in the following year, 1567, the 9th Elizabeth, Donald is confirmed as successor to Hugo on the same conditions and services, but by letters patent only, the mutual indenture being abandoned as no longer necessary; (4) in the 11th Elizabeth, 1568-1569, the Dublin Parliament (the first apparently, so far as Connaught was concerned) imposed new and compulsory restrictions as to the right to hold the ancient Irish Governments; and (5) in the 13th Elizabeth, in 1570, the said Donald is again confirmed in his government, but in terms of the above Act, and pretty well stript of all his family's former dynastic dignity, and forced to accept, "*de gratiâ speciali . . . et mero motû,*" of the Queen and her Deputy. Donald O'Madden, when he accepted this humiliating parchment, might well and truly have adopted the motto of the great family of Courtenay—"Ubi lapsus! Quid feci?"—as the glory had for ever departed. As Sir Walter Scott well and appositely has it in his picturesque and stirring poem "The Lady of the Lake," canto v., 7:

"These fertile plains, that soften'd vale,
Were once the birthright of the Gael:
The stranger came with iron hand,
And from our fathers rent the land."

The end of our story is soon told. In 1585 Donald O'Madden attended the Parliament of the English pale at Dublin, and in 1595 he rashly embarked in the cause of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, then in open rebellion; thereupon Sir William Russell, Lord-Deputy, on March 11, in that year, besieged and captured Cloghan, O'Madden's castle, in the district of Lusmagh, now in King's County, putting many O'Maddens and their friends—seven score and upwards—to the sword. A graphic and thrilling narration of this very remarkable passage of arms will be found in the journal of Sir William Russell in MS. Archives, 4728, British Museum, presented by Lord Willoughby, of Farnham, May 18, 1764, folio 61b. The following quotation therefrom will be excused (it is all very stirring and vigorous): "And being sent to by my Lord to yield upp the Castle to the Queene, there answeare was to Captain Thomas Lea, that if *all* that came in his Lord's companie *were Deputies* they would not yield, but said that they would trust to the strength of

there castle, and hoped by to-morrowe that the Deputie and his companie should stande in as grate feare as they then were, expecting as it should seeme some ayde to relieve them." This and other events led, says Dalton ("King James's Army List"), to deaths and confiscations of many of the O'Maddens' sept. In 1606 John King, of Dublin, had a grant of estates of various O'Maddens in the county of Galway and King's County slain in rebellion, as had also Sir Henry Davis, the Attorney-General of the day, of what was described as "the estate of Brasil O'Madden, of Clare, slain in rebellion." In the same year, however, Ambrose O'Madden (eldest son and heir of Donald) had "livery of certain estates in the old barony of Longford."

Finally, in 1612, Donald O'Madden, "Captain of his Nation," having succumbed to the inevitable, settled in English fashion his manor and castle of Longford and all his other property in the county of Galway to hold to the use of Ambrose (otherwise Anmachadha) O'Madden, his eldest son and heir, and his heirs male with remainder, etc.

Ambrose never was confirmed as Captain of his Nation, so that his father, Donald, the grantee named in Sydney's warrant, was the *last* ruler of Silanchia (Siol Anmachadha—Celtic words mangled by the Elizabethan scribes into "Shelamwhie," "Sylnamey," "Shilanghe," etc.), and the very word "Silanchia" disappears with the rule of the old race. *Sic transit*, so passes away the local supremacy of the family whose chiefs entered into treaties with King Henry VIII., and so ends our short chapter of Irish history.



ROYAL DESCENT OF THE ARNOLDS OF RUGBY (*concluded*).

ELUCIDATED BY LIONEL CRESSWELL,

Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple.



SIR GEORGE CHUDLEIGH'S daughter, by his wife, Elizabeth Fortescue,

17. DOROTHY CHUDLEIGH, became the wife of Charles Ford, of Exeter. Chester's "London Marriage Licenses" records the license for their marriage thus: "Charles Ford, of the City of Exeter, co. Devon, gent., bachelor, 23, and

Dorothy Chudleigh, of same, spinster, 18, with consent of friends, alleged by William Hopwood, of Westminster, gent., one of the gentlemen of H.M.'s Chapel, 2 Nov., 1671."

The parentage of Charles Ford is not quite clear, but, according to a Heralds' College Pedigree, extracted by Charles Worthy, and lent to me by Mr. Henry Ford, solicitor, of Exeter, 1900, Sir Henry Ford, Knt., of Nutwell, a political personage of his time and a Devonshire celebrity, had a younger son Charles, described as "of Holy Trinity, Exeter," in 1693, and "as living 1713," who had a daughter Dorothy, "buried at Woodbury, 1693."

Letters of Administration of the estate of Charles Ford, of the City of Exeter, were granted at the Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter, on May 11, 1708, to Dorothy Ford, of Exeter, his widow.

Letters of Administration of the estate of Dorothy Ford, of Ashton, widow, deceased, were granted at the Principal Registry of the Bishop of Exeter on September 28, 1713, to Elizabeth Vinicombe (wife of John Vinicombe), daughter of the deceased.

18. ELIZABETH FORD, daughter of Charles, was married to the Rev. JOHN VINICOMBE, of Exeter. (Note.—In the "Lives of Sir C. Penrose and Captain Trevenen," by their nephew, the Rev. John Penrose, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford (John Murray, 1850), Elizabeth (erroneously called Dorothy) Ford is stated, p. v., to have been the wife of the *Rev. John* Vinicombe, priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral, and on p. 3 to have been the wife of the *Rev. Charles* Vinicombe.) Their daughter,

19. ELIZABETH VINICOMBE, was married to the Rev. John Penrose, Rector of Sowton, Vicar of Gluvias, who was born at Exeter

September 22, 1713; graduated at Exeter College on June 25, 1736; and died June 26, 1776 (p. v. of the book referred to, says June 25, p. l. June 26). Mrs. Penrose died at Penryn September, 1782, in her seventy-first year. One of their sons was Sir Charles Vinicombe Penrose, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George and of the Royal Neapolitan Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. Another and elder son was the

20. REV. JOHN PENROSE, who was born at Gluvias May 15, 1753; admitted a Commoner of Exeter College in 1771; Fellow, 1775; ordained Deacon, 1775; took the degree of LL.B., 1778; married, April 2, 1778, JANE, daughter of the Rev. John Trevenen, many years curate of Camborne, by his wife Elizabeth, who survived him, and died at Carwithenack March 25, 1799. (Another daughter, Elizabeth Trevenen, married John's brother, Sir Charles Penrose.) The Rev. John Penrose became Vicar of Fledborough, co. Notts, 1784, by patronage of his kinswoman, the Duchess of Kingston (the celebrated Miss Chudleigh who was prosecuted for bigamy on her marriage with Evelyn, Duke of Kingston), and died September 14, 1829. Their daughter,

21. MARY PENROSE, born August 21, 1791; became the wife (August 11, 1820) of Thomas Arnold, D.D., son of William Arnold, Collector of Customs of Cowes, Isle of Wight, by his wife, Martha Delafield, a scion of an old Suffolk family long settled in Lowestoft and district. Dr. Arnold, who is famous for his brilliant headmastership of Rugby School, was born at West Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 13, 1795; went to school at Warminster in 1803, and thence in 1807 to Winchester; elected Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1811; first class in classics, 1814; Fellow of Oriel, 1815; Chancellor's Prizeman (Latin and English Essays), 1815 and 1817; ordained Deacon, 1818; settled at Laleham, 1819, and took private pupils; elected headmaster of Rugby, 1828, where he remained till his death in 1842. Became B.D. and D.D. in 1828; Regius Professor of History at Oxford, 1841, and died at Rugby June 12, 1842, aged forty-seven, and was buried in Rugby School Chapel. He was the author of a "History of Rome," "The Later Roman Commonwealth" (1845), "Sermons" (1845); edited "Thucydides"; biographies: Stanley's (1844), Worboise's (1859). See also Neander's "Arnold's Theology." His widow died September 30, 1873, aged eighty-two, and was buried in Ambleside Churchyard. He and his wife had issue five sons and five daughters:

MATTHEW ARNOLD, D.C.L., born at Laleham December 24, 1822; educated at Winchester and Rugby; Scholar of Baliol, 1840; Hertford Scholar; Newdigate Prizeman; Fellow of Oriel, 1845; Private Secretary to late Lord Lansdowne, 1847; became Lay Inspector of Schools, and then Professor of Poetry at Oxford, 1857; and was re-elected at end of first ten years' term; died at Liverpool Tuesday, April 15, 1888; buried at Laleham. Poet, essayist, scholar; author of "Cromwell" (Newdigate Prize, 1843), "The Strayed Reveller" (1848), "Empedocles on Etna and other Poems" (1852), "Poems" (1854), "Merope" (1858), "Lectures on Translating Homer" (1861-62), "Essays in Criticism" (1865), "The Study of Celtic Literature" (1867), "New Poems" (1868), "Culture and Anarchy" (1869), "Literature and Dogma" (1873), "God and the Bible" (1875), etc. By his marriage, June 10, 1857, with Frances Lucy Wightman, daughter of Mr. Justice Wightman, he had issue:

Thomas Arnold, born 1852; died 1868.

Trevenen Arnold, born 1853; died 1872.

Richard Arnold, married Ella Ford.

Lucy Charlotte Arnold, married Frederick Whitridge, and has issue:

Arnold Whitridge, born June 29, 1891.

Eleanor Lucia Whitridge, born April 17, 1886.

Joan Whitridge, born June 19, 1889.

Eleanor Arnold, married, June 6, 1889, to the Hon. Armine, younger son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, P.C., etc., by his wife, Lady Florence FitzGibbon, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard, third Earl of Clare, and has issue:

Roger Wodehouse, born September 24, 1890.

Basil Francis, died young.

THOMAS ARNOLD, M.A., born at Laleham November 30, 1823; educated at Winchester, Rugby, and University College, Oxford; first class Classics, 1845; served in Colonial Office; emigrated to New Zealand; thence went to Tasmania in 1850 with appointment of Inspector of Schools; becoming a Roman Catholic, returned in 1851; became Professor in Roman Catholic University at Dublin; thence removed to Oratory School, Birmingham, and again to Oxford; Fellow and Examiner in English Language and Literature at Royal University, Ireland; author of "Manual of English Literature," "Select English Works of Wyclif," "Beowulf," and for the Master of the Rolls Series editor of "Henry of Hunting-

don," "Symeon of Durham," and the "Chronicles of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's." Died November 12, 1900, at Dublin; married, in Tasmania, Julia Sorell, daughter of William Sorell and granddaughter of Colonel William Sorell, Governor of the colony. By her he had issue :

William Thomas Arnold, M.A. Oxon., born September 18, 1852; author of "Roman Provincial Administration" (Arnold Prize Essay, 1879); married, 1876, Henrietta Wale.

Theodore Percy Arnold, born April 12, 1855.

Arthur Penrose Arnold.

Francis Sorell Arnold, B.A., M.B. Oxon; late Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford; born May 17, 1860; married Annie, daughter of Thomas Read Wilkinson, and has issue :

Thomas Sorell Arnold, born July 31, 1897.

Francis Trevenen Arnold, born August 29, 1899.

Mary Augusta Arnold (Mrs. Humphry Ward), born at Hobart June 11, 1851; author of "Milly and Olly" (1881), "Miss Bretherton" (1884), translation of Amiel's "Journal Intime" (1885), "Robert Elsmere" (1888), "The History of David Grieve" (1892), "Marcella" (1894), "Sir George Tressady" (1896), "Helbeck of Bannisdale" (1898); one of the chief founders of University Hall, in South St. Pancras, which was followed by the fine building in Tavistock Place, generously paid for by Mr. Passmore Edwards and opened by John Morley in 1898; Mrs. Ward is honorary secretary; married, in 1872, Thomas Humphry Ward, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford, and has issue :

Arnold Sandwith Ward, born November 8, 1876.

Dorothy Mary Ward, born July 22, 1874.

Janet Penrose Ward, born November 6, 1879.

Lucy Ada Arnold, married to Rev. Edward Carus Selwyn, formerly Headmaster of Liverpool College, and since 1888 Headmaster of Uppingham School, and on her death left issue :

Edward Gordon Selwyn, born July 6, 1885.

Geoffrey Selwyn, born February 25, 1888.

Arthur Penrose }
Christopher Penrose } Selwyn, born August 9, 1889.

John Selwyn, born January 5, 1893.

Mary Arnold Selwyn, twin with Gordon.

Lucy Julia Frances Selwyn, born September 7, 1894.

Julia Frances Arnold, married to Leonard Huxley, son of the late Professor the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Huxley, P.C., LL.D., and has issue :

Julian Sorell Huxley, born June 22, 1887.

Noel Trevenen Huxley, born December 23, 1889.

Aldous Leonard Huxley, born July 26, 1894.

Margaret Arnold Huxley, born October 30, 1899.

Ethel Margaret Arnold, author of "Platonics," a story.

Mrs. Julia Arnold died in 1888, and Thomas Arnold re-married Josephine, daughter of the late James Benison, of Slieve Russell, co. Cavan.

REV. EDWARD PENROSE ARNOLD, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford ; Inspector of Schools ; died April 6, 1878, aged fifty-one ; buried in Ambleside Churchyard ; married, August, 1856, Caroline Augusta Orlebar, eldest daughter of Richard Longuet Orlebar, J.P., D.L., of Hinwick House, Beds, by his wife Sophia, eldest daughter of Jasper Parrott, of Dundridge, co. Devon, M.P. Mrs. Arnold died January 4, 1860, and left issue :

Edward Augustus Arnold, Publisher to the India Office, born July 15, 1857 ; married Minnie, daughter of William Henry Wakefield, of Sedgewick, Westmoreland, and of Eggerslack Grange, co. Lancs, J.P. and D.L., by his wife Augusta, daughter of John Haggarty, late U.S.A. Consul at Liverpool, and has issue :

Margaret Trevenen Arnold, born September 1, 1884.

Mary Penrose Arnold, born October 17, 1886.

Ruth Wakefield Arnold } born December 19, 1890.
Nancy Wordsworth Arnold }

The Orlebars have for an ancestor Sir John Kelynge, of Southill, Beds, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench (seventeenth century).

WILLIAM DELAFIELD ARNOLD, Anglo-Indian official and novelist ; born at Laleham April 7, 1828 ; educated at Rugby ; elected Student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1847 ; proceeded to India as Ensign in 58th Regiment of Native Infantry, 1859 ; Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab ; appointed Director of Public Instruction, 1856, by Sir John Lawrence ; quitted India on sick leave, and died at Gibraltar on his way home, April 9, 1859 ; married Frances Anne, daughter of Major-General Hodgson, who predeceased him in India. His brother Matthew wrote "A

Southern Night" to their joint memory. Author of "Oakfield, or Fellowship in the East," published in 1853 under the pseudonym "Punjabee"; translated Wiese's "Letters on English Education," and published in 1855 four lectures treating respectively of the Palace of Westminster, the English in India, Caste, and the Discovery of America. He left issue :

EDWARD PENROSE ARNOLD FORSTER, who was adopted by his uncle, the late Right Hon. William Edward Forster, M.P., Secretary of State for Ireland; assumed the name Forster, and is now known as Edward Penrose Arnold-Forster; married, August 26, 1871, Edith Mary, daughter of William Ford, C.S.I. (second son of Sir Francis Ford, Bart., of Ember Court, co. Surrey), by his wife, Catherine Margaret, eldest daughter of Major-General John Anthony Hodgson, H.E.I.C.S., of Bishop Auckland, and has issue :

Forster Delafield Arnold-Forster, born August 27, 1876.
Vernon Arnold-Forster, died young.

William Howard Arnold-Forster, born August 30, 1881.

Edward Trevenen Arnold-Forster, born September 16, 1885.

Francis Anson Arnold-Forster, born March 20, 1890.

Iris Mary Arnold-Forster, born November 23, 1879.

HUGH OAKELEY ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P.; born 1855; educated at Rugby and University College, Oxon.; first class honours in Final School of Modern History; called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1879; went North-Eastern Circuit, elected Liberal-Unionist Member for West Belfast, 1892, also in 1900; now Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty; author of "How to Solve the Irish Land Question," "The Citizen Reader," "Laws of Everyday Life," "This World of Ours," "In a Conning Tower," "Things New and Old," "Our Home Army," "History of England." Married Mary, daughter of Professor Story-Maskelyne. Has issue four sons :

William Edward Arnold-Forster, born

Mervyn Arnold-Forster, born

John Arnold-Forster, born

Hugh Christopher Arnold-Forster, born

FLORENCE MARY ARNOLD-FORSTER, author of "A Life of the Hungarian Patriot, Francis Deak"; married, July 10, 1883, to Robert Vere O'Brien, Clerk of the Peace in co. Clare, second son of Hon. Robert O'Brien (younger brother of Lord Inchiquin; fourth son of Sir Edward

O'Brien, fourth Bart., by his wife, Elinor Jane Alicia Lucy, eldest daughter of Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart.). Florence Mary has issue :

Aubrey William Vere O'Brien, born November 29, 1885.

Hugh Murrough Vere O'Brien, born July 15, 1887.

Jane Elinor Vere O'Brien, born November 19, 1889.

Florence Margaret Vere O'Brien, born September 19, 1896.

FRANCES ARNOLD-FORSTER, author of "English Church Dedications" (1899).

WALTER ARNOLD, married Sarah Blisset ; born at Rugby, 1835 ; died 1893, without issue.

JANE ARNOLD, married Right Hon. William Edward Forster : born at Bradpole, Dorsetshire, July 11, 1818 ; only son of William Forster by his wife Anna, sister of the first Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. He was M.P. for Bradford from 1861 until his death ; Under Secretary for the Colonies, 1865 ; Privy Councillor and Vice-President of the Council, 1868 ; author of the Elementary Education Bill, 1870 ; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1880 ; died April 5, 1886, in Eccleston Square, London ; buried at Burley in Wharfedale, Yorkshire ; Statesman and Educational reformer.

MARY ARNOLD (died 1888), married, first, Aldred Twining ; secondly, Rev. J. Hiley ; thirdly, Rev. R. Hayes, and had issue only by her second husband :

Rev. Arnold James Watkinson Hiley, Vicar of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, married Edith Maud Harper.

Louis Richard Trevenen Hiley (died 1897).

SUSANNA ELIZABETH LYDIA ARNOLD, born August 25, 1830 ; married, August, 1853, to John Wakefield Cropper.

FRANCES TREVENEN ARNOLD, born 1832 ; died in infancy.

FRANCES ARNOLD, resident at Fox How, Ambleside.

HANDY AUTHORITIES FOR VERIFICATION.

Descents	1 to 8.	Burke's "Peerage," "Norfolk."
"	8 to 10.	Burke's "Landed Gentry," "Wyndham of Dinton."
"	10 to 11.	" " " "Luttrell of Dunster Castle."
"	11 to 13.	" " " "Speke of Jordans."
"	13 to 15.	Visitations of Devon, 1620, Harleian Society's Publications (1872), vol. lxvii.
"	15 to 17.	Burke's "Extinct Baronetage," "Chudleigh of Ashton."
"	17 to 20.	"Lives of Sir C. Penrose and Captain Trevenen," by their Nephew, the Rev. John Penrose, of Corpus Christi College, Oxon. (John Murray, 1850). (British Museum.)
"	20 to 22.	"Life of Rev. John Penrose, Vicar of Fledborough," by John Penrose (Langton), 1880. (Privately printed.) Copy in possession of Dr. F. S. Arnold.

THE BRITISH COLONIES IN THE BRITISH FLAG.

By J. R. C.



HERE have recently been many suggestions, some of them amusing, some ridiculous, others rather startling, many fantastic, and not a few inartistic, as to what additions might be made to the Union Jack the better to mark, heraldically, the consolidation of our colonial possessions with the British Empire. But before the *nature* of any additions is discussed, a previous question presents itself as to the *need* of such additions. Many meet this question of need with a direct negative. Any authorized attempt to alter the national flag would have to face a tornado of protests. It would be spoken of as a tampering with an emblem that has lasted us, and has been deemed "good enough for us," for one full century, and which may well last us, and be treated as good enough for us, for yet another century. But all this is poor argument, whilst the whole subject really does deserve to be at least patiently discussed and not contemptuously waived aside. It is to plead for, by giving reasons for, such a sympathetic attitude that this paper has been prepared and its admission into the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE been consented to.

To begin with, the *raison d'être* of a great flag is to tell the story, in heraldic language, of a nation, Sovereign, or family, in the hope of inspiring those most closely concerned in it with a love of country, Crown, or kindred, and of urging them to the further doing of good deeds by the recalling of good deeds done. It is the legend which a flag proclaims, not its artistic effect, which chiefly appeals to its followers; consequently any marked addition to that story may be advantageously unfolded on its folds. This fact is, indeed, constantly recognised whenever regimental colours are inscribed with the names of famous battles. Thus, additions to a time-honoured flag are added glories and not intrusive tamperings. In support of the above contentions we will now consider three examples, taking (1) *our royal standards*. Since the Norman Conquest, a period of between eight and nine centuries, there have been at least no less than nine changes in the personal banner of the Sovereign—that is to say, quite one change per century on an average. These changes, in all cases saving that of Stephen, have been by way of *additions* to the original flag. If we now turn (2) to *family arms*, we frequently

meet with the same feature. To be able to point to "a coat" which for several centuries has been borne *unaltered* by succeeding generations of one's ancestors is a just cause for proper pride; nevertheless, it generally tends to show that such a family has had a somewhat uneventful history; its sons have married no great heiresses, have added no great territorial estates to the original acres, have done no special deeds rewarded by a grant of "honourable augmentations," and, in fact, have in no particular way distinguished themselves above their fellows. On the contrary, take the history of some old "achievements" which *have* been added to. What present descendant, for example, of former Earls of Mornington is not proud of "the union shield" borne to-day by his family on an inescutcheon of honourable augmentation in recognition of the accumulated deeds of the great Duke of Wellington? Or what twentieth-century descendant of a former Rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, is likely to object to those *additions* to his clerical ancestors' simple shield—"argent, a cross, flory, sable"—which he can bear as an acknowledged representative of the great hero of Trafalgar, or is likely to speak of those "augmentations" as so many tamperings with the original shield? No, all such *additions* are subjects not for protests, but for congratulations. Referring, lastly, to those national coats of arms which may be spoken of as (3) *national banners*, what is true in the above connection of sovereigns and families is not a whit less true of nations. Our own Union Jack is a striking case in point. With each addition to sovereignty the personal banner and the national banner have frequently been made to proclaim, at the same moment, the same story through the medium of heraldic blazonry. "The ruddy lion ramped in gold" and the St. Andrew's saltire practically appeared at the same time, to proclaim the same event—to wit, the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland; and, although the harp of Ireland was blazoned on the Virgin Queen's banner considerably before the St. Patrick's saltire had a place on the national banner, there were sound reasons for the delay; and when the addition *was* made, its leisurely accomplishment only served to add force and dignity to the story it told. Again, to take another case, our brave and mercurial neighbours across the silver streak have witnessed many national flags. At one time the plain red (*Oriflamme*) of St. Denis; at another the blue Chape de St. Martin, itself in later years powdered with fleurs-de-lys; then the no less famous Drapeau blanc, which for 200 years was upborne as the banner of the Bourbons; to-day the republican tricolour; so that

finality may not yet have been reached in the matter of the ensigns of France. To these examples we might add the history of the Stars and Stripes and the Swedish and Norwegian flags; but there is no need for further labouring the point; suffice it that those objections to the altering of our own national flag which are based upon a conservative dread of tampering with what has served for a generation or so have nothing to support them in the actual story of historical banners—quite the contrary. That story tells us that additions to and alterations in the flag of a nation are the rule and not the exception. In proposing, therefore, to consider a change in our own national flag, we are asking for no unwarrantable and unprecedented tampering with a highly-prized emblem, but rather that justice may be done both to it and the traditions of the land. The particular question which needs an answer is not whether an addition to the flag is desirable, but whether the present time and occasion are opportune for making such additions. We think they are, and for the following reasons:

We are witnessing to-day not only a new reign and a new century, but also a new era in the history of the British Empire—one which is full of great possibilities for the State both at home and abroad, of great possibilities both for the little island cradle and for the vast colonial offshoots. Statesmen, quite apart from party politics—statesmen, both at home, in Canada, in Australia, and even in Africa, have eloquently expatiated on this theme. A door of opportunities is opening before us as a people, displaying a prospect, full and fair, which calls for all the traditional qualities attributed to perhaps the very greatest race of born colonizers and rulers which ever spread over the globe, bidding us exercise those qualities for the good of humanity at large. The old flag to-day flies over a fifth of the habitable globe, and under its folds, and in defence of it, and out of love for it, more races—British, Indian, African, Melanesian, and what not—are fighting to-day than have probably ever before fought for any flag all through the ages. Who doubts but that the British race will obey the call and struggle to fulfil their destiny? Yet, revered as the old flag is, consecrated by a thousand memories and by the blood of countless braves, we can hardly say that it tells us all it might tell us of the *additional glories* of our most recent history. In short, to use a slang term, it is not quite up to date. Let not the expression shock any reader; facts are unromantic arguments, and facts tell us plainly that our Union Jack might well have another chapter of the Empire's story written on its folds. To the Jacobean

and the Georgian stories of British unity there could now be added that story of Greater Britain which has been written during the Victorian era, and is being sealed by a Commonwealth of Parliaments in this the first year of the seventh Edward, whom God preserve! The occasion and the hour are, we repeat, surely suggestive of and opportune for the proclamation of a glorious legend to be blazoned on some special Greater Britain banner, which should be held aloft, in view of all the sons of the Empire and of all the nations of the world, as an inspiring witness to a great accomplishment.

Finally, as a practical contribution to the subject, the following suggestions are now offered, with honest diffidence, and a recognition of the difficulties which surround the subject, yet with a desire to help on the whole endeavour to a satisfactory conclusion. Something ought to be done, and done well, and done soon. Let readers bear in mind that the following is only a suggestion, made with the object of starting a discussion.

In days of old a monarch bold whose actions were not cramped by an excess of personal humility decreed to fight under a banner bearing an engrailed cross, between the four quarters of which was a strange device, namely, four Greek *Betas*. These letters, he further declared, proclaimed to a trembling world that he was *Basileus Basileón Basileuón Basileusi*—"the King of Kings ruling over Kings." Here, then, is a precedent for the introduction upon a flag of some one letter. Following this precedent, let the English letter "A" be placed at four points upon an ermine bordure, made to surround our present union flag. Further, let each of these letters be variously crowned by imperial, naval, mural, and Eastern crowns, which in heraldry are respectively emblematic of the conquests of rulers, sailors, soldiers, and those who have gained honours in the East. Let the legend of these four "A's" stand for the four great continents (America, Asia, Australasia, Africa) which are to-day so thickly peopled by a dominant British race. No special letter need be attributed to a particular continent, so that if any colony desires to deem itself most fully represented by the letter placed at the most honourable point, there will be no official blazon found to gainsay that colony or stand in the way of its ambition. The ermine, by the way, would be emblematic of Imperialism, and the bordure, as such, of the protecting care shown to the old Mother Country by her over-sea possessions. This bordure need never be mistaken for the well-known "Pilot Jack," for this new flag would only be flown on Imperial occasions, and would always be of large size. Thus,

we should have a national banner which—and this is a very vital consideration—whilst it retained, untouched, the simplicity of the old Union Jack, would nevertheless symbolize the union of younger Britain with older Britain, and could be pointed to as the heraldic declaration of that bond of hearts and hands, that comity of cousins, that alliance (defensive and offensive, both for the strifes of peace and war), which is at this hour being welded together by the journey of the *Ophir* round the world.

[Whilst differing in opinion upon many points with our contributor, we nevertheless have pleasure in publishing the foregoing article, and shall welcome the opinion of others upon the point.—EDITOR.]



SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.



IN the handsome volume by Mrs. Charlotte Stopes just published under the above title by Mr. Elliot Stock at 10s. 6d. net, we have a valuable and unique contribution of matter—and chiefly original matter—to the large store of information now published and available concerning William Shakespeare.

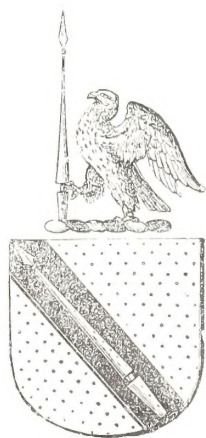
Shakespeare as a poet our author naturally takes for granted—who, save a Baconian, dare do otherwise?—his various plays are scarcely mentioned by name. In fact, the whole volume, save for two biographical chapters dealing with John Shakespeare and William Shakespeare, is taken up with genealogical accounts and details of the Shakespeare and Arden families, with the ancestors and descendants, the relatives and the possible relatives, of William Shakespeare, actor and playwright. There are also chapters upon the name of Shakespeare and the controversy which has been waged concerning Shakespeare's coat of arms.

In the appearance of the volume before us the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE takes a keen interest. In the very early days of our career it struck us that an article or two concerning the pedigree of Shakespeare would probably be of general interest, and having had a slight personal acquaintance with Dr. Furnivall, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, we applied to him for assistance or advice in the matter, and at his suggestion we invited Mrs. Stopes

to contribute a series of articles to our pages. Fortunately for us and for those who are interested in Shakespearean lore, Mrs. Stopes accepted our invitation, and the remarkable series of articles which appeared in our first volume from her pen have proved to be the foundation upon which the volume before us has been erected. Within the necessarily confined limits it lays down for itself the volume before us has swept the ground bare, and is worthy of the highest praise. Of the care and scrutiny, and of the scrupulous and rigid observance of the necessity for accuracy, and the need of proof for every fact with which the book has been compiled, we ourselves can speak, for we have a vivid recollection of the appearance of Mrs. Stopes' proof-sheets, and we can appreciate the labour which has been bestowed upon it. There can be no other description of the book, nor any other judgment passed upon it, than the frank declaration and avowal that we consider it a lasting monument to the ability, and no less to the patient and untiring perseverance, with which Mrs. Stopes for years past has set herself to unravel the many doubts and mysteries associated with the name and family of Shakespeare. That any possible financial return from the book can ever prove an adequate recompense for the years of labour, the results of which are condensed in the 250 pages, is beyond the bounds of likelihood. The work, for the mere pleasure of doing it, must have appealed to the author, whose reward has doubtless been the enjoyment of research. From any other reason the production of the book would have been impossible.

The chapter which has appealed to us most is Chapter IV., on the "Shakespeare Coat of Arms," and Chapter V., on the "Arden Coat of Arms."

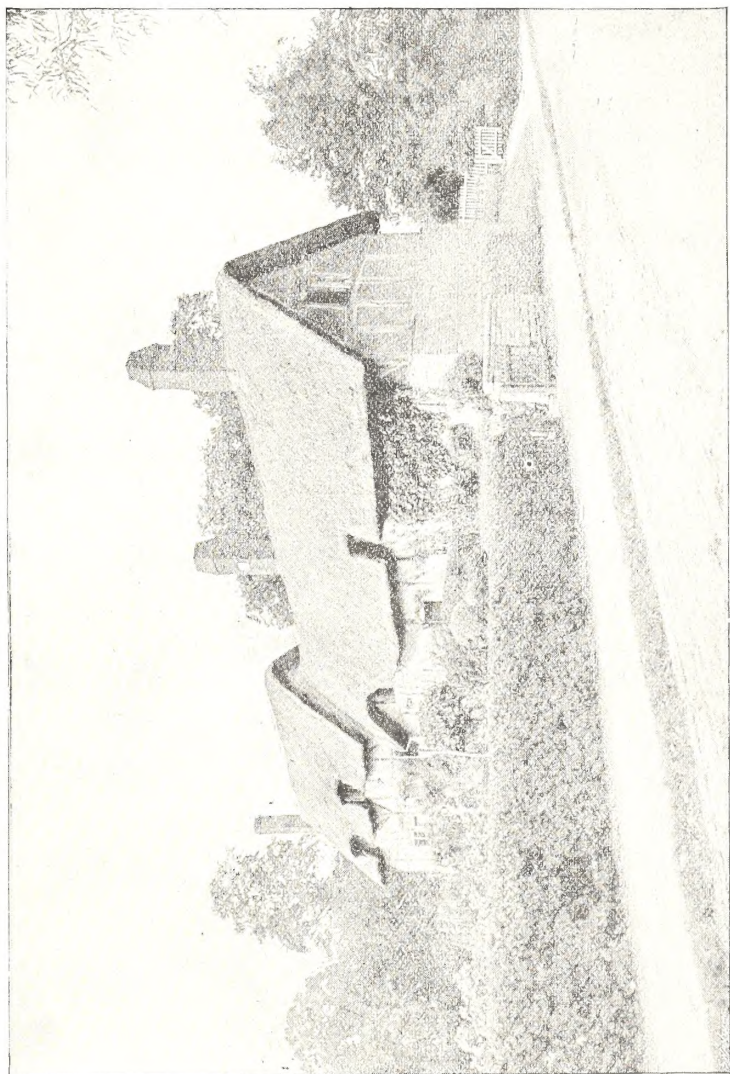
Everyone is aware of the acrimonious discussions which have taken place in the past concerning the statements contained in the several "drafts" which have been preserved of or for the Patent of Arms. Because the statements in these differ, three learned Officers of Arms—Cooke, Dethicke, and Camden—have been at various times and in varying degrees held up to opprobrium and accusations of fraud and venality by different Shakespearean writers. None, however, whose remarks have come before us seem to grasp the real state of the case. Until about the middle of the seventeenth century—we are not positive of the date—no complete copy was supposed to be retained of the entire wording



of a Patent of Arms. [Many people have got this much and no more into their heads, and on the strength of it assert that the College did not record the grants of arms issued.] What was retained was a "docket" of the grant which gave all the essential particulars, viz., the arms granted, date of grant, name of grantee, etc. So much was really all that it was essential should be recorded. But unless the actual patent can be referred to there is no evidence to show whether the wording in either of the drafts was accepted as correct and stereotyped in the patent, and it is unfair to the memories of the Officers of Arms above mentioned to either praise or criticise them for statements contained in the drafts until there is some evidence that the wording of the draft was transferred to the patent by their sanction. The draft is merely a draft and no more. Does anyone suppose that the present Garter personally with his own hands drafts out all the rough copies from which the grants are engrossed? Who would attempt to make him personally responsible for the accuracy of any statement in a draft until he accepted that responsibility by adding his seal and signature to the official patent? The wording of the drafts is of great interest, but to attempt to give them value as evidence, or to make them a basis of criticism, is unjustifiable. The patent itself would be a different matter. The accusations of attempted venality because one coat of arms for Arden is scratched out and another substituted upon the draft is too utterly absurd. In the first draft the herald, or clerk, simply made a mistake—who doesn't?—and afterwards corrected it.

There is, however, one point which few writers seem to thoroughly realize. The "difference marks" (crescent, mullet, martlet, etc.) are comparatively modern in their presently accepted and stereotyped meaning. Anciently the practice in England was more in keeping with the present practice in Scotland. The arms belonged only to the eldest son or the head of the family, and younger branches had often to take what they could get from the Kings of Arms, considering themselves lucky if the arms assigned them could be said to closely resemble those of the head of their house. If these points are borne in mind, much confusion disappears. It should not be forgotten that some families possessed two or more distinct and different coats of arms.

Mrs. Stopes is probably right in thinking that it was the existence of the Arden arms that led to the Shakespeare grant. The accompanying exemplification of an existing coat, merely as an impalement in a patent of a new grant, is so unusual that there would



ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

appear to be very little doubt on the point. Incidentally our authoress supplies a reference which we ourselves have long been in search of. She writes :

"In the Record Office I found the other day a note that explains what I mean : 'At a Chapitre holden by the Office of Armes at the Embroyderers Hall in London Anno 4^o Reginæ Elizabethæ it was agreed that no inhiritrix eyther mayde wife or widdow should bear or cause to be borne any Creast or Cognizance of her Ancestors otherwise than as followeth. If she be unmarried to beare in her ringe cognizaunce or otherwise, the first coate of her Ancestors in a Lozenge. And during her Widdowhood to Set the first coate of her husbände in pale with the first coate of her Auncestor. And if she mary one who is noe gentleman, then she to be clearly exempted from the former conclusion'" ("State Papers, Domestic Series," Eliz., xxvi. 31, 1561).



THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN

(*continued*).

Whitehall, February 18, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at St. James's Palace on the 13th instant :

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Dutiful and Loyal Address of the Chairman, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Council of the Administrative County of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Chairman, Aldermen, and Councillors of the County Council of London, the representative authority of the inhabitants of the capital of Your Majesty's Empire, humbly approach Your Majesty in order to lay before Your Majesty this the expression of our feelings on the occasion of the death of our late much-loved Queen and of the accession of Your Majesty to the Throne.

We may be permitted to express our recognition of the high privilege we deem it to have lived under the virtuous and careful rule of the great Monarch who, over so long a period, held the sceptre of this realm ; but the sense of this privilege is at the moment clouded by sadness, for to us, as indeed to all Her late Majesty's subjects, the national bereavement appears to be almost

personal, and it is with these feelings that we venture not only to sympathize with, but also to share in, the grief of Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Royal House.

We call to mind that the condition of the great community which we now represent has ever been a matter of concern to Your Majesty's predecessors on the Throne, and, in particular, that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth expressed Her royal anxiety at the difficulties of preserving the citizens of London in health under the conditions of "such great multitudes of people brought to inhabit in small roomes," except by "devise of more new jurisdictions and officers for that purpose." It was, however, reserved for Her late Majesty to witness, and, as we humbly believe, to help and foster the better government of her capital by the institution of new jurisdictions, and by the establishment of representative authorities charged with preserving the health and providing for the ever-increasing requirements of its inhabitants, with the result that the growth of our great City during Her late Majesty's Reign, whilst unprecedented in rapidity and magnitude, has been accompanied by a continuous improvement in the health and comfort of its population.

We venture to attribute the notable development of public opinion in favour of ameliorating the social condition of the nation which has taken place during Her late Majesty's Reign in no small degree to the high example of Your Majesty's Father, whose noble influence, during a lifetime that was all too brief, was ever directed towards the physical and intellectual uplifting of the People. We rejoice to think that with the memory of our Late Sovereign, a name will ever be associated which is already dear to the British Race as that of a Prince whose life was devoted to the social well-being of his fellowmen, and we are confident, from Your Majesty's often expressed interest in problems affecting the health and happiness of all classes, that Your Majesty will be guided by a like spirit of entire devotion to the public weal.

We pray Your Majesty to believe that it is with feelings of the greatest trustfulness that we contemplate Your Majesty's accession to the Throne. The gracious message which Your Majesty has already addressed to the nation has inspired it with confidence that the great inheritance which has descended to Your Majesty will be preserved, consolidated, and strengthened in Your Majesty's experienced hands, and watched over with fond and proud traditions.

We humbly assure Your Majesty of our entirely devoted loyalty, of our affection for Your Majesty's Person, and of our proud regard

for Your Majesty's gracious and royal Consort, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

We humbly pray that Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over these realms, and to ever receive the love, respect, and willing obedience of a free people.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer :

" I RECEIVE with much satisfaction this expression of your loyalty and goodwill to Myself and My Consort ; and the tribute which you justly pay to the virtues and excellencies of My dearly-beloved Parents is very grateful to My feelings and to those of My Family.

" The developments made in the Government of London constitute one of the most important features of the reign of Her late Majesty. The good work done by you and your predecessors and coadjutors in municipal administration has resulted in an improvement in the health and conditions of a vastly increased population which testifies to your well-directed zeal.

" In the discharge of your onerous duties, which closely concern the welfare of millions of My people, I am confident that you will not slacken in the efforts which you have made and are making for dealing satisfactorily with the many difficult questions which await your consideration, and especially with that of the proper housing of the working classes, which is one in which I have always felt the deepest personal interest."

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FEBRUARY 22, 1901.

Buckingham Palace, February 22, 1901.

THE King has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Honorary Equerries to His Majesty.

General Viscount Bridport, G.C.B.

General the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

To be Crown Equerry to His Majesty.

Major-General Sir Henry P. Ewart, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

To be Equerries in Waiting to His Majesty.

Major-General Sir Stanley de A. C. Clarke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable William H. P. Carington,
 C.V.O., C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Davidson, C.V.O.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Charles Legge, C.V.O.
 Commander the Honourable Seymour Fortescue, C.V.O., R.N.
 Captain George Lindsay Holford, C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Captain Frederick Edward Grey Ponsonby, C.V.O.

To be Extra Equerries to His Majesty.

General the Right Honourable Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn,
 V.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Major-General Sir John McNeill, V.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Major-General John Cecil Russell.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Nigel F. Kingscote, K.C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Wantage, V.C., K.C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Honourable Sir Fleetwood
 I. Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1901.

Whitehall, February 26, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at Marlborough House on the 23rd instant :—

To His Most Excellent Majesty King Edward VII.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, desire to approach Your Majesty in this moment of national mourning with the respectful assurance of our profound sympathy with Your poignant sorrow at the death of Your august Mother, our beloved Queen. The history of the world records no such universal expression of loyalty, reverence, and love, spontaneously evoked by a pure and noble life, which has taught every subject of Queen Victoria in Great Britain, and in that vast Empire which owned Her sway, to recognise and admire Her wisdom and patriotism as Monarch; Her tenderness and devotion as Mother of Her people. Nor is there any nation in the world that has failed to bear generous

witness to Her public and private virtues. Her beneficent reign—the longest and the best in English annals—will be enshrined among Her people's most cherished memories; and its abiding influence will be the loftiest inspiration for Her successors. The death of this great Lady has touched every heart with so deep a sense of personal bereavement that we are emboldened to claim a share in that burden of sorrow which has fallen with overwhelming weight upon Your Majesty; and we dare to hope that the universal sympathy of Your faithful subjects may bring some comfort to You in Your affliction.

But, Sire, this ancient University has another and happier duty to perform, and that is to hail with joy and confidence the accession to the Throne of a King whose chosen title recalls a glorious past, and whose youth and manhood have been associated with those great and worthy parents to whose noble example Your Majesty has already made such touching reference. And we are assured, Sire, that You will deign to recall the close connection between Yourself and this loyal University, the happy years that You spent among us as a student, the loving welcome with which Oxford greeted You and Your Bride, who will command from us as Your gracious Queen the same chivalrous devotion that attached to Her as Princess of Wales. We tender to You to-day, Sire, Our hearty greeting as Our King; and Our earnest prayer is that Almighty God will grant Your Majesty a long and happy reign in prosperity and peace; that Your Throne may stand fast in the love of Your people; and that every blessing may rest upon Yourself and Your Royal House.

Given in our House of Convocation, under Our Common Seal, this 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1901.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

“I AM pleased to receive the dutiful Address which you present to Me in accordance with the ancient privilege merited by your traditional loyalty.

“The expression of your sympathy with My grief, and your appreciation of the many virtues, private and public, of My beloved Mother, and of the beneficence of Her long and glorious reign, touch Me deeply, and excite My warmest gratitude.

“Your reference to the time I spent at your University as a student recalls to My mind a period of My life which I shall ever look back upon with great pleasure and satisfaction, and I cannot

forget the hearty welcome accorded in your famous city to Queen Alexandra and Myself when We were present at Commemoration in the early days of Our married life.

“I highly value the assurance of your affectionate loyalty to Our Throne and Person, and join fervently in your aspirations that My reign may be happy, peaceful, and blessed by the growing prosperity of My people.

“It will be My constant desire and endeavour to uphold and promote the well-being of those institutions in the country which have conferred, as your ancient University has done, great and lasting benefits—educational, social, and religious—upon mankind.”

(*To be continued.*)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



ESCHEAT of Robert Forbes of Disblaire to
George Colquhoun. Alexander Gordon of Glengarock.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of David Kennedie of
taken out. Barclarnochen to John Mure of Monk-
wood. Composition 40 lib.

Hew Wallace. Escheat of umquhile William Rob in Sanquhar to
Hew Wallace, servitor to the Lord Justice Clerk.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 21, 1677.

taken out. Infestment to George Baillie, lawfull sone to the
deceast George Baillie of Jarveswood and Lillias Baillie,
his spouse, in liferent, and Robert Baillie, his eldest lawfull son, in
fee of the halfe lands and barronie of Maner called the Maynes of
Castlehill of Maner, the lands of Hallmaner and lands of Wels-
houses holds of his majestie ward and changed to tax ward for
payment of 60 lib for the ward, als much for the releiffe and 120 lib
for the marriage upon the resignatione of Sir [John?] Veitch of

Dawick and [James?] Veitch, younger thereof his sone, under the King's hand. Composition 60 lib.

Infestment of adjudication to William (?) son to the deceast James (?) Borthwick, of Stow, Chirurgion Apothecari of Edinburgh, out of the lands of Over Dechmont and out of the equall halfe of the Temple Lands lying in Over Dechmont and of the heritable bond thereupon the seasine proceeds, and that be twa severall infestments and maner of holding. Composition 40 merks.

Infestment upon ane adjudicatione of the lands and
 takin out. barronie of Valleyfield to Alexander Milne, merchant
 burgess of Linlithgow and late Provost thereof, adjudged for
 5,146 lib 13s 4d. Composition 70 merks.

Infestment of the lands of Auchingray and Calder-
 takin out. cruise to the Deacon conveener of Glasgow and his
 collector and their successors for the behoove of the crafts hospitall
 thereof holds of his majestie feu upon the resignatione of John
 Hutchesone of Auchingray. It hath ane confirmatione of the said
 lands. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceast Patrick Suittie, merchant and
 takin out. Factor at Camphire, to Alexander Young, merchant
 in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Francis Stewart, eldest lawfull
 Mr. Thomas Gordon. sone to the deceast Archibald Stewart of Burnefauld, to
 James Telfer of Harecleugh. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of William Mayne, merchant burgess of
 takin out. Stirling, to Gilbert Robertson, merchant burgess of
 Edinburgh. Composition 20 merks.

Ward, nonentrie and marriage of Walter, Earle of
 takin out. Tarras, to Sir William Scott of Harden under the King's
 hand. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of George Scugall, Merchant in
 takin out. Edinburgh, to Walter Mitchell, Merchant there, upon his
 owne horning. It is also sought be Mr James Hendersone, writter
 in Edinburgh, Walter Mitchell preferd. Composition 20 lib.

SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 11, 1678.

Confirmatione of the dispositione granted be Andrew
 takin out. Wood of Balbegno to Alexander Wood, sometime of
 Craigstoun, and his spouse of the lands of Little Straith of Bal-
 begno and lands of Little Greinburn and others between several
 charters and manners of holding. Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione to Andrew McAdam and James Gibsone
 takin out. portioners of Creff of two Charters granted be Alan Lord
 Cathcart the one of the 16s. 8d. land of the two merk land of Creff
 to the said Andrew McAdam and the other of the ten shilling land
 of the said two merk land of Creff to the said James Gibson. Both
 the said confirmations holds blensch of the said Allan Lord Cathcart.

Composition 40 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Cuthbert Stewart Provost of Rothesay
 and Ninian Stewart ane of the Baillies of the said Brugh to Sir
 Adam Blaire of Carberry Knight upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

William Escheat of James Hunter baxter in Tranent to himself.
 Panton.

Composition 20 merks.

Tuttorie of William and Margaret Philps, bairnes
 takin out. lawfull to the deceast David Philp of Over Cairnbie to
 Jean Scott their mother David Scott fiar of Balmonth and William
 Lyell of Boghall.

Composition 10 merks.

Tuttorie of Walter James and Margaret Rankeines
 takin out. children to the deceast William Rankine Merchant in
 Dundee to Jean Pilmour their mother.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceast [Patrick Inglis (?)] of Elvengs-
 takin out. toune to Mr . . . of Southtounmilne upon his owne
 horning. It is also sought be Sarah Haliburton the relict. The
 relict preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of . . . in Comcgisl to . . . Menzies of Boffall. It is
 also sought be the partie himselfe. The partie perferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Mr Robert Petrie of Portleithen to
 David Scowgall writter in Edinburgh upon his owne horning. The
 Escheat and liferent of the said Mr Robert Petrie and Mr John
 Forbes Shereffe Depute of Aberdene is sought be Mr Alexander
 Mackenzie Writter in Edinburgh upon his owne horning. The
 Escheat and liferent of the said Mr John Forbes is also sought be
 Sir William Purves of that Ilk Knight barronet. David Scowgall is
 perferd to that of Mr Robert Petrie and Sir William Purves to that
 of Mr John Forbes.

The two compositions is each of them 10 merks.

David Scowgall his gift is takin out.

Escheat of William Maxwell of Kaigtoun to George Glendenning
 Merchant in Edinburgh upon his owne horning. It is also sought
 be the partie himselfe and be Mr John Irwing of Lagan. The
 partie is preferd.

Composition 20 lib.

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

BACK NUMBERS OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

I have the following back numbers of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, which I am willing to sell, namely: March, April, May, June, July, 1898; November, 1899; and January and July, 1900. Price 5s. 6d. the lot, post free.

SIDNEY E. DODDERIDGE.

The Parsonage, Amington, Tamworth.

THE EARLDOM OF WILTES.

There are many ways of looking at such a question, abstract equity being supreme; but what becomes of equity under *force*, say, of a usurpation? It has been made perfectly clear that King Henry IV. did disqualify the title, for the Earl was beheaded and attainted as a traitor in Parliament, and no surviving member of his family ventured to claim the succession. Indeed, they could not have obtained a writ of summons, while the assumption of an empty pretence would have led to the scaffold. The title was extinguished, all pretence of succession cancelled by family acquiescence, a fresh creation originated in 1449, and renewed in 1470, by the very monarch who *reversed* the Scrope attainer.

Then as to the surviving equity; who is injured by the nullity?

The Wiltshire estates have passed away and are irrecoverable; the *one* Earl left no successor, and the present claimant is not even in the line of succession to his own ancestral baronies.

A. HALL.

A NEW KING OF ARMS.

The development of Imperialism, which tends to convert colonies into sections of an extended Empire, raises the idea that a separate King of Arms might usefully be constituted to reign heraldically over Englishmen settled beyond seas. With this view, a King "D'outremer" might be added to complete the quartet of royalties in the College of Arms; one may be taken by the old French as harmonizing with Clarenceux, Norroy, and the subordinate heralds and pursuivants be left undefined pending a full consideration of this proposition.

FITZ-GLANVIL.

[When the office of Bath King of Arms was created, he was given the province of Wales within which to grant arms in conjunction with Garter. But the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was that the existing Kings of Arms could not be deprived of jurisdiction they already possessed, exercised, and enjoyed, and that therefore the gift was bad. Probably the same argument would again apply.—
ED. G. M.]

RICHARD CROMWELL.

This legend seems to have arisen from some confusion of facts.

Richard Cromwell, born in 1626, married Dorothy Major, heiress of Hursley, where he resided till 1655, when he entered public life. After his short Protectorate of nearly eight months, he assumed the names of Clark and also of Cranbourn, and lived abroad for several years, but ultimately died at Cheshunt in 1712.

A Miss Major, of his wife's family, married a Mr. Cooke, from whom descended William Major Cooke, a London police magistrate, who died in 1895, and I remember his call to the Bar. Of this family, Mary Cooke married a Mr. Richard Clarke, from whom descended two gentlemen of the Isle of Wight, both named Thomas Chatfield Clarke, one of whom died in 1890, the other died in 1895.

Richard Cromwell certainly assumed his alias of Clarke in his wife's lifetime, and the subsequent connection with a *real* Clarke has been distorted. He had eleven children, but without a surviving son. Two daughters ultimately sold the Hursley estate to the Heathcote family. There is no evidence that the ex-Protector has any living descendant. Elizabeth Cromwell, who died in 1792, was daughter of Richard Cromwell, a solicitor, of Hackney, grandson of Henry, Lord Deputy of Ireland.—*Sic transit!* A. H.



STEDMAN.

John Stedman, of the Razees, now called Bosbury House, near Ledbury, co. Hereford, who died in 1808, bore for arms an impalement thus : On the dexter side of the shield vert a cross moline or fleury or ; on the sinister side (field not known) three roses (two over one) a chief checky sable and argent. The said John Stedman had been High Sheriff. Whose were the arms on the sinister side? Again, the Rev. Thomas Stedman, of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, who died in 1825, bore for arms : Quarterly 1st and 4th, argent on a chevron gules between 3 boars' heads coupéd sa., a cross argent 2nd and 3rd argent on a chief or, a bird (of some kind) sable. Whose were the arms in the 2nd and 3rd quarterings?

Did James Stedman, the youngest son of the last James Stedman, of Strata Florida Abbey, co. Cardigan, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Owen, Rhicosaison, co. Montgomery, marry? If so, did he have issue? what were the names of such issue and their descendants? The last James of Strata Florida and Margaret Owen were married *circa* 1657. Was there issue of the marriage of Edward Stedman, of Kerry, co. Montgomery, and Elizabeth (born April 2, 1676), daughter of Richard Lyster, of Rowton Castle, co. Salop? If so, what were the names of such issue and their descendants? Where were the Stedmans of Strata Florida buried?

REGINALD JNO. MASCALL STEDMAN.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, January 18, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify Her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Soldier, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa on August 23, 1900, as stated against his name :—

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st Battalion, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).	Private William Heaton.	On August 23, 1900, the Company to which Private Heaton belonged, advancing in front of the general line held by the troops, became surrounded by the enemy and was suffering severely. At the request of the Officer Commanding, Private Heaton volunteered to take a message back to explain the position of the Company. He was successful, though at the imminent risk of his own life. Had it not been for Private Heaton's courage there can be little doubt that the remainder of the Company, which suffered very severely, would have had to surrender.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

DOWNING STREET, January 17, 1901.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of William MacLachlan McDonald, Esq., Medical Officer, Montserrat, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of that Presidency.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Charles William Chipchase Henderson, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 1, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
January 1, 1901.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Reginald Baliol, Viscount Esher, C.B.

TO BE AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Lieutenant von Gerlach, Honorary Member of the Fifth Class.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 8, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL.

Charles Thomas, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 1, 1901.

The Right Honourable Lewis Fry to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated February 1, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Henry William Forster, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Henry Booth Hohler, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WIGTON.

Major John Vans Agnew to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated January 16, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,
February 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE AN HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

Count Paul Wolff Metternich.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fullerton, K.C.V.O., C.B.

TO BE A COMMANDER.

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets
Henry Charles Woods, M.D., M.V.O.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Lieutenant Henry B. Pelly, R.N.; Staff-Captain George A. Broad, R.N.; Captain Arthur Henry Orlando Lloyd, Grenadier Guards; Captain Hubert Alcock Nepean Fyers, Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment; Second-Lieutenant Ian Onslow Dennistoun, Grenadier Guards; Second-Lieutenant the Honourable Cyril Myles Brabazon Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Haughton Ealdred Okeover, Royal Rifle Reserve Regiment.

DOWNING STREET, February 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of Samuel John Forster, Esq., and Henry Charles Goddard, Esq., whose previous term of office has expired, to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the Gambia.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 22, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 12, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. George Russell Clerk to be an Acting Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

March 21, 1901.

The Secretary for Scotland has been pleased, by Warrant under his hand and Seal, bearing date the 19th instant, to appoint John Foster, Esq., Solicitor, Elgin, to be Sheriff Clerk of the Shire of Elgin, in the room of David Forsyth, Esq., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Monday, March 25, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, March 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give orders for the following appointments for the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in South Africa :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order : Captain E. Tivey, Victorian Imperial Bushmen, for prompt action and brave defence, which prevented occupation of Phillipstown, Cape Colony. Dated February 12, 1901. Lieutenant Charles Joseph Thackwell, 18th Hussars, for management of patrol at Witkyk, near Middelburg, in addition to other good service during the Campaign. Dated December 24, 1900.

BREVET.

To be Major (dated December 31, 1900) : Captain Henry John William Farrell, Royal Artillery, for conspicuous bravery and ability at Buffelshoek on December 31, on the occasion of the attack on a convoy.

To be Major on completing six years' service : Captain George Alexander Wilkin-son, the King's (Liverpool Regiment), for holding out at Helvetia, December 29, 1900.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned : Sergeant Batchelor, 18th Hussars, for repeated good service, and especially at Franzpoort, near Middelburg, on December 8, 1900. Sergeant E. J. Randell, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, for gallantry at Utrecht, December 2, 1900. Sergeant-Farrier W. Brown, 68th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for gallantry at Dewetsdorp. Sergeant J. Bartholomew, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, for several mentions, and especially for gallant leading at Oliphants Nek, January 24, 1901. Colour-Sergeant Currie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, for gallant defence of Post at Belfast, January 7, 1901. Trooper Sopp, Imperial Yeomanry, for

gallantry at Phillipstown on same occasion as Captain Tivey. Corporal Elliott, Victorian Imperial Bushmen, for gallantry on Seacow River, whereby 33 Boers were captured by 16 Victorian Bushmen.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 26, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, March 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William John Alt, V.D., 22nd Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

CROWN OFFICE, March 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Samuel Martyn Bardsley, M.A., to the Vicarage of Greenwich, in the county of Kent and diocese of Rochester, void by the death of the Reverend Brooke Lambert, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, PALL MALL,

March 26, 1901.

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria has been pleased, with the approval of their Majesties, to appoint the Honourable Lady Musgrave to be a Lady-in-Waiting to Her Royal Highness.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-
LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF
LEICESTER.

Samuel Francis Stone, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 2, 1901.

WHITEHALL, April 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Major Cathcart Garner, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto George Raymond, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Decoration of Chevalier of the Order of Saint Sauveur of Greece, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, in recognition of services rendered by him as Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Corfu.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Walter Caine Hillier, K.C.M.G., to be Acting First Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Peking.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lionel Charles Hopkins, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Consular District of Tientsin and Peking, to reside at Tientsin.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Thomas Walter Harding, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Henry Neville, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Alan Sidney Wentworth Stanley, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Charles Wentworth Stanley, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF FLINT.

Horace Mayhew, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 22, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, AND OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON HULL.

Alexander Wentworth Macdonald Bosville, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated March 22, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 5, 1901.

WHITEHALL, April 3, 1900.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto James Watts, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Cross of a Chevalier of the Royal Belgian Order of Leopold, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in recognition of his active and distinguished service on the occasion of the recent siege of Tientsin.

WHITEHALL, April 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Percy Ebsworth, Esq., Director in the Egyptian Customs Administration, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Nubar Edgar Innes, Esq., Director of the Secretariat of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Captain Ellison Thomas Charles Newton Marten (late Madras Light Cavalry), an Officer of the Egyptian Police, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Captain Frank Burges, Gloucestershire Regiment, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 9, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 8, 1901.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed a Commission for the purpose of investigating the claims to compensation which have been or may be made by persons, the subjects of various friendly Powers, in consequence of their deportation to Europe by the British Military Authorities in South Africa.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners:

Thomas Milvain, Esq., K.C., Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham;

Major-General J. Upton Prior;

Major-General the Honourable H. F. Eaton;

C. A. Wilkins, Esq., late Judge of the High Court, Calcutta;

R. K. Loveday, Esq., formerly a Member of the Volksraad of the late South African Republic.

The Commission will consider the various

claims which have been already brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government, together with such others as may be presented to them hereafter by or on behalf of the claimants. They will meet in London, and after hearing the cases submitted to them will proceed to South Africa, with a view to continuing their investigations on the spot, and on their return to London will take any further evidence which these investigations may have shown to be necessary.

Due notice will be given in the *London Gazette* of the date on which the Commission will open its sittings.

It will be competent for the claimants to appear either in person or by counsel, and also for their respective Governments to be represented, if they think fit, before the Commission.

All claims should be filed at the Foreign Office on or before the 25th instant.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 6, 1901.

Claims for Indemnities on account of recent events in China must be lodged with His Majesty's Minister at Peking before May 1.

WHITEHALL, April 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto John Falconer, Esq., Director of the Ports and Lighthouses Office of Suez, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Francesco Borg Ruggier, Esq., Superintendent of the Floating Plant of the Port of Alexandria, and Nicola Famolaro, Esq., Surveyor of Tonnage of the Port of Alexandria, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that they may respectively accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"
April 12, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Baron Speck von Sternburg as Consul-General of Germany at Calcutta; Herr Paul von Buri as Consul-General of Germany at Sidney, for Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands; Mr. Ernst

Ritter Maurig von Sarnfeld as Consul-General of Austria-Hungary at Calcutta; Mr. Oscar F. Williams as Consul-General of the United States of America at Singapore; Mr. Otto Gumprecht as Consul of Germany at Hong Kong; Mr. Hugo Schlottfeldt as Consul of Germany at Port Stanley for the Falkland Islands; Mr. Joseph Castairs Roberts Johnston as Consul of Denmark at Bombay; Mr. Donald A. Stewart as Consul of Siam at Liverpool; Mr. James W. Murray as Consul of Siam at Glasgow; Mr. Adolphe Aimé Louis Gabriel Denis de Trobiand as Consul of France at Liverpool, with jurisdiction over the Counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Cheshire, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derbyshire, Flint, Lancashire, Merioneth, Montgomery, Shropshire, Stafford (with Birmingham), Westmoreland, Yorkshire (West Riding), and the Isle of Man; Mr. Bacharel Olympio Adolpho de Souza Pitanga as Consul of Brazil at Southampton; Mr. Frank R. Mowrer as Consul of the United States of America at Antigua, West Indies; Mr. George Boyd as Consul of Chile at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Alexander Seeling as Consul of Chile at Nottingham; Don Manuel Domingo Derteano as Consul of Peru at Liverpool; Don Jesús M. Zúñiga as Consul of Peru at Hong Kong; Mr. Richard Ward Beale as Vice-Consul of Greece at Portsmouth; Mr. Philip Davey as Vice-Consul of Greece at Sierra Leone; Señor Rodolfo Dux as Vice-Consul of Venezuela at Manchester; and Mr. Francis Gilmour as Vice-Consul of the Dominican Republic at Glasgow.

DOWNING STREET, April 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Alexander Murray Ashmore, Esq., C.M.G. (Receiver-General of Cyprus), to be Government Secretary of the Colony of British Guiana.

DOWNING STREET, April 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Thomas Prout, Esq., M.B. (Colonial Surgeon), to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

James Baird Thorneycroft, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

James Archibald Campbell, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Charles Hesketh Bibby Hesketh, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 9, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, April 12, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders	Sergeant Donald Farmer	During the attack on General Clements' Camp at Nooitgedacht, on the 13th December, 1900, Lieutenant Sandilands, Cameron Highlanders, with fifteen men, went to the assistance of a picquet which was heavily engaged, most of the men having been killed or wounded. The enemy, who were hidden by trees, opened fire on the party at a range of about 20 yards, killing two and wounding five, including Lieutenant Sandilands. Sergeant Farmer at once went to the Officer, who was perfectly helpless, and carried him away under a heavy and close fire to a place of comparative safety, after which he returned to the firing-line and was eventually taken prisoner.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Friday, April 19, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, April 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ; for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order ; and for the following promotions in the Army ; in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in South Africa.

The rewards given below are for services in South Africa up to the 29th November, 1900, the day on which Field-Marshal Lord Roberts handed over the command, and which date (except where otherwise stated) they bear. Owing to the multitude of recommendations forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, it has not yet been possible to fully examine those for regimental service, or those relating to the Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and certain other services. Further distinctions will be notified later. These will bear the same date as those now given, viz., the 29th November, 1900, except where otherwise stated.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND
ROYAL MARINES.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division, or Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

Rear-Admiral Bouverie Francis Clark, R.N.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—
Captain William Stokes Rees, R.N.

Major Schofield Patten Peile, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Stephen John Graff, Esq., Assistant Director of Transports.

Captain Francis Joseph Pitt, R.N., Naval Assistant to the Director of Transports.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

Captain Edmund Barker Van Koughnet, Retired List, R.N.

Commander the Honourable Seymour John Fortescue, C.V.O., R.N. (now Retired Captain, R.N.).

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :

Staff-Surgeon Ernest Courtney Lomas, M.B., R.N.

Lieutenant Leslie Orme Wilson, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Frederick John Saunders, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of their services in connection with the Campaign in South Africa, 1899-1900 :

Lieutenant-General (temporary General)
Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Mansfield
Clarke, Bart., K.C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military
Division of the Second Class, or Knights
Commanders of the said Most Honourable
Order, viz.:

Major-General (local Lieutenant-General)
Charles Tucker, C.B.

Lieutenant-General Paul Sanford, Lord
Methuen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Colonel (local Major-General) Elliott
Wood, C.B.

Major-General (local Lieutenant-General)
Reginald Pole-Carew, C.V.O., C.B.

Colonel (local Major-General) William
George Knox, C.B.

Major-General (local Lieutenant-General)
Henry John Thoroton Hildyard, C.B.

Colonel Wodehouse Dillon Richardson,
C.B.

Major-General William Freeman Kelly,
C.B.

Colonel (local Lieutenant-General, now
promoted Major-General) Ian Standish
Monteith Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O.

Colonel Edward Willis Duncan Ward, C.B.
Colonel Francis Howard, C.B., C.M.G.,
Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Colonel (local Major-General) Hector
Archibald MacDonald, C.B., D.S.O.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General)
Henry Hamilton Settle, C.B., D.S.O.

Major-General (local Lieutenant-General)
John Denton Pinkstone French.

Colonel (local Major-General, now pro-
moted Major-General) Charles Edmond
Knox.

Colonel (local Major-General) George
Henry Marshall.

Major and Brevet Colonel (local Major-
General) John Grenfell Maxwell, D.S.O.

Colonel (local Major-General) James
Wolfe Murray.

Honorary Colonel (local Major-General)
Charles Compton William, Lord Chesham,
Imperial Yeomanry.

Brigadier-General Edward Yewd Brabant,
C.M.G., Colonial Defence Force.

Colonel (local Brigadier-General) John
George Dartnell, C.M.G., Natal Volunteer
Force.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military
Division of the Third Class, or Companions
of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Major-General Barrington Bulkley Doug-
las Campbell, M.V.O.

Major-General John Edward Boyes.

Major-General Robert Stephenson Smyth
Baden-Powell.

Colonel (now Major-General) William
Henry Mackinnon.

Colonel (temporary Major-General)
Richard Steele Rupert Fetherstonhaugh.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Francis
William Rhodes, D.S.O.

Colonel (local Major-General) Ralph
Edward Allen.

Colonel (local Major-General) Inigo Rich-
mund Jones.

Colonel Hugh Richard, Viscount Downe,
C.I.E.

Colonel Herbert Scott Gould Miles, M.V.O.

Colonel Neville Francis FitzGerald Cham-
berlain, Lieutenant-Colonel Indian Staff
Corps.

Colonel (local Major-General) Archibald
Graham Wavell.

Colonel Augustus William Morris.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General)
Charles Gore, Earl of Erroll.

Colonel William Flack Stevenson, M.B.,
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Colonel (local Surgeon-General) James
Francis Supple, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Colonel Frederick William Benson.

Colonel Beauchamp Duff, C.I.E., Lie-
utenant-Colonel Indian Staff Corps.

Major and Brevet Colonel (local Brigadier-
General) Robert George Broadwood, 12th
Lancers.

Colonel Robert Fulke Noel Clarke,
Ordinance Officer First Class, Army Or-
dnance Department.

Colonel (local Major-General) John Fielden
Brocklehurst, M.V.O.

Colonel William Barton Wade, Chief
Paymaster, Army Pay Department.

Colonel William Hugh Mortimer, Chief
Paymaster, Army Pay Department.

Colonel Frederick Francis Johnson.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(local Major-General) Charles Duncan
Cooper.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(now Colonel Regimental District) Lionel
Godolphin Brooke, half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(now Colonel Regimental District) Robert
Arthur Hickson, the Buffs (East Kent Regi-
ment).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(local Brigadier-General) Thomas Cole
Porter (now half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(now Colonel Regimental District) John
Henry Edward Hinde, half-pay.

Colonel James Keith Trotter, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
Charles Parker Ridley.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(local Major-General) Theodore Edward
Stephenson.

Colonel Herbert Eversley Belfield.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel
(local Brigadier-General) John Reeves.

Major and Brevet Colonel (local Brigadier-
General) George Glencairn Cunningham,
D.S.O., the Sherwood Foresters (Derby-
shire Regiment).

Colonel William Leslie Davidson.

Colonel Francis John William Eustace.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert George Kekewich, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Major and Brevet Colonel Thomas Edgecomb Hickman, D.S.O., the Worcestershire Regiment.

Major and Brevet Colonel St. George Charles Henry, the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Frederick Charles Curteis, the Cheshire Regiment (now half-pay).

Colonel Lawrence Worthington Parsons.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus West Hill, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Geoffrey Stanley, Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry John Blagrove, 13th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher, 10th Hussars (now half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Aickin William Stewart Grove, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Law Woodland, half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Stokes Evans, the Royal Munster Fusiliers (now half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Brigadier-General, now promoted Brevet Colonel) Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (local Brigadier-General, now promoted Brevet Colonel) Edwin Alfred Hervey Alderson, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel (now promoted Brevet Colonel) James Wyndham Hughes-Hallett, D.S.O., Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

Lieutenant-Colonel (now promoted Brevet Colonel) James Spens, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

Lieutenant-Colonel (now promoted Brevet Colonel) Thomas David Pilcher, the Bedfordshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Colonel) Alexander Nelson Rochfort, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Hugh Cecil Cholmondeley, 1st London Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Colonel Edward George Villiers, Lord Stanley, 2nd Volunteer Battalion the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Colonel) Rees John Francis Banfield, the Welsh Regiment (now half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Colonel) Richard Hancock William Henry Harris, the East Surrey Regiment (now half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Colonel) George Mackworth Bullock, the Devonshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) William Donovan, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) Oswald Gillespie Wood, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Audley Dallas Neeld, Bart., 2nd Life Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Amelius Le Poer Trench, Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) John William Godfray, the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Johnston Kirkpatrick, the York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Brigadier-General) James Redmond Patrick Gordon (now 15th Hussars).

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Henry Hall, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Legh Clowes, 8th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Henry Law, the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel John McDonnell, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Alfred Coxhead, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Molyneux Carter, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment).

Veterinary - Lieutenant-Colonel (local Veterinary-Colonel) Iles Matthews, Army Veterinary Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bowles, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes Macbean, the Gordon Highlanders.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Henry Burney, the Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Arthur Mills, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond Joseph Gallwey, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry).

Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre Macdonnell Stewart Crabbe, Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Lionel Hippley, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles St. Leger Barter, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Elliott Carr, the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin George Donald, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Donisthorpe Alsop Donne, the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Lloyd, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Frederick Lindsell, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Newton Guinness, the Royal Irish Regiment.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, Bart., Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald John Arnott Wright, the East Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Charles Maxwell, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Waldron, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Swayne Fitzgerald, the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Corbet Gore, 5th Dragoon Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Hamilton Sim, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Arthur Edward Dalzell, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Robert Kelham, the Highland Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Leonard Dawson, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Ulick de Rupe Burke Roche, the South Wales Borderers.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Arthur Henry Henniker-Major, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Morden Carthew-Yorston, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Wilson, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Lieutenant-Colonel William Augustus Scott, the Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis Robert Henderson (special appointment).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Campbell Mackenzie, the Suffolk Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Spencer Pratt, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Wood, the Essex Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Ashby Ashby, the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tempest Hicks, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) Alfred Keogh, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Ivor Maxse, D.S.O., Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Burton, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Calverley Alington Bewicke Bewicke-Copley, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Romilly, D.S.O., Scots Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Ritchie Coryton Graham, the Cheshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Augustus William Colleton, Bart., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred William Lambart Bayly, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Frederic Rimington, 6th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Apsley Smith, Royal Artillery.

Major (local Colonel, now promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Colin John Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel, now promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Whitelaw Thorneycroft, the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Walter Charteris Ross, the Durham Light Infantry.

Colonel the Honourable J. A. K. Mackay, New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

Major J. M. Antill, New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Newall, New Zealand Mounted Infantry.

Major M. Craddock, New Zealand Mounted Infantry.

Major R. H. Davies, New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Major A. W. Robin, New Zealand Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Ricardo, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Major W. Bacon, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Major R. S. Browne, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Major C. V. Sellheim, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Major W. H. Tunbridge, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Colonel J. M. Gordon, South Australian Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Rowell, South Australian Mounted Infantry.

Major C. J. Reade, South Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Wallack, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.

Major C. Cameron, Tasmanian Mounted Infantry.

Colonel T. Price, Victorian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. Kelly, Victorian Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Pilkington, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

Major H. G. Vials, West Australian Bushmen's Corps.

Colonel C. W. Drury, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Colonel W. D. Otter, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. D. B. Evans, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Steele, M.V.O., Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Major C. P. Crewe, Border Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Dalgety, Cape Mounted Rifles.

(To be continued.)

By the Way.

AS an instance of the common-sense view which our cousins across the Atlantic take upon the subject of the legal right to bear arms, we have much pleasure in reprinting from the report of the proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at its annual meeting at Boston, January 9, 1901, the report of Henry Ernest Woods, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Heraldry:

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery, and it is with much satisfaction that the Committee on Heraldry has noticed the adoption, *in toto*, as well as the favourable comment, by kindred societies, of its report upon the subject of Heraldry, published a year ago, and that the objection to the report seems to come only from purveyors of arms to the would-be-armigerous public and those who have laid claim to and adopted spurious arms. The class of queries lately received shows that the study of heraldry is increasing from year to year, and it is to be hoped it will so continue."

One of the curiosities of Wimborne Minster, says the *Church Monthly*, is the tomb of Anthony Etricke, the first Recorder of Poole, and the magistrate who committed the Duke of Monmouth after the Battle of Sedgmoor. Tradition has it that Etricke had a quarrel with the people of Wimborne, so made a vow that he would "not be buried in their church or churchyard, under their ground or over." To carry out this vow he obtained leave to cut a niche in the wall of the Minster, and there he placed his own coffin, fixing at the same time the date he supposed he should die—viz., 1691. He did not die, however, until 1703, and the figures were altered accordingly.

Probably only in Russia would avowed class legislation be possible at this date. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states that some time ago the Emperor appointed a special commission to inquire into the best means of improving the condition of the upper classes, and the first result of the deliberations of this body is an Imperial ukase on the education and instruction of the children of the hereditary landed gentry, who may now, to a very great extent, be brought up at the expense of the Government. In the first place, the nobility of Russia in each and every province, who form a kind of corporation in the eyes of the Government, with a marshal at its head, are to be allowed to establish special boarding-houses or homes for those of their children who attend the middle-class schools, but quite separate from such schools. The Government undertake to pay the full cost of establishing these institutions, which will come under the supreme control of the Minister of Public Instruction, and in which the pupils are to receive board, lodging, clothes, linen, boots, school-books, pecuniary assistance, and, if necessary, personal help in doing their home-lessons after school hours. The Government also engage themselves to pay half the yearly cost of supporting them. The preference in accepting boarders, as well as gratuitous maintenance, will be given to the children whose fathers hold any official post in the

corporation of their class or in the zemstvos, or who have formerly held any such post for not less a period than nine years. In the next place, the nobility are also granted the right of founding scholarships for their boys in the higher and intermediary establishments of education, for which the Government likewise provide half the necessary funds. At the same time an annual sum of 186,750 roubles will be paid out of the Imperial Exchequer for the free education of 415 boys in two of the new military cadet schools.

Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee's flag for the campaign in China is a Uhlan's flag divided into four squares, two black and two white, with a red border, and a bar running transversely across the design. The flag is attached to a Uhlan's lance.

A contemporary publishes a list of the mottoes which the London Borough Councils have been pleased to take unto themselves for the coming century. Some of them are open to the splendid absurdities of mistranslation—*e.g.*, to the Bermondsey mind *Prosunt gentibus artes* might possibly suggest "Art is all right for gents." Hammersmith's *Spectemur agendo* looks a little like "We should like an audience when we work." One of the most appropriate chosen is that of Woolwich—*Clamant nostra tela in Regis querela*—"Woolwich weapons whistle in Wales' wars." It is regrettable that Hampstead has abandoned the felicitous "Felix Hamstediensis" for *Non sibi sed toti*, which might be popularized into—

Self may go to pot,
Our aim is for the lot.

Kensington had a great chance of a reference to its mole railway, but we do not find that it has adopted *It tremor* or *Tuba resonans*.

The *Onlooker* recalls that the custom of wearing a ribbon was first instituted by that picturesque soldier, Prince Rupert. During the Civil Wars a good deal of confusion was wont to arise as to who was who, and the Prince determined to give his Cavaliers a token by which they should be easily recognisable. Shortly before the Battle of Marston Moor he sent a messenger to the nearest village to buy up ribbon of whatever colour he could obtain the largest quantity. This happened to be blue, and accordingly "royal blue" rosettes were adopted as the badge of the Cavaliers. The Roundheads, not to be outdone, followed suit by wearing a badge of a "tawny colour"; and as in those far-off days blue and yellow spelt Royalist and Republican, so now these same colours are the usual emblems of Conservative and Radical.

The origin of the phrase "Apple-pie order" is traced in a book of quaint New England stories to a certain Puritan matron, Hepzibah Merton. Apple-pie is a great New England dish, and every Saturday she baked one or two dozen for use in her large household. These were duly labelled, and placed in order for each day of the coming week, and woe to the son, daughter, or grandchild who disturbed Mother Hepzibah's "apple-pie order"! The phrase

came into favour outside her own household, and in time became known throughout the settlement, making its way finally to the Old Country, where we find it in constant use.

The Duke of York, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Chamberlain have recently accepted copies of Mr. Ferrar Fenton's new translation of the New Testament, published by Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son. Mr. Ferrar Fenton, says the *Westminster Gazette*, is a direct descendant of Roger Fenton, who assisted at the making of the Authorized Version of the Bible, and also of Bishop Ferrar.

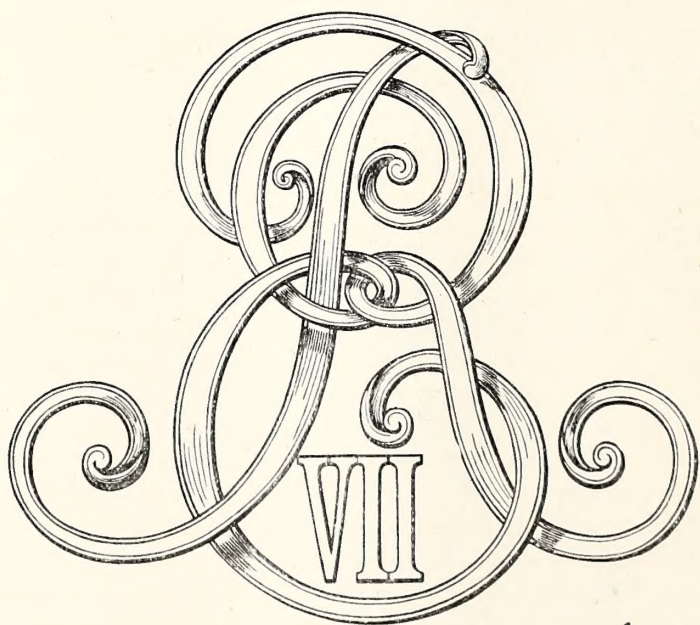
At Guildford the quaint custom of throwing dice for the "maid's money" is observed every year. A sum was invested by a mayor of the borough in the seventeenth century, from which twelve guineas are given annually to a servant-girl of good repute who has been in the same service for over two years. There were two applicants on the last occasion. The prize was won by Martha Shingler, who threw seven. The same dice-box has been used for sixty years.

There has been some cleaning of the historical frescoes in the House of Commons. It seems curious that a very obvious error in one—the sailing of the *Mayflower*—has never, apparently, been noticed, says the *Daily News*. That ship is flying the present Union Jack, which only dates from 1801, and differs from the one sanctioned as the national flag by James I. in 1606, two years before the *Mayflower* sailed.

New Zealand must be credited with the most striking method of observing the funeral of the late Queen. The Minister of Railways ordered all trains to be brought to a standstill and remain motionless for half an hour preceding noon on the day of the funeral. Every railwayman ceased work, and remained reverently standing.

In law the King and Queen are the parishioners of the Archbishop of Canterbury, wherever they may be. The old ecclesiastical text-writers, Godolphin, Ayliffe, and the rest, concur in stating that "it hath been formally resolved"—they do not say how and when—"that, wheresoever the Court was, the King and Queen were *Speciales et Domestici Parochiani Domini Archiepiscopi*." Probably, if he had cared to assert it, it was the Archbishop's right and duty to minister to the late Sovereign in her dying moments.

At Bournemouth and High Wycombe amusing and quaint ceremonies are always observed at the functions connected with the changes of mayors. At Wycombe the mayor, aldermen, and all the municipal members and officials, are solemnly weighed in their robes and official garments, and their avoirdupois duly recorded in the archives of the city. At Bournemouth the ancient and loving custom of the retiring mayor saluting his successor with a chaste kiss is observed.



Photograph of crown and Royal cypher
approved by H.M. the King on 4th May 1901 }

THE NEW ROYAL CYPHER.

(From a War Office sealed pattern.) See next page.



The Genealogical Magazine.

JULY, 1901.

THE ROYAL ARMS AND CYPHER FOR THE PRESENT REIGN.

THE ANSWER TO WALES.



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. has signified his pleasure concerning the Royal Arms to be used during the present reign. There is to be no change made. His Majesty, we are informed, took into consideration the question of the Arms of Saxony, which, as Prince of Wales, he bore upon an inescutcheon over the differenced Royal Arms of this country. We pointed out the likelihood of this in our issue for May (p. 13). We believe the personal inclination of the King was in favour of retaining the inescutcheon of Saxony upon his arms, but, in deference to the strong representations made from official quarters (in reality the personal views of Garter King of Arms), His Majesty relinquished his personal inclinations. Wales, therefore, has lost in the little game it was playing. Whether or not the deputation has as yet waited upon His Majesty we are unaware; but the matter is now settled, *and the arms of Wales will not appear upon the Royal shield, at any rate during the present reign.* As we have previously stated, no change is to be made. Whether a new warrant will be issued, or whether the warrant of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which provided for herself and her successors, will be allowed to remain in force, we have as yet been unable to ascertain; but we should

imagine a new one is necessary, as the cyphers, at any rate, are no longer correct.

The Royal Cypher affords an apt example of that apathy of the College of Arms, by which they have allowed so many of their prerogatives to be filched from their jurisdiction by other Government Departments. The Royal Cypher has been settled, and His Majesty has made known his wishes, through the War Office, and not through the Heralds' College. We reproduce as our frontispiece the Cypher, according to a sealed pattern issued by the War Office, which the King has selected and commanded to be worn on badges, buttons, and other devices throughout the army wherever the Royal Cypher is at present borne. The cypher consists of "E" and "R" interlaced, with "VII." inserted in the lower loop of the "E," the whole surmounted by a crown. The design has been made plain, without foliation, at His Majesty's express wish; no decoration whatever will be permitted, and no device or ornament will be placed above or upon it. Special instructions are given as to the crown, there being in use at present some half a dozen crowns of different patterns, some of them of foreign shape, or deviations differing from the British. That now to be adopted, and to become the sealed pattern for the army, is the Tudor "Henry VII." crown, stated to have been chosen and always used by Queen Victoria personally; and all other patterns are to be abolished, which is a fact that, at any rate, argues some desire upon the part of His Majesty to secure uniformity and an authorized pattern. We can only hope that some day His Majesty will notice the silly design used so often for the Royal Arms in Scotland, and command that in future the Royal Arms shall be identically displayed both north and south of the Tweed.

A new warrant has also been issued for H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York. This assigns to him the Royal Arms, with the arms of Saxony in pretence, the whole being differenced (as are also the crest and supporters) by a plain label of three points argent. The startling point about this warrant is that the badge of the three ostrich feathers enfiled by a princely coronet, which is known as the Prince of Wales's plume and which has been supposed to appertain to that dignity, is already painted upon the warrant before H.R.H. has been created Prince of Wales. What precedents exist to show that this badge belongs to the Heir-Apparent as distinct from the Prince of Wales we are unaware. The issue of a new warrant for H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York upon his creation as Prince of Wales is not beyond the limits of probability, for the

Duke has already had three different warrants, so we trust the Welsh Committee will suitably modify its request and then persevere ; but they may rest assured that as far as the King's Arms are concerned there is now no possibility that their proposal will be accepted. The pity is that by asking too much they have run the risk of getting nothing at all.



A HINT TO THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.



WHEN conversation ever happens to turn on the College of Arms, the remark is pretty certain to be made that a "bought" coat of arms has no value. Whilst several hundred people every year think it worth while to spend £76 10s. or more in making such a purchase, the remark above quoted loses much of its point, and its use simply contributes to the proof of the accuracy of that certain ancient little fable which concerns a bunch of grapes and an animal which coveted them. The majority of people forget that everybody's coat of arms, even the Duke of Norfolk's, has been paid for by somebody at some time or another, and those who deprecate acquisition by purchase are usually divisible into two classes, (1) those who cannot afford £76 10s., and (2) those who prefer the pattern of somebody else's belongings. A very popular idea seems to exist that the only people who buy coats of arms are all retired tradesmen or provincial mayors. Far be it from one to say that such people never obtain grants of arms, because there are every year a few cases of the kind, but a large proportion, which we fancy is probably 80 per cent. of the total, are made to peers, baronets, knights, judges, clergymen, barristers, officers in the army and navy, high sheriffs and county magistrates. Whereas in Elizabethan days a large proportion of the recipients had no other description than their business occupation, there are but few nowadays who do not belong to the landed or professional classes. From 100 to 120 grants are issued annually in England, but an appreciable proportion of these are consequent upon changes of name or creation as peers and baronets. A retired tradesman seldom sees the use of, or the necessity for, obtaining a grant. Those who do are people to whom the possession of armorial bearings is looked upon as practically a necessity in the class of life to which they belong. High sheriffs and benchers of the Inns of Court are frequently found amongst the applicants. The mayor and tradesman fable has little

real foundation, for with them the trading instinct in favour of supply at 3s. 6d. usually prevails.

But there is no denying that the ready acceptance of such a belief tends to depreciate the value of both old and new arms, when the possession thereof does not necessarily mean great achievements done nor high reputation earned. To put a stop to the granting of arms upon personal application would hardly be feasible, nor would it be in keeping with the ancient meaning and theory of arms, which was that arms were an adjunct of and a sign of the possession of certain social position. When a retired tradesman reaches that social position let him obtain arms. That is even a more ancient state of affairs than the popularly accepted idea of the origin of arms as a vehicle for the perpetuation of honour and reward.

But the dignity of the whole subject would certainly be greatly enhanced if the opportunity of still *winning* a coat of arms could be created. To a very limited extent this opportunity does exist, because the Sovereign occasionally, in return for striking services, grants what are known as augmentations. Lord Kitchener, for example, received one for his services in Egypt. But these always presuppose the prior possession of a coat of arms to be augmented, and probably the reign of Charles II. is the latest in which the coat of arms itself has been made the subject of a gift from the Crown. On the other hand, there are plenty of instances where the fees have been defrayed by others than the recipients, notably in the days of the old East India Company; and I heard of an instance in quite modern times in which the cost of the gift was defrayed by a public corporation as a form of recognition of the public services of a prominent individual. Could not this plan be carried out further, to such an extent that eminence or success in any worthy branch of life benefiting the public should be rewarded or commemorated by the gift of a coat of arms? The personal energy and interest in public matters which the King has displayed since his accession has startled a good many people, and if the giving remained with the King personally it would be well, but it would be distinctly a failure if, whilst nominally vested in the King, it devolved in practice to the hands of a Minister, to be exercised upon political and party lines. There are many men who do the State good service whose sphere has no contact with any "party" in the political game; there are others who never touch politics in any form whatever throughout their lives. There is really no reason why the College of Arms itself should not be given the discretion in the bestowing of these gifts, from which no officer of arms would benefit, and the actual expenses of which the Crown would defray. Even Mr. Labouchere or

Mr. John Burns could not object to the small figures which would defray these out-of-pocket expenses of the small annual list if the selection of the recipients was judiciously made without "favour" and without suspicion of political reward.

A Peerage or even a Knighthood to all intents and purposes entails upon the possessor the necessity of a certain social standing being adopted and retained, and for this reason Knighthoods, Baronetcies and Peerages are not within the grasp of any who are not blessed with a sufficiency of this world's goods. As a consequence, such rewards are inaccessible to many who perform the State good service, unless such service brings in its train the good things of this world. The result is, that one constantly finds Baronetcies and Knighthoods bestowed upon men whose names are unknown to the public save perhaps as the names of merely wealthy men. The Bath and St. Michael and St. George are not quite so restricted by financial reasons in their bestowal as are the honours outside these two "service" orders; but even with these the financial consideration enters into their bestowal, for though the statutes of the Order of the Bath impose no such restrictions, the rules which are observed at the War Office withhold the K.C.B. and even the C.B. from officers below a certain rank, and, as a consequence, earning less than a certain income. That private means are not taken into account certainly saves the situation a little. But these "hidebound" rules which are observed in the various Government offices in which the recommendation for honours is considered and conducted, which rules have no relation to the statutes of the Order, have largely, and particularly in relation to the Civil Division of the Bath, absolutely stultified the Order as a prize for merit and brilliant service, and changed it into a mere "good-conduct medal," to be waited for and obtained in due course with the seniority accruing from other people's deaths or resignations. It was this rigid formalism, routine and red-tape, this assumption by the occupants of office of the absolute right of recommendation, this utter inelasticity, which left one of the real prerogatives of the Sovereign to become no more than office routine, that led the late Queen to create the Victorian Order. It was these same ridiculous departmental rules, undreamt of at the creation of these Orders, that recently placed Lord Cranborne in the shameful position of having to state in the House of Commons that there was no British honour or decoration for which the heroism of Mr. Watts in China rendered him eligible. Whilst Germany and Belgium could both bestow honours upon him, his own country could not. A paltry C.M.G. has certainly been bestowed upon Mr. Watts since the announce-

ment in the House of Commons above referred to, but it may be well to call attention to the "rules" which have unofficially been added to the statutes of the Orders, because they show how rapidly and certainly officialism stultifies the original intention of an honour, and, be it noted, so stultifies it that the reversion of these honours is to the "official" classes and that the recommendation to honours becomes a perquisite of the official caste. We do not recollect that the rules which are observed in the bestowal of honours have ever been previously put into print, and they will probably be of interest. The shibboleth of the "pleasure of the Sovereign" and the "prerogative of the Crown" are, it must be remembered, rigidly preserved to account for "curious" creations, and to remain as a bar to the claiming of any honour as a matter of right; but bearing this in mind, it will be found that the following are the "rules" which are generally worked upon, and which officialism has created:

A Cabinet Minister, upon relinquishing office, can claim a Peerage, and usually reckons upon a Viscounty—*e.g.*, Viscounts Cross, Llandaff, Goschen, and Ridley, and the Peerage offered to and refused by Mr. Chaplin.

A Prime Minister can claim an Earldom—*e.g.*, Earl Beaconsfield. Mr. Gladstone was offered and refused an Earldom.

Every Speaker of the House of Commons, upon relinquishing office, can claim a Viscounty—*e.g.*, Viscounts Canterbury, Hampden and Peel.

The Viceroyalty of Ireland or India usually carries with it "a step" in the Peerage—*e.g.*, the Earl of Crewe, the Marquess of Dufferin, the Marquess of Ripon, etc. But this rule is not rigidly observed, owing to the high rank which usually is previously enjoyed by Viceroys. The recommendation to a Dukedom is beyond the perquisites of Office. Earl Cadogan had his "step" by the gift of his new Earldom.

A Judge has the matter largely in his own hands. He cannot be compulsorily retired. If it is desired that he should retire, the bribe is usually determined by the extent of the desire for his retirement and his own capacity for bargaining. A Peerage can generally be obtained if desired.

A soldier in chief command of a successful military expedition of importance usually receives a Peerage. In no case (except D.S.O. and V.C.) can a subordinate receive a higher honour than his commander. A Judge of the High Court, Solicitor-General, or Attorney-General, is always knighted shortly after his appointment. Garter King of Arms is always knighted, and the precedent already

set will probably be continued in the cases of Lyon and Ulster. Whenever the Sovereign makes a public entry into the City, the Lord Mayor is created a Baronet and the Sheriffs are knighted, a precedent usually followed also on the occasion of a great royal ceremony.

The Lord Great Chamberlain has twice by prescriptive right claimed and obtained an Earldom, and a Deputy Earl Marshal can usually count upon a Barony.

Every Knight of the Garter, though the statutes are silent upon the point, must be at least of the rank of an Earl, and every Knight of the Thistle or St. Patrick must be a Peer. No person may have at one and the same time any two of those three Orders, except by special and exceptional favour. The Mayor of any city which the Sovereign publicly visits is knighted; and the Mayor of Windsor is knighted on any important occasion of royal rejoicing.

Lord Salisbury deliberately sets his face against the "selling" of political honours; but it is easy to disguise large payments to the party exchequer into those great "political services" for which the patronage secretaries feel justified in recommending the payers to the Prime Minister for the time being as suitable recipients of titles. Personally, Lord Salisbury has no liking for the distribution of "political honours." On the occasion in recent years when the publication of one of the usual periodical "honours" lists was deferred the list which had been prepared for the usual date lay on Lord Salisbury's table at the Foreign Office. Every day as it caught his eye amongst his papers it would be considered, and there were few days in that interval on which one or more names were not struck off. As day after day went by, the anxiety of the patronage secretaries, with whom the "bargaining" for honours is done, slowly rose to severe agitation, for Lord Salisbury himself will be no party to any such arrangements, and it is usually supposed that he is kept in ignorance thereof. Both parties, however, are in fact tarred with the title-selling brush; but at the Reform Club it is, I am informed, done a little more unblushingly than at the Carlton, and certainly better terms could in the past and can at present be made there. At the moment, however, the distinction between present and future value needs to be well weighed. The Victorian Order was retained very strictly in her own hands by the late Queen. She wished to have an Order she could give right and left at her pleasure, if need be, to any groom or station-master she wished as a mark of her personal favour. King Edward treats the Order in the same manner, and no Minister has as yet presumed to recommend any name as a recipient for any class of the Order. Most

of our Orders of Knighthood have originated in some such manner; but now the Victorian Order is in fact, though not in theory, the only one really in the hands of the Sovereign. Queen Victoria had many disagreements with her Prime Ministers as to the destination of vacant Garters. A Knight of the Thistle must be a Scotsman, and a Knight of St. Patrick an Irishman. The Bath, though ranking after the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, is perhaps really the greatest honour of all. When Lord Palmerston, as Prime Minister, gave himself the Garter—being one of the only two men who ever did so—he remarked that he liked it, for there was “none of the damned humbug about merit” connected with the Order. The remark is singularly true, for high rank and position are a surer route to the honour than great abilities or services. It is not so with the Bath, which is the great “Service” honour. No man has ever “bought” the Order through the party war chest, and it is practically immune from political influences. The recommendations for the Military Division of the Order are made from the War Office and the Admiralty, and though these pass through the hands of the Prime Minister, the patronage secretaries have no finger in the allotment of the honour. A striking disproportion, which no one understands, exists in the Naval honours, which in number are very far behind those in the Army List. Another curious point about the Military Division is the method of its distribution. The C.B., K.C.B. and G.C.B. are by the department rules which the red-tape of the War Office and Admiralty has grafted upon the statutes allotted to certain ranks. A military C.B. is only given for service in the field in actual command, to Field Officers of and above (save in rare and exceptional cases) the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Consequently, great services which the public would naturally regard as worthy of a K.C.B. or G.C.B. are often only rewarded by a paltry C.B. The war in South Africa has provided many such instances; and it is certainly an anomaly that such services as those of Captain Lambton or Captain Percy Scott should be only rewarded by a C.B., whilst a Sheriff of the City of London should be knighted, and take the higher rank for no public services at all and by mere chance of luck. But in the Services the C.B. is not necessarily the end of the reward, and the K.C.B. and G.C.B. follow in the ordinary course as promotion comes and vacancies occur. The Civil Division goes to the Diplomatic and Civil Services; but its gift is now somewhat stereotyped, and it is practically allotted according to the official positions held. Nevertheless, these positions, roughly speaking, are obtained, or supposed to be obtained, by merit, and consequently

the Bath still remains an honour to be *won*. The G.C.B. of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is one of the few purely *political* instances of the gift of the Order, and why Sir H. M. Stanley received his G.C.B. was, and remains, an utter mystery to the outside world.

The Order of St. Michael and St. George, for which many, if not most, of the recommendations are made from the Colonial or Foreign Offices, implies connection with the Colonies; but as it is the political Order for the colonial administrations, its recipients are sometimes curious and wonderful individuals. The Foreign Office also has some use for the Order, using it frequently as a stepping-stone to the Bath; the method of promotion in the Diplomatic Service being often C.M.G., C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., this last being the highest honour to which a man can aspire unless he possesses sufficient wealth to justify the gift of a hereditary title, which is not often the case with men who take up any branch of the Imperial Service as a livelihood. The few fortunate soldiers who win Peerages have the wherewithal provided for them. At present the surest way to the Peerage is through trade and the Carlton Club. Considering the proportionate value of the reward when it is a Peerage, as compared with a non-hereditary title, lapsing at death, and during its enjoyment of lower precedence, it is a curious, and to the thoughtful a distressing, anomaly that the services to the State of such politicians as Lords Ashton, Wadsworth, Battersea, Cranworth, Farquhar, Newlands, Inverclyde, Pirbright, Rendel, Glanusk, Glenesk, Iveagh, Ardagh, Burton and Hindlip, should receive such greater and such more lasting reward than the services of the late Sir Donald Stewart, of Sir George White, Sir Harry Rawson, Sir Redvers Buller, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir William Crookes, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Captain Scott, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Colonel Baden-Powell, Mr. George Smith, Sir Edward Seymour, General French, Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir F. Forestier-Walker, Sir John Ardagh, Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Heaton-Henniker, Dr. Barnardo, Sir John Wolfe Barry, the late William Morris, Colonel Mark Seaver Bell, Dr. Watson Cheyne, Sir Edward Clarke, Governor Eyre, Sir George Willes, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Nevile Chamberlain, Sir Edward Malet, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Alfred Lyall, and Sir Henry Durand. The disproportion seems still greater when it is remembered that there are no "services" to the State of which the public are cognisant, or which can be advertised, in the cases of most of the Peers above mentioned, and yet their reward is the same as that of Lords Goschen, Milner, Kitchener,

Roberts, Currie, Cromer, Pauncefote, and Rookwood. What comparison can there be between the two classes of men or the nature of their services?

And yet the ennobling of the merely wealthy man is in a measure a necessity of our constitution. The large majority of the House of Peers must always be men of such wealth and social position that as a class they are not amenable to bribes for legislative or judicial purposes. Hence wealth is a *necessary* endowment of a hereditary Peerage, and a Peerage is unattainable by those who have no private resources beyond the pay they draw for their services. It is a sinister and significant fact that of those Peerages last mentioned which one may justly say have been truly *earned*, no heir exists to the Baronies of Milner, Kitchener, Rookwood, Currie, or Pauncefote.

Consequently, unless there be no heir, large private means are insisted upon before the gift of a hereditary Peerage. Similarly, though to a less degree, the same stipulation is made with regard to a Baronetcy. The result is that rewards for services rendered to the State are seldom of more lasting duration than the lifetime of the recipient; for of recent years a contemptible departmental regulation has been enforced requiring all insignia of knighthood down to the badge of a C.M.G. to be returned to the Crown upon death. The family and descendants have therefore no record to hand down as heirlooms of a famous ancestor. Probably the next departmental regulation which we shall see will require the return of war medals. But to sum up the whole question of the subject of reward by the gift of titles and decorations as at present carried out, the fact is evident that no person is eligible for reward of such a character unless, quite apart from the services which may be rendered to the State, he already possesses such financial means as place him in a *social position* equivalent to those who have such titles. The fallacy of such a state of affairs is not the possession of means, nor is it the fact that the reward does not itself increase the social position of the recipient, but it is that, no matter what the services may be, no man is *eligible* for reward unless he has in his own right both at least moderate wealth and a certain social position. It has become a fixed and rooted idea that a title entails expenditure, and must be lived up to. Yet the English as a nation are curiously prone to inconsistency, for the one decoration which is frankly and avowedly coveted, the one, and the only one, which it is not accounted snobbery to admit a desire for, is the one decoration for which everyone, without distinction or advantage of position, competes on an equality—viz., the Victoria Cross. The D.S.O. is appreciated

far less, simply because only officers are eligible for it. It would be interesting if Lord Roberts would "rank" his decorations according to the value he places upon them, for he has them nearly all. There can be little doubt, we should fancy, that he would value his V.C. more highly than his K.G. Nevertheless, it would be interesting to know the opinion of a man who possesses both. He is, we believe, the first who is in that position.

But there is no doubt that any reward that will "live" after the lifetime of the person who has earned it, and which will keep alive the memory of worthy deeds and honoured ancestors, must of necessity be appreciated. There is no greater incitement to a man than the thought that his name and actions will be remembered by his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and by their grandchildren after them. Would it not be possible for the King to use as a form of reward the gift of Armorial Bearings, which in themselves should be the evidence of the services which have been performed and of the nature of those services? Or, if the action of the King personally is to be confined, as at present, to the gift of augmentations for very exceptional services, would it not be possible for the College of Arms, acting as a Corporation, to occasionally select men of eminence upon whom arms might be conferred as a free gift and reward and recognition of such eminence. The influence and prestige of armory would be wonderfully enhanced if on the next New Year's Day the *London Gazette* contained an announcement that the King had conferred Honourable Augmentations for brilliant services to the State on Lord Roberts and Lord Milner, and that the Earl-Marshal had authorized the gift of Patents of Arms to Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, Sir Edward Poynter, General Brabant, Sir Edward Carson, and Rudyard Kipling, none of whom at present have any right to arms.



THE PRIVILEGES OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS (*concluded*).



WE much regret that all our efforts have failed to procure for us a verbatim report of the remarks of the Recorder in giving judgment and passing sentence upon Mr. Ellis Cecil Marks at his prosecution for a libel upon the Heralds' College. The police-court proceedings in the matter were reported in our last issue. The best report of the hearing before the Recorder was published in the *Morning Advertiser*

of May 16, 1901, and this we reproduce in full as it appeared therein :

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, May 15.

(Before the RECORDER.)

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—*Ellis Cecil Marks* surrendered to his bail and pleaded guilty to maliciously publishing a libel concerning the Heralds' College.—Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., and Mr. A. Gill prosecuted, and Mr. C. Mathews appeared for the accused.—The libel was contained in a circular issued by the British and American Heraldry Company, of 22, South Moulton Street—a company carried on by the accused—in which it was stated that the Heralds' College was not a Crown office, that the appointments of heralds were not under the Great Seal, and that, by a decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood, the college had no special privilege in issuing coats of arms. The circular concluded: "A college must be in a bad way to require bolstering up by false statements of this kind."—Mr. Gill, K.C., said this circular, which also denied that the Heralds' College possessed any charters of value, as the circular said they had lapsed, was largely issued to the mayors of the new Metropolitan municipal boroughs. So far from the charters having lapsed, they were in full force. The charter granted by Richard III. was confirmed by Phillip and Mary and by later monarchs, and in these charters other and prior charters were referred to, and the appointments to the offices of heralds were under the Great Seal of England. As to the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood, it did not refer to coats of arms at all, but dealt only with trade-marks, which one of the litigants unsuccessfully contended should have been registered at Heralds' College. It was stated that the accused had acted under a misapprehension, and, as the object of Heralds' College was simply to put an end to mischievous statements of this kind, they left the case in the hands of the Court.—Mr. Mathews said the accused succeeded to the business, and was entirely misled by his predecessor. He now admitted that there was no foundation whatever for any of the statements reflecting upon Heralds' College, and apologized, without reservation of any kind, for having made them. There was no foundation for any statement reflecting upon the position of Heralds' College or its authority, or the official character of the appointments.—The Recorder said no doubt the public authorities had acted wisely in proceeding against the person issuing a libel of this kind—a libel which was of a very mischievous description, and which, if it had been more successful than was the case in this instance, the public might have been plundered to a considerable extent. Happily, the accused did not seem to have made more than a small sum by this proceeding; but it was necessary to deter others from resorting to similar frauds, and he ordered the prisoner (who was so deaf that the proceedings had to be interpreted to him by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet) to enter into his own recognisances in £500 to come up for sentence if called upon.

Many will regret that some deterrent fine or sentence did not follow the conviction, but the remarks both of the Recorder and of the magistrate before whom the initial proceedings were taken show

clearly that this mistaken leniency was not due to any misconception of the gravity of the offence. As a matter of fact, the advisers of the College of Arms raised no objection to the plea *ad misericordiam* being allowed to have effect.

Our own opinions upon the point will be known, but the opinions of two of our contemporaries will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The *Free Lance* (June 1, 1901) remarks:

“BOGUS HERALDRY.

“A case at the Old Bailey last week, in which a concern calling itself the British and American Heraldry Company was prosecuted for libelling the Heralds’ College, reminds me that a very large business is done here in heraldry for American consumption. There are several firms or institutions which make a good thing out of the American citizens in search of a pedigree and a coat of arms. They advertise in the American papers, and send circulars to the citizens of the Great Republic arriving at hotels, and the business is so quietly and discreetly conducted that English people very rarely hear of this traffic in shields and crests. Some of their circulars that I have seen are delightful productions. In one of them the College of Heralds here was bitterly derided as an ‘antiquated institution’—antiquity in regard to this line of business being clearly a gross and reprehensible thing.

“HERALDS UP TO DATE.

“Another of these heraldry ‘bucket-shops,’ which, I believe, did an enormous business, had the impudence to give its bogus officials titles which were colourable imitations of those of the real Heralds. It invented an Erroy and a Werroy (!) King-at-Arms in imitation of Surrey and Norroy, and claimed to include Lincoln, Middleroy, Wessex and Carthusian Heralds among its officers. As a matter of fact, all these absurd offices were vested in the person of one very clever rogue.

“A NEW DIGNITY.

“This rascal’s most amusing piece of imposture was the creation of a new dignity for the American market. This honourable order has two degrees, viz., ‘Cadet-at Arms’ and ‘Esquire-at-Arms.’ The minor degree cost fifty dollars and the major a hundred dollars, and the purchasers had to have their arms and pedigree ‘verified’—*i.e.*, manufactured—by the ‘College.’ Another speciality of this heraldic bandit was the discovery of ancestors who went over in the *Mayflower* for newly-enriched Americans. It is safe to say that he unearthed more *Mayflower* emigrants than could have gone over in a small fleet. So quietly was the business conducted that it is said the College of Heralds never heard of the man’s existence till he had made his ‘pile’ and retired from the business.

“WHY NOT ADVERTISE?

“One is inclined to wonder that the Heralds do not take a leaf out of the book of the London Stock Exchange and advertise, at least in the American and Colonial press, that its members are not allowed to advertise or tout for business. This would soon put a stop to the freebooting herald’s little game. I mention Colonial papers because I am told that

nowadays quite as much business comes to the 'bucket-shop' pedigree-faker from returned British colonists as from the States."

Truth, of May 23, 1901, drops into rhyme—it may be poetry, we are not authorities upon the point—as follows :

“ ‘ARMA’ VIRUMQUE CANO.

“ At the Central Criminal Court last week Ellis Cecil Marks pleaded guilty to having published a false and defamatory libel of and concerning the Chapter of Heralds' College.—Daily Papers.

“ What next ? What next ? We knew the age
Was one of wide irreverence ;
We knew 'twixt knowledge and respect
There long had been a severance ;
We knew that humorists had chaffed
The heroes of past histories,
That critics had held up to scorn
The Eleusinian Mysteries ;

“ We knew a mortal, to the laws
Of decency a traitor,
Had even disrespectfully
Referred to the Equator ;
But still, we never thought that man,
Presumptuous in his knowledge,
Would dare to libel and defame
Our grand old Heralds' College.

“ ‘Rouge-Croix’ to ridicule held up !
‘Rouge Dragon’ roughly chided !
‘Portcullis’ rudely set at naught,
‘Blue-mantle,’ too, derided !
The gods themselves have been, we know,
To sneers and insults fated ;
But ‘Garter’ jeered at ! This, forsooth,
We'd *not* anticipated !

“ Especially at such a time
When in our midst they've laboured ;
And we have seen them in the flesh,
Each in his gorgeous tabard ;
Although by envious impulse moved
Their eager rivals plot so,
We should have deemed the Heralds safe—
Alas, though, they were not so !

“ But need we say the Law—invoked
For their protection *from* raids
Like that of Ellis Marks—gave help
To ‘Garter’ and his comrades ;
And those who thought these men of Arms
Had no defensive weapon,
Have learned no ‘outside’ Herald dares
Their privileges to step on.

“Henceforth, then, let the impious pause
Ere, with bold resolution,
They'd trample on this corner-stone
Of our old Constitution!
Let them beware, unless they court
Defeat in their endeavour,
How they attack a stronghold which
With 'Arms' is bristling ever!”



BADGES.

HOW DO THEY DESCEND?

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE answer to the above question is simple: Nobody knows. One can only hazard opinions more or less pious, of more or less value. It is distinctly a point upon which it is risky to be dogmatic. Whilst the secrecy of the records of the College of Arms is so jealously preserved it is impossible to speak definitely, for an exact knowledge of exact and authoritative instances of fact is necessary before a decision can be definitely put forward. Unless some Officer of Arms will carefully collate the information which can be gleaned from the records which are relevant to the subject, it does not seem likely that our knowledge will advance greatly. In recently reading through the evidence of the Stafford Peerage Case, a certain document which was put in evidence excited our curiosity, and we have since been at pains to procure a copy of the grant or exemplification of the Stafford Badges to the Earl of Stafford, paternally and by male descent Howard, but who was known by the name of Stafford-Howard, and who was the heir-general of the Stafford family. To make the matter complete, perhaps it will be well to first reprint a certain clause in the Act of Restoration, 1 Edward VI., upon which was based the necessity for action by the Crown: “And that the said Henry and theirs Males of his Bodye shall and may by Auctoritie of this Acte be restored and inhabled from hensfurthe to beare and give all and singuler suche the Armes of the Barons of Stafforde as the same Barons and Ancesto^{rs} to yo^r

saide Subjecte have doon and used to doo in the tyme of your noble Progenit^{rs} before theie or anny of them were called or created Earles or Dukes without chalenging bearing or giving any other Armes that were of the said late Dukes his Father."

The Stafford Descent and Attainders with the Restorations will be found detailed in the pages of this Magazine ("The Stafford Attainders," GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, September and October, 1900). It is curious that, whilst the heir-general was held to be debarred from succession to the Barony which *was* restored to the heir male, the former was not debarred from succession to the Royal quarterings which *were* specifically *withheld* from the heir male. The "opinion" referred subsequently to might throw some light upon the point were it available.

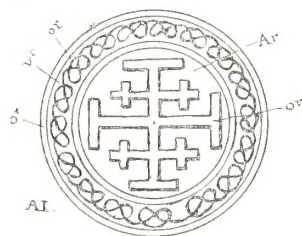
Suffice it to say that the following is a verbatim extract from the Stafford minutes of Evidence:

"Mr. Adam, the Counsel for the Petitioner, stated, they would next produce a Register in the College of Arms of a Petitionary Letter dated the 26th April 1720 from William Stafford to Henry Bowes Howard Earl of Berkshire, Deputy Earl Marshall, desiring to have assigned to him such Supporters as his Grandfather William the last Viscount Stafford used in his Life Time, and that the Arms of Woodstock and Stafford might be quartered with his Paternal Arms, and depicted in the Margin of the Grant with the Badges of the Family of Stafford.

"Also the Register in the College of Arms of a Warrant dated the 3rd of May 1720 from the Earl of Berkshire to John Anstis Esquire Garter Principal King of Arms, ordering him to grant Supporters and Arms to the said Earl of Stafford; also the Register in the College of Arms to the opinion of Nathaniel Pigot Esquire, dated the 20th January 1719, that the Heirs general of the restored Henry Lord Stafford were not affected by the Restriction in the Act of the 1st of Edward the 6th on the Heirs Male of the said restored Henry Lord Stafford to the bearing of Arms; and the Register in the College of Arms dated the 1st of August 1720 of a grant of Supporters to William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford expressing that the Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester were depicted in the Margin and quartered as the same were borne by the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham, with 18 Badges belonging to the Family of Stafford.

"Whereupon FRANCIS TOWNSEND Esquire was again called in, and producing a Book, was examined as follows:

"What is that you have before you?"



THE STAFFORD BADGES AS EXEMPLIFIED.

“ ‘It is a Book containing Entries of Grants of Coats of Arms and Supporters; it is the Seventh Volume of a Series.’

“ ‘From whence do you bring it?’

“ ‘From the Herald’s College.

“ ‘Is that an official copy of the grant?’

“ ‘It is an official record of the whole process relating to it.’

“ ‘Turn to April 26, 1720, and read the entry.

“ ‘Read the following entries in the same :

“ MY LORD,

“Whereas his late Majesty King James the Second was pleased by Letters Patents under the Great Seal to create my late Uncle Henry Earl of Stafford with remainder for want of Issue Male of him to John and Francis his brothers and the Heirs Male of their Bodies respectively by means whereof the said Title is now vested in me the Son and heir of the said John: And it being an indisputable right belonging to the Peers to have Supporters to their Arms and my said Uncle having omitted to take any Grant thereof (as I am informed is usually practised on such Occasions) I desire y^r Lo^p would please to issue proper directions for the assigning to me such Supporters as my Grandfather the late Viscount Stafford used in his life time, to be born by me and such on whom the said Honor is settled.

“And whereas by my Descent from my Grandfather, Mary late Countess of Stafford, I am intitled (as I am advised by Council) to the Arms and Quarterings of her Family, I desire the Arms of Woodstock and Stafford may be quartered with my Paternal Arms and depicted in the Margin of the said Grant, together with the Badges which have been born and used by the Family of Stafford: This will extremely oblige

“ Y^{or} Lo^{rds}^{ps}

“ most affectionate Kinsman

“ and humble Servant

“ STAFFORD.

“ Ap. 26, 1720.”

“Whereas the R^t Hon^{ble} William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford hath by Letter represented unto me that his late Majesty King James the Second was pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to create his late Uncle Henry Earl of Stafford with remainder for want of Issue Male of him to John and Francis his Brothers, and the Heirs Male of their Bodies respectively by means

whereof the said Title is now vested in him, the Son and Heir of the said John; and it being an indisputable Right belonging to the Peers of the Realm to have Supporters added to their Arms, and his said Uncle having omitted to take any Grant as (he is informed) is usually practiced on such occasions, has therefore desired my Warrant for the assigning to him such Supporters as his Grandfather the late Viscount Stafford used in his life time to be born and used by him and such on whom the said Honour is settled: And whereas he hath further represented to me that by his Descent from his Grandmother Mary late Countess of Stafford he is entituled (as he is advised by Council) to the Arms and Quarterings of her Family and has further desired that the Arms of Woodstock and Stafford may be quartered with his Paternal Arms and depicted in the Margin of the said Grant together with the Badges which have been born and used by the Family of Stafford. I, Henry Bowes Howard Earl of Berkshire Deputy (with the Royal Approbation) to the Most Noble Thomas Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshall of England, considering the Request of the said Henry Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford, and also the Opinion of Council learned in the Law hereunto annexed, do hereby Order and Direct you to grant and assign to him the same Supporters as his Grandfather the late Viscount Stafford used in his life time; To be born and used by him and such, on whom the said Honour is settled; and that you cause to be depicted in the Margin of the said Grant the Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, and Stafford Quartered with his Lordships Arms together with the Badges which have been born and used by the said Family of Stafford; Requiring you to take care that the said Letter, these Presents, the said Opinion of Council and yo^r Grant be duely entered by the Register in the College of Arms: For all which Purposes this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

“Given under my Hand Seal this third day of May Anno Dñi 1720.

“BERKSHIRE.

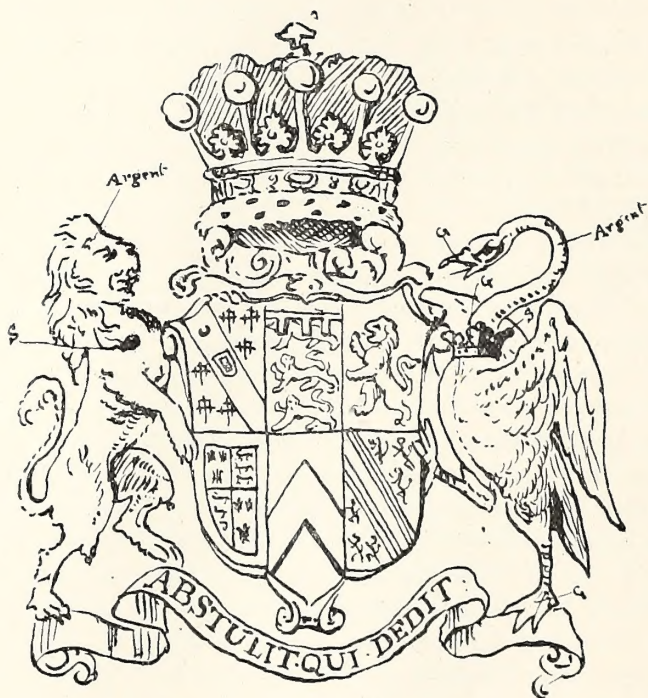
“To John Anstis Esq^r Garter

“Principal King of Arms.

“Then the Witness being about to read the Registry of the Opinion of Counsel, as stated by Mr. Adam;

“Mr. Attorney General objected to the same.

“Mr. Adam, of Counsel for the Petition, waved the Production of it.



THE STAFFORD ARMS AND SUPPORTERS AS EXEMPLIFIED.
(See opposite page.)

“ Read from the same Book the following Entry :

“ To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, John Anstis Esq^r Garter principal King of Arms, sends greeting, Whereas his late Majesty King James the Second by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, did create Henry Stafford Howard to be Earl of Stafford, to have and hold the same to him and the heirs males of his body ; and for default thereof to John and Francis his Brothers and the heirs males of their bodies respectively, whereby the said Earldom is now legally vested in the right Hon^{ble} William Stafford Howard Son and Heir of the said John ; And in regard that y^e said Henry late Earl of Stafford omitted to take any Grant of Supporters, which the Peers of this Realm have an indisputable Right to use and bear, the right Hon^{ble} Henry Bowes Howard Earl of Berkshire Deputy (with the Royal Approbation) of his Grace Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshall and Hereditary Marshall of England hath been pleased to direct me to grant to the said right Hon^{ble} William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford the Supporters formerly granted to y^e late Viscount Stafford, Grandfather to the said Earl ; as also to order me to cause to be depicted in the Margin of my said Grant y^e Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester quartered with the Arms of the said Earl of Stafford, together with the Badges of the said Noble Family of Stafford: Now these presents Witness that according to the consent of the said Earl of Berkshire signified under his Lordship's hand and seal I do by the Authority and power annexed to my Office hereby grant and assign to y^e said Right Honourable William Stafford Howard Earl of Stafford, the following Supporters which were heretofore borne by the late Lord Viscount Stafford, that is to say, on the Dexter side a Lion Argent, and on the Sinister Side a Swan surgiant Argent Gorged with a Ducal Coronet per Pale Gules and Sable beaked and membered of the Second ; to be used and borne at all times and upon all occasions by the said Earl of Stafford and the heirs males of his body, and such persons to whom the said Earldom shall descend according to the Law and Practice of Arms without the let or interruption of any Person or Persons whatsoever. And in pursuance of the Warrant of the said Earl of Berkshire, The Arms of Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester, as the same are on a Plate remaining in the Chaple of St George within y^e Castle of Windsor, set up there for his Descendant the Duke of Buckingham are depicted in the Margin, and quartered in such place and manner as the same were formerly borne by the Staffords Dukes of Bucking-

ham, together with Eighteen badges belonging to the said most ancient and illustrious Family of Stafford, as the same are represented in a Manuscript remaining in the College of Arms. In Witness whereof I the said Garter have hereto subscribed my Name and affixed the Seal of my Office this First Day of August Anno Domini 1720.

“JOHN ANSTIS Garter

“Principal King of Arms.

“The Witness was directed to withdraw.”

It may be of interest to call attention to the fact that the Royal Arms are displayed before those of Stafford. On the face of it, the document—as far as it relates to the badges—is no more than a certificate or exemplification, in which case it is undoubted evidence that badges descend to the heir-general as do quarterings; but there is the possibility that the document is a re-grant in the nature of an exemplification following a Royal License, or a re-grant to remove uncertainty as to the attainder. And if the document—as far as its relation to the badges goes—has any of the character of a grant, it can have but little value as evidence of the descent of badges. It is remarkable that it is absolutely silent as to the future destination of the badges. The real fact is that the whole subject of the descent and devolution of badges is shrouded in mystery. Each of the badges is depicted within a circle adorned with a succession of Stafford knots, as is shown in the one instance at the head. Five of these badges appear on p. 428 of the last volume of this Magazine upon the portrait of Edward, Duke of Buckingham. The fact that some of these *badges* are really crests depicted upon wreaths goes far as an authority for the use of a crest upon livery buttons for the purposes of a badge.

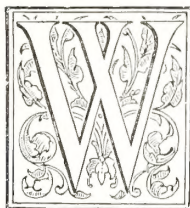


"THE ARMS OF IRELAND."

BY SIR T. H. GRATTAN ESMONDE, BART.

To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,



WILL you allow me to add the following notes to the interesting reference to the arms of Ireland in the current number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE?

According to O'Connor, the arms of King Brian Boiroimhe were per pale or and argent 3 lions passant gardant in pale gules. On the coins of Henry IV. the arms of Ireland were represented

as a single crown.

In the coinage of Henry VI. they are represented first as a single crown, then as three crowns, and finally as a single crown.

In the coinage of Edward IV. they are represented as three crowns, and similarly in the coinage of Richard III.

The first specific reference to the arms of Ireland that I have come across is contained in an Act of the Irish Parliament passed in 1483 (1 Richard III.). They are there described as "three crowns, one above the other, with a cross trefoil in every fine."

The crowned harp dates from the time of Henry VIII. It was used as the arms of Ireland in the reigns of Mary, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth.

I have before me a fine silver coin of Elizabeth (minted in Ireland), of which I send you a rubbing. You will note that the arms of Ireland are there represented as three harps, the shield surmounted by a crown. The date of this coin is 1561.

In subsequent coinage the single harp crowned is used again.

In the forty-third year of Elizabeth (1601) we find a quaint order of the Lord-Deputy in council to the effect that, for the better circumventing of "the Queene's rebels" in Ireland, who, by "divers sleights and cunninges of theirs," had managed to appropriate much of the monies allocated to the payment of the Queen's army, a debased coinage is to be coined in Ireland—shillings, sixpences, and threepenny-bits, together with pennies and halfpennies and farthings "for the poorer sort"; "with her highnes' armes crowned on the one side, and on the other with *an* harpe crowned, being the armes of this her kingdom of Ireland . . ." It was in the year 1603, not in 1613, that the harp was marshalled with the arms of England on

the Irish currency, as will appear from the rubbing of the shilling of James I. which I also enclose.

Ballynastragh, Gorey, Ireland.

[We much regret we are unable to reproduce the rubbings of the coins which accompany the foregoing letter.—ED. G. M.].



ROYAL DESCENT OF THE ARNOLDS OF RUGBY.

(*GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*, May, p. 18, and June, p. 55.)

BY LIONEL CRESSWELL.



IN connection with the parentage of Charles Ford, husband of Dorothy Chudleigh, I may mention, on the authority of Mr. W. Reynell Upham, of Exeter, that there was also a Rev. Thomas Ford, M.A., Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter. He was previously Rector of Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, and married Bridget Fleetwood, a connection of Cromwell. He was ejected from his Exeter living in 1662. He lies buried with his wife in St. Lawrence (in the path to the vestry). It would be interesting were Matthew Arnold proved to have had the blood of Cromwell, as well as of the Plantagenets, in his veins, for the Bridget Fleetwood who readiest occurs to the memory was the daughter of the Great Protector and widow of Ireton, who married secondly, about the beginning of 1652, Charles Fleetwood, Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary Forces. But Charles Ford was born about 1647 (he being twenty-three in 1671, at the issue of his marriage license), so this is knocked on the head. The Fleetwoods, deriving from an ancient Lancashire stock, were represented by Sir Miles Fleetwood, of Aldwinkle. In the Civil War the family became, like many others, divided, for while Sir William Fleetwood, of Aldwinkle, suffered for the King, his brother Charles was in the opposite ranks, becoming Oliver Cromwell's son-in-law and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in England. I imagine Bridget Fleetwood, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Ford, may have been a daughter of Sir Miles, and sister of Sir William.

Dorothy Ford, the widow of Charles, was buried at Ashton, co. Devon, September 24, 1713.

Polwhele's "Devon" (p. 22) quotes inscriptions from the south tower of Exeter Cathedral, which furnish additional information respecting the Chudleigh-Ford-Vinicombe generations and connection in the Arnold pedigree:

"Here lyeth the Body of Mr. Charles Ford, one of the Priest Vicars of this Church, who dyed y^e 3^d of April, 1708."

"Here also lyeth y^e Reverend Mr. John Vinicombe, who married Elizabeth, Daughter of the aforesaid Mr. Charles Ford, and was Priest Vicar of this church, Deans Vicar and Reader to y^e Winnards 33 years, Subchandter and Informator Puerorum 29 years. Treasurer and Receiver of the Bishop's Rent 25, Apparitor General of this diocese and formerly Chaplain to the Honourable Colonel Chudleigh's Regiment of Foot. He was born Dec. 2nd, 1681, and died June 4th, 1741.

"Here lyeth the body of John, y^e son of Mr. Charles Ford, one of the Priest Vicars of this Church, who departed this life y^e 3^d Day of April, An^o. Dom., 1677."

"Also Mary, his daughter, who died y^e 8th of Novembr, 1683."

"Also Charles, his son, who died the 24th Day of January, 1692."

The Vinicombe-Penrose connection is also made clearer by the will of the Rev. John Vinicombe, proved in the principal registry of the Bishop of Exeter, September 17, 1742. The testator appoints his wife Elizabeth sole residuary legatee and executrix, and mentions his son, the Rev. Charles Vinicombe, and sons-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Penrose and Rev. Mr. Bennett. The seal in red wax is not a very good impression, but shows crest a demi-talbot, and arms a talbot erect (lower half blurred; looks as if it might be a repetition of the crest). The probate describes the testator as one of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral.

Colonel William Sorell, late Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and grandfather of the late Professor Thomas Arnold's first wife, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-General William Alexander Sorrel, of the Coldstream Guards, and Colonel of the 48th Regiment. He entered the army August 18, 1790, and proceeded on service to the West Indies in 1793, and in that and subsequent years served in the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby at the captures of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucia, the siege of Fort Bourbon, the night attack on the Vigie, and the assault of Morne Fortune, where he was severely wounded. In 1797 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney. He served in the expedition to North Holland in 1799, and was present at the action of

August 27 on the landing near the Helder, as also those of September 10 and October 2 and 6 of the same year. As military secretary he accompanied the army to Ferrol and the coast of Spain in 1800. Having returned to England, he continued to serve with the army on the south coast until appointed Major in the 43rd Regiment, August 11, 1804, the 2nd Battalion of which he commanded during the organization and training of the Light Brigade under Sir John More. On April 17, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and appointed Deputy-Adjutant at the Cape. In 1816 Colonel Sorell proceeded to Van Diemen's Land as Governor, and during the period of years in which he conducted the affairs of that rising colony he secured the full approbation of the Government at home.

[See also "Queries and Correspondence" in this issue.—Ed. G. M.]



SOME NOTES ON AN EXTINCT WELSH FAMILY (THE LLOYDS OF MILFIELD).

BY H. M. VAUGHAN.



CADIFOR AP DINAWAL, lord of Castle Howell, in Cardiganshire, famed alike for his daring and resources in the twelfth century, is a well-remembered name in Welsh annals. Leading the forces of his kinsman, the great Rhys, last Sovereign-Prince of South Wales — perhaps the most cherished name after that of the ill-fated Llewellyn the Lion-like in later Celtic history—Cadifor stormed and captured by escalade the important castle of Cardigan from the English during the troubled times of Stephen's reign, for which feat Prince Rhys rewarded his cousin with vast gifts of land, with a grant of a coat of arms¹ to commemorate his victory, and last, but not least, with the hand of his daughter, the Princess Catherine, in marriage.²

From this union—the union of a successful warrior with a

¹ Sable, spear-head imbrued between three scaling-ladders argent : on a chief gules, a castle triple-towered argent.

² According to some authorities, *sister*, not daughter, to Prince Rhys.

princess whose father was powerful enough to be sought in alliance by the great King Henry II.—sprang a whole clan of Welsh families, living for the most part in the valley of the Teifi, assuming usually in course of time the surname of Lloyd, and bearing for arms in one form or another the ladders, the blood-stained spear-head and triple-towered castle, granted by Prince Rhys to their common ancestor. Some of these families are still flourishing in the male line, but many have long since died out, of which number the family of Lloyd of Milfield, the most remarkable of all, forms the subject-matter of this sketch.

Tracing the pedigree downwards though a long line of Welsh lords of the soil (*arglwyddau*) and their alliances, in Tudor times we find eighth in descent from Cadifor ap Dinawal, the founder of the race, Llewellyn Lloyd, or Llwyd, still holding the ancient patrimony of Castle Howell. This Llewellyn Lloyd had a numerous family, of which the third son, Hugh, became possessed of Llanlear, a suppressed nunnery in the Vale of Aeron. Hugh Lloyd, who served the office of High Sheriff for Cardiganshire in 1567, left, by his wife Joan, three sons, of whom the eldest succeeded to Llanlear, his direct line ending in an heiress, Bridget Lloyd, who, by her marriage with Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, conveyed the estate of Llanlear to the Vaughan family, though she herself died without issue. Of the two younger sons, who both entered the Church, Griffith became Principal of Jesus College—always the Welsh college—at Oxford, and seems to have been a man of culture and mark in his day; the remaining son, Thomas, was the founder of the ill-starred family of Milfield.

Thomas Lloyd became treasurer of the see of St. David's and precentor of its cathedral, being helped in his profession, there can be little doubt, by the influence of his brother-in-law, Marmaduke Middleton, Bishop of St. David's. These Middletons are described in Dwnn's "Visitations of Wales" as coming out of the North Country, the father of the Bishop and of Frances, Mrs. Lloyd, having settled for some reason in South Wales. Of all the unscrupulous and disreputable prelates in which the changing times of the sixteenth century are so rich, Marmaduke Middleton stands *facile princeps*. Appointed Bishop of Waterford in 1579, this ornament of the episcopate made himself so unpopular in Ireland that a year or two later, at the instigation of Sir John Perrot, then Lord-Deputy, he was recalled to England and advised to resign his see. Middleton seems, however, to have possessed considerable influence at Court, for in 1582 we find him translated to St. David's, the most

ancient and important of the four Welsh bishoprics. But the same complaints that had been raised in Ireland soon came to be heard in Wales, and so flagrant were the scandals both in the Bishop's private life and in the administration of his diocese that at length the offending prelate was haled before the Court of Star Chamber and heavily fined. From the Star Chamber Middleton was brought before the Court of High Commission, by which tribunal (according to Browne Willis), "for simony, for notorious abuse of a public charity, and for designing to alienate episcopal lands in favour of his son Richard, Archdeacon of Cardigan," the Bishop was sentenced to be deprived of his see and to be publicly degraded.¹ This judgment of the Court was pronounced in the chapel of Lambeth Palace by Archbishop Whitgift, and the delinquent was then and there stripped of his episcopal robes, the only instance of so severe a punishment in the annals of the English Church since the Reformation. After his disgrace and deprivation Middleton seems to have lived quietly at Windsor, where he died in 1593, being buried in St. George's Chapel, a somewhat unexpected resting-place for one of those prelates who

" . . . for their bellies' sake
Creep and intrude and climb into the fold !
* * * * *
Blind mouths ! that scarce know how themselves to hold
A sheep-hook, or have learned aught else the least
That to the faithful herdsman's art belongs !"

To have been brother-in-law to so vile a man as Bishop Middleton and to have shared in some of the fruits of his despoilings and forgery does not seem, however, to have affected the position or reputation of Thomas Lloyd, who continued to hold his offices at St. David's until his death, in 1612. His fine monument, adorned with his recumbent figure and surmounted by the Lloyd arms, still exists in its original position close to the high altar of the cathedral church.

Treasurer Thomas Lloyd's son and heir, Sir Marmaduke, on succeeding to the fortune left by his father, immediately began to build a seat for himself in a style that for those days in Wales was considered princely. The site selected for the mansion was on an estate near Lampeter, in the Valley of the Teifi, and the house received the name of Milfield, in Welsh "*Maesyfelin*." Here the head of this branch of this great Lloyd family kept no small state,

¹ Other writers add a further charge of immorality to Middleton's offences, which in all conscience were heavy enough already.

Milfield becoming in course of time famous, not only for its profuse and perhaps reckless bounty to high and low, but also for the hospitality extended to all Welshmen of letters; for Sir Marmaduke Lloyd was a man of no small acquirements, having risen to high rank in his profession of the law as a Judge of the Welsh Circuit and as Recorder of Brecon. Amongst the many guests of learning and importance entertained at Milfield during this time perhaps the most interesting personality was that of Dr. Prichard, Vicar of Llandovery, in the adjoining county of Carmarthen, and the most celebrated divine in all Wales during the two first Stuart reigns. Vicar Prichard was the author of two religious works, the "*Llyfr y Ficer*" ("Vicar's Book") and the "*Canwll Cymry*" ("Welshman's Candle"), two books which, till Methodism drove the Welsh from the fold of their neglectful Mother Church in the eighteenth century into the various sects and denominations that are still flourishing at the present day, were universally read throughout the Principality; nor are they yet quite forgotten, though the "*Pilgrim's Progress*," translated into Welsh, and later works in the vernacular have far outstripped the old Vicar's books in popularity. This saintly man lived at Llandovery (where his quaint vicarage was until a few years ago still standing), so that he was not above a few hours' ride from Lampeter, over the wild and unenclosed country that lies between Teifi and Towy Valleys.

The judge-squire and the divine were on very friendly terms, as was only natural, the former being a wealthy patron of scholars and the latter a clergyman of talent only too thankful to share in the hospitality and literary conversation to be found at Milfield. Letters couched in the most friendly and even jocular terms used to pass between the Judge and the parson, and some of these curious productions are still extant. But this interesting friendship was brought to a sudden and tragic conclusion, the circumstances of which constitute one of the most mysterious crimes that are still remembered in Wales.

Both Sir Marmaduke and Vicar Prichard, who had now been fast friends for many years, were married men with grown-up children. The knight had espoused, at an early age, Mary, daughter of John Stedman,¹ of Strata Florida Abbey, a descendant of a noble English house that had obtained the buildings and part of the estates of the famous monastery of Strata Florida, "the West-

¹ Another daughter of this John Stedman was married to Edward Vaughan, of Crosswood, in Cardiganshire, and her eldest son was the celebrated jurist and politician, Chief-Justice Sir John Vaughan, who died in 1674.

minster Abbey of Wales." By his wife, Sir Marmaduke had several sons and daughters, and presumably, as the parents were so intimate, a childish friendship sprang up between the family of the Judge and the son of the Vicar. As time went on, and the young people at Milfield grew to be youths and maidens, this intimacy began to give cause for alarm at the great house, where the son of a Welsh parson, no matter how brilliant a scholar or pious a divine he might be, was not thought a guest worthy to be received on equal terms with the Lloyd family. Young Prichard was forbidden the house; but whoever it was who took this step acted too late, for an attachment had already sprung up between the youth and one of the Judge's daughters. Love is not to be kept under by indignant brothers puffed up with family pride and tradition, and Sir Marmaduke's love-lorn daughter—her Christian name is not known—and her humble admirer soon devised means of meeting by stealth.

It was a long journey over uninhabited mountainous country that lay between Llandovery and Lampeter; but long and rough though the path might be, young Prichard used to ride often enough over it until he reached a certain point in the landscape whence Milfield and its demesne could be clearly descried below. The young man always directed his eyes to a certain hedge of clipped yew, and if from his post of vantage he could espy a white linen cloth innocently laid thereon to dry, he cantered quickly down the steep, stony lane overhung with hazels to a grove by the river, where his love was waiting to meet and greet him. No dragon in the shape of an indignant brother or bitter-tongued sister was at home when the white cloth reposed on the yew-hedge, and many a stolen kiss did the lovers enjoy in their leafy trysting-place by the murmuring Teifi. But discovery came at last. One day the snow-white napery lay as usual on the hedge when Samuel Prichard looked over Milfield from the hill-top, and as usual the lover rode down to the grove by the waterside to find, instead of his mistress, her infuriated brothers, who at once attacked the adventurous parson's son. According to tradition, the intruder was first mortally wounded and then pushed into the river to drown, after which the corpse was dragged ashore and thrust into a large sack, together with some uncombed wool. The whole burden was then strapped fast to the murdered man's pony, which at once set off at full gallop in the direction of Llandovery. The pony, which had doubtless crossed and recrossed that track many a time, arrived late at night at the

Vicarage stables, terrified and exhausted, still bearing its ghastly burden on its back.

We must picture to ourselves the ensuing scenes in the old Welsh parsonage—the grief of the aged clergyman over his “Samuel bach,” the wailing of the women of the house, the angry cries and threats of the enraged townsfolk of Llandovery. But all this sorrow and indignation bore little or no fruit in those troubled days: whatever the feelings of the poor parson might be, and however fierce the cry of his friends for vengeance, the great house of Milfield was secure against any legal or summary penalty. Possibly the aged Vicar may have forbidden any attempt to exact retribution for his son’s treacherous murder out of regard for his former friendship with Sir Marmaduke, whom tradition acquits of any complicity in the crime; at any rate, the broken-hearted old man consoled himself only by including in the work he was then writing the imprecation still known in Wales as the “Curse of Maesyfelin”:

“Melldith Dbuw ar Maesyfelin,
Ar bob carreg, dau bob gwreiddyn,
Am dasleu blodeu tref Llanddyfri
Ar ei ben i Deifi ’i foddî,”

which may be freely rendered:

“On Milfield’s mansion fall the curse of God,
On every stock and stone of that abode;
Because its sons in Teifi’s flood did drown
The sweetest flower in all Llandovery town.”

And these fierce, revengeful lines of doggerel exist in print to the present day in the “Vicar’s Book.” Nor was the curse unfulfilled. Before the century which saw it penned was completed the house of Milfield was without a legitimate male heir, and less than a hundred years later the actual site of the proud mansion had become a matter of speculation amongst the curious.

It may be mentioned here that two of Sir Marmaduke Lloyd’s daughters were married, namely, Anne, wife to Nicholas Williams, of Edwinsford, in Carmarthenshire, and direct ancestress of the present Sir James Drummond-Williams, Bart.; and Penelope, wife to Richard Herbert, of Court Henry, also in Carmarthenshire, a scion of the great Welsh family of Herbert, and the ancestor, together with many others, of the writer of this slight sketch. Whether it was Anne or Penelope, or yet another sister, whose love caused the murder of poor Samuel Prichard and its consequent anathema is yet to be discovered.

On Sir Marmaduke’s death the estates of Milfield devolved upon
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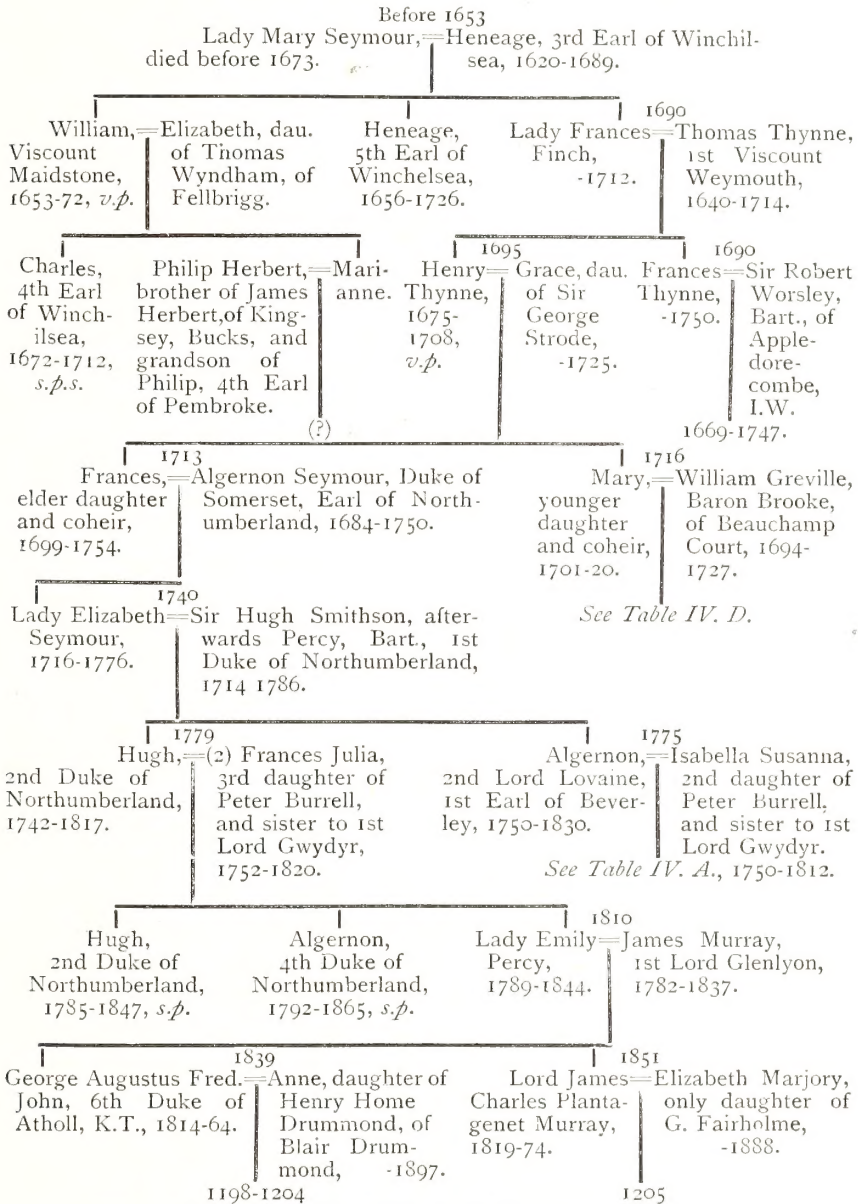
his son and heir, Sir Francis, a zealous Royalist, and a member of the Long Parliament until 1643, when he retired to Milfield, "seeming to love his private ease above the publique affayres of his country." At the Restoration Sir Francis Lloyd returned to Court life, and was made a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. His wife was Lady Mary Vaughan, daughter of the Earl of Carbery, head of the most distinguished and influential family South Wales has yet produced; but the marriage does not seem to have been a happy one. During his wife's lifetime Sir Francis had as mistress a certain Mrs. Bridget Leigh, of Carmarthen, whom, on Lady Mary's death without children, he subsequently married. Thus rapidly was the poor old Vicar's malediction fulfilled, for there was already no legitimate heir to Milfield, though Sir Francis treated his second wife's children born prior to marriage as his successors. The elder son, Lucius, dying young, the estates of Maesyfelin were devised to the younger, Charles, who was created a baronet on becoming a Member of Parliament for Cardiganshire after his father's death. This Sir Charles Lloyd married a daughter of Sir Francis Cornwallis, a Carmarthenshire baronet, by whom he became the father of Sir Lucius Christianus Lloyd, the last male scion of the house of Milfield, who succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1728.¹ This Sir Lucius married a daughter of his neighbour and distant kinsman, Walter Lloyd, of Peterwell, but the marriage proved childless, for the Vicar's curse still clung to these spurious descendants of the great house, and with the second baronet's death, on January 18, 1749, the family founded by Treasurer Thomas Lloyd of St. David's became extinct in the male line.

By his will Sir Lucius bequeathed the large estates of Milfield to his wife's nephew, Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, who was himself created a baronet a few years later. This Sir Herbert Lloyd pulled down Milfield, using its contents and materials to enrich Peterwell, to such good purpose that in a few decades of time all traces of the famous old mansion where Sir Marmaduke and Sir Francis had entertained so magnificently had disappeared. Peterwell became a great place at the expense of Milfield, yet at the present day Peterwell itself is nothing but a shapeless ruin, approached by a fine avenue of old lime-trees, whilst the great estates owned by Sir Herbert Lloyd have long passed into alien hands. *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

¹ Some monuments to these two baronets and their wives are still to be seen in the parish church at Lampeter.

ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

TABLE IV.¹



¹ There being no descendants of Lady Frances Seymour, -1681 (see Table I.), by any of her husbands, Table III. falls out.

CORRIGENDA.

Vol. iv., p. 543, 1132, 748, *for* "Ulgal," *read* "Ulyat."Vol. iv., p. 544, second line, *for* "1884," *read* "1844."Nos. 1148, 764 ; 1149, 765 ; 1150, 766 ; *for* "Stopford," *read* "Stopford-Sackville."

Insert after No. 1161, 777 :

1162	778	Edith Stella Collins, 1887	{ Great-grand-daughter ; daughter of No. 1161.
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For No. "1162, 778," *read* "1163, 779," and insert :

1164	780	Lawrence Sackville Fletcher, 1881, Lieutenant 5th Fusiliers, 1882	{ Great-grandsons ; sons of No. 1163.
1165	781	Roland Sackville Fletcher	
1166	782	Walter John Fletcher, 1883	
1167	783	Horace William Fletcher, 1889	

For Nos. "1163, 779 to 1184, 800," *read* "1168, 784 to 1189, 805."

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

1190	906	Ambrose Bartholomew Tunnard, 1851.	{ Grandson ; eldest son of Harriet Jane Stopford, -1875, and her husband, Captain Bartho- lomew Tunnard.
1191	807	Michael Victor Tunnard, 1901	{ Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1190.
1192	808	Bridget Lucy Tunnard, 1900	
1193	809	William Francis Tunnard, Com- mander of Navy 1854	{ Grandsons ; 2nd and 3rd sons of Harriet Jane Stopford, -1875, and her husband, Captain B. Tunnard.
1194	810	Henry Stopford Tunnard, late Cap- tain Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1856	
1195	811	Henry Bartholomew Tunnard, 1892	{ Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1194.
1196	812	Dorothy Evelyn Tunnard, 1883	
1197	813	Eleanor Lucy Tunnard, 1859	{ Grand-daughter ; daughter of Harriet Jane Stopford, -1875, and her husband, Captain Bartholomew Tunnard.

44. *Descendants of George Augustus Frederick John, 6th Duke of Atholl, K.T., 1814-1865. See Table IV.*

1198	814	John James Hugh Henry Stewart, 7th Duke of Atholl, K.T., 1840	{ Grandchildren ; children of No. 1198.
1199	815	John George, Marquis of Tullibardine, 1871	
1200	816	Lord George Murray, 1873	
1201	817	Lord James Thomas Murray, 1879	
1202	818	Lady Dorothea Louisa (wife of Captain Harold G. Ruggles-Brise), 1866	
1203	819	Lady Helen Murray, 1867	
1204	820	Lady Evelyn Murray, 1868	

45. *Descendants of Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray, 1819-1874. See Table IV.*

1205	821	Caroline Frances Murray, 1858	Only surviving child.
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TABLE IV. A.

		1775			
Algernon, 1st Earl of Beverley, 2nd Lord Louvaine, 1750-1830.		Isabella Susannah Burrell, 1750-1812.			
1801	1806	1820	1795	1808	
George, 2nd Earl of Beverley, 5th Duke of Northumberland, 1778-1867.	Louisa Harcourt, 3rd dau. of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley, 1781-1848.	Hugh, Bishop of Carlisle, 1784-1856.	Mary Sutton, dau. of the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, 1784-1831.	Josceline, line, Rear-admiral R.N., of C.B., 1784-1856.	Sophia Elizabeth, 3rd dau. of Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton, co. Stafford, -1875.
					Lady George, 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, 1760-1830.
					Lady Mary Emily Charlotte, -1887.
					Andrew Mortimer Drummond, of Charing Cross and Denham, Middlesex, 1786-1864.
See Table IV. B.		1366-1384.	See Table IV. C.		
1845	1848	1841			
Algernon George, 6th Duke of Northumberland, etc., K.G., 1810-1899.	Louisa, dau. and coheir of Henry Drummond, M.P., 1813-1890.	Lord Josceline William Percy, 1811-1881.	Lord Margaret, only dau. of Sir David Davidson, of Cantray.	Lady Margaret Percy, 1813-1897.	Lady Edward Richard, 2nd Lord Hatherton, -1888.
1206-1219	1220	1221-1247			

45. Descendants of Algernon George, 6th Duke of Northumberland, etc., 1810-1899.
See Table IV. A.

1206	822	Henry George, 7th Duke of Northumberland, K.G., 1846.	Son.
1207	823	Henry Algernon George, Earl Percy, M.P., 1871	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1206.
1208	824	Lord Alan Ian Percy, 1880	
1209	825	Lord William Richard Percy, 1882	
1210	826	Lord James Percy, 1885	
1211	827	Lord Eustace Sutherland Campbell Percy, 1887	
1212	828	Lady Edith Eleanor Percy, 1869	
1213	829	Lady Margaret Percy, 1873	
1214	830	Lady Victoria Alexandrina Percy, 1875	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1217.
1215	831	Lady Mary Percy, 1878	
1216	832	Lady Muriel Evelyn Nora Percy, 1890	2nd son.
1217	833	Lord Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy, of Guy's Cliffe, Warwick, 1851	
1218	834	Algernon William Percy, 1884	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1217.
1219	835	Katherine Louisa Victoria Percy, 1882	

46. Descendant of Lord Josceline William Percy, 1811-1881. See Table IV. A.

1220	836	Lieutenant-Colonel George Algernon Percy, late Grenadier Guards, 1849	Son.
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47. Descendants of Lady Margaret Percy, 1813-1897, and her husband, Edward Richard, 2nd Lord Hatherton, -1888. See Table IV. A.

1221	837	Edward George Percy, 3rd Lord Hatherton, 1842	Son.
1222	838	Hon. Edward Charles Rowley Littleton, 1868	Grandson ; son of No. 1221.
1223	839	Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, 1900	Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1222.
1224	840	Joyce Marie Littleton, 1898	
1225	841	Nora Hyacinthe Littleton, 1899	

- | | | | |
|------|-----|---|--|
| 1226 | 842 | Hon. Algernon Joshua Percy Littleton, Lieutenant South African Mounted Infantry, 1871 | } Grand-children ; children of No. 1221. |
| 1227 | 843 | Hon. Charles Christopher Josceline Littleton, 1872 | |
| 1228 | 844 | Hon. William Hugh Littleton, 2nd Lieutenant 5th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, 1882 | |
| 1229 | 845 | Hon. Margaret Louisa (wife of Major Bertram Percy Portal, 17th Lancers), 1869 | |
| 1230 | 846 | Portal | Great-grandchild ; child of No. 1239. |
| 1231 | 847 | Hyacinthe Frances Littleton, 1874 | } Grandchildren ; younger daughters of No. 1221. |
| 1232 | 848 | Susan Helen (wife of the Rev. Owen F. Jackson, Rector of Moreton Saye, co. Salop) | |
| 1233 | 849 | Mary Cecilia Littleton, 1884 | |
| 1234 | 850 | Edith Modwena Littleton, 1888 | |
| 1235 | 851 | Hon. Algernon Charles Littleton, Captain R.N., 1843 | 2nd son. |
| 1236 | 852 | Algernon Edward Percy Littleton, 1881 | } Grandchildren ; children of No. 1235. |
| 1237 | 853 | James William Littleton, 1886 | |
| 1238 | 854 | Richard Charles Arthur Littleton, 1888 | |
| 1239 | 855 | Cecil Francis Henry Littleton, 1890 | |
| 1240 | 856 | Louisa Lucy (wife of Captain Henry A. Clowes, of Norbury Hall, Derby), 1876 | |
| 1241 | 857 | Clowes | Great-grandchild ; child of No. 1240. |
| 1242 | 858 | Hyacinthe Mary Henrietta Littleton, 1877 | } Grand-daughters ; younger daughters of No. 1221. |
| 1243 | 859 | Isabel Littleton, 1879 | |
| 1244 | 860 | Blanche Littleton, 1880 | |
| 1245 | 861 | Eleanor Littleton, 1884 | |
| 1246 | 862 | Captain Henry Stuart Littleton, 1844 | } 3rd and 4th sons. |
| 1247 | 863 | Rev. Cecil James Littleton, Rector of St. Mary's, Stafford, and Hon. Canon of Southwell, 1850 | |

(To be continued.)

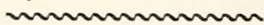


Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

AN "American cousin" would be greatly obliged to any readers who would say where one could see the pedigree of the Frenchs, or ffrenchs, traced from Rollo, Duke of Normandy, by Sir Thomas Hawley (*temp.* Henry VIII.).

The pedigree is referred to in the early and latest editions of Burke under Lord ffrench and Lord de Freyne.



ARNOLD ROYAL DESCENT.

On p. 23 in the last May number Mr. Cresswell has fallen into error about the Speke pedigree—in fact, there are too many Spekes. Elizabeth, who married John Chudleigh, was not the descendant of George Speke (13), nor of Elizabeth Luttrell, but the daughter of Sir George Speke, No. 11, by Elizabeth (Pole) Dorothy (Burke), daughter of — Gilbert (Pole), Edward (Burke) Gilbert, his second wife; so that 12 and 13 are quite unnecessary, though they continue the Luttrell issue. If the Chudleigh generations are worked back, these also will prove it.

F. W.

WELSH QUARTERINGS.

To help to clear up this discussion, would it not be well to try and prove whether it was not the intention of Edward III., when he quartered England, to make Wales the fourth quarter—it was, of course, the third then—as there almost seems as much right to do this as France?

F. W.

[What evidence is there that King Edward III. ever had the slightest intention of doing so?—ED. G. M.]

WILLIAM, LORD PAGET.

I will be greatly obliged to any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE who will kindly give me some genealogical information from the will (?) of William Paget, 6th Baron Paget, who died in 1713, as I wish to obtain the names of all his sons, by either Frances Pierrepont or Catherine Irby, and if any of them settled in Ireland, and where.

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

Dundrum, co. Down.

POYNTZ FAMILY MEMOIR.

I have a copy of this book, which was privately printed in 1886 by Pollard, of Exeter, for the late Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.

On collating the book for binding it appears that pp. 25 to 32 inclusive (section signature E) are missing, and pp. 65 to 72 (section signature K) are in duplicate in my copy. Possibly some of your readers possess a copy with pp. 25 to 32 in duplicate, and, if so, I should be glad to effect an exchange of the sheets in question, with a view to complete the copies.

E. H. LEFROY.

65, Belgrave Road, S.W.

CONSOLIDATED INDEXES.

Will a dozen or so students of genealogy join me in forming a club for the making of what, for want of a better term, I will call "consolidated indexes"?

It is quite impossible for an individual, in making a genealogical search, to encompass a tithe of the existing indexes which are likely to assist him, contained as they are in hundreds, if not thousands, of scattered books of various classes, MSS., and records, whose numbers are increasing every year.

My proposal is this: Let a club be formed, and let each member devote himself to names beginning with one particular letter of the alphabet, proceeding to the formation of a "consolidated index" of all names beginning with that letter. Thus, one member takes "A" surnames, another "B" surnames, another "C" surnames, and so on, to "Z."

Each copies, upon a system, from every index he can lay hands on—small indexes preferred—the names beginning with his especial letter. The system is perfectly simple, but not easily explained. I will send a specimen sheet, showing the method of arrangement, to any who propose to join. Members would be expected to work on a uniform plan, and to undertake to examine their respective indexes for surnames in which other members happened from time to time to be interested. If only fifteen join a start can be made, but there is plenty of scope for ten times that number.

Let me conclude with an extract from a review which appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* of August 29 last:

"He who makes a good catalogue confers a great boon on his fellow-men.

though none but those in charge of [or who use] great libraries can really appreciate the boon; they alone can realize what an enormous mass of information exists on every subject, and can understand how useless it all is until properly catalogued and rendered available to students.

"We are waking up to the necessity of classification and organization in the world of books. . . . On all sides there are signs that the near future will be signalized by the systemizing of the knowledge we already have, rather than by great strides in the direction of further gains."

These remarks apply with peculiar force to genealogical research. I will gladly explain the plan at greater length to any who will address me direct.

GEORGE F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

50, Beecroft Road, Brockley, S.E.

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BLOUNT.

In reply to Mrs. Townsend's inquiry, I have not seen any pedigree of the Joyce Blount she inquires about. The following extracts relating to the Blounts, of Kellington Gingilaundry, Gingyoybert, and Bromley, in Essex, Pencriz in Staffordshire, Pentherigg in Hertfordshire, Kingeston in Oxford, and Duddecote in Berkshire, to which Joyce Blount belonged, may be of interest and assistance. I have about forty other extracts about the same branch, but as they add no further information, I have not copied them for this reply. Mrs. Townsend can have copies and references if she applies to me. The references may clear up some details. The date she gives for the marriage of John Mapes and Joyce Blount (1450) is evidently much too late, but several items are open to further inquiry.

GEORGE BLOUNT.

6, Lady Margaret Road, N.W.

*Extracts.*

A.D. 1206. William Blount had lands at Kelington, in Essex.

A.D. 1213. Andrew Blount, of London, demands that William Britton should demise to him the manor of Chigwell, Essex, as agreed.

A.D. 1225. Stephen, son of Andrew Blount, gave 18 marks for suzen of lands at Chigwell.

A.D. 1243. Andrew Blount had grant of market at Pencriz, Staffordshire.

A.D. 1248. Geoffrey Butoynte complains that Andrew Blount had diseized him of his free tenement in Gingilaundry.

A.D. 1249. Andrew Blount appoints William Grene, his attorney, in a suit of "quare impedit" between him and William Blund and Juliana, his wife, respecting the church of Gingyoybert.

A.D. 1253. Andrew Blount held 20 librates of land in Staffordshire.

A.D. 1258. Andrew Blount died seized of a rent, etc., at Gingilaundry, and moiety of advowson of church and windmill at Gingyoybert, all in Essex. Andrew Blount and his wife Elena held one fee at Pencriz. Robert de Mare held lands in Beverstock of Andrew Blount. Paganus Brenkeworth held half a knight's fee of Andrew Blount and Elena, his wife, at Calne, Wiltshire. Andrew Blount held lands at Culston, Witel, and Castellana, Wiltshire. Robert Blount held part of fee of the Honor Pontis Fugidi, Oxfordshire; was attainted for joining the Earl of Leicester in rebellion against Henry III.; his estates at Gingyoybert, and the advowson of church at Gingyoybert, his estates at Gingilaundry, were forfeited and given to John Weston; afterwards restored to his family.

A.D. 1274. Andrew Blount held of the Crown part of the manor of Pencriz.

A.D. 1286-87. Sir Hugh Blount, Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire. He was son of Andrew.

A.D. 1293. A *quo warranto* issued against Sir Hugh Blount for liberties claimed in Pencriz. Obtained judgment for a market on production of King Henry's charter (see 1243).

A.D. 1305. Free warren granted to Sir Hugh Blount in Gingyoybert, Gingilaundry, in Essex, Pentherig in Hertfordshire, Pencriz in Staffordshire, Kingeston in Oxford, and Duddecote in Berkshire.

A.D. 1311. A fair granted to Sir Hugh Blount at Pencriz.

A.D. 1315. Marjory, widow of Sir Hugh Blount, and Hugh, his son, held Pencriz. Hugh held Duddecote, Berks; Kingeston, Oxfordshire.

A.D. 1317. Marjory, widow of Hugh, son of Hugh le Blount, paid a fine of 20s. for the King's license to receive the manor of Kingeston after death of Hugh.

A.D. 1318. Charter of Sir Hugh Blount to John Stonore, settling annual rent of £100 to arise from his manors of Kingestone in Oxford, Pencriz in Stafford, and Ginyoybert and Gingilaundry in Essex, etc., which belonged to him in reversion after death of Hugh and Nichola, his wife, etc.

A.D. 1350. John Alveton and Nichola, his wife, demandants, and Sir Hugh Blount, tenant, of one-third of Pencriz, which John and Nichola claimed as her dower.

A.D. 1361. Sir Hugh Blount died seized of Ginyoybert, Gingilaundry Manor, Ledene Rothing, in Essex, Huche in Hertfordshire, Pencriz in Staffordshire. Jocosa, his wife, and John, his son and heir, living. John, son of Hugh, performed homage and fealty.

A.D. 1363. John, son of Hugh, held manor of Pencriz in capiti, one knight's fee.

A.D. 1376. Thomas, son of Sir Hugh Blount, of Essex, released to John Beverlee and Amicia, his wife, the manor of Pencriz, Staffordshire.

A.D. 1377. Margaret, wife of Sir William Ferrars, of Groby, held at her death the manor of Ginyoybert, Gingilaundry, for her life after the death of her husband by the gift of John Blount, the son of Sir Hugh Blount.

A.D. 1389. Thomas Blount held lands at Ginyoybert, Gingilaundry.

A.D. 1396. John Mapes and Jocosa, his wife, daughter and heir of John Blount, son and heir of Hugh Blount, of Essex, were parties in a cause in the Hustings Court of London.



#### KNOLLS, KNOLLYS, KNOWLES.

St. George, Clarencieux, authenticates a pedigree commencing with John Knowles, of Chickenhall, Hants; his grandson, Sir Henry, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and their issue is recorded up to 1633.

Sir Thomas Cornwallis of Brome, who married Ann Jerningham, and died in 1604, had three daughters, named Alice, Anne, Elizabeth, but no Catherine.

The above-named Sir Henry Knowles was certainly of Grove Place, Hants; he had been to Spain in 1604, while Sir Charles Cornwallis, a younger brother of Sir Thomas, named above, was Ambassador at Madrid; he was associated with a Sir Philip Carey, in attendance on the Earl of Nottingham, then negotiating a peace as advocated by King James I. He is recorded as Comptroller of the Household to Charles I., yet no mention of him appears in the "Dictionary of National Biography."

Sir Henry's family was continued at Nursling for several generations, including one short-lived baronetcy, and involving several marriages into the peerage. Now, it does seem probable that they belonged to that family of *claimants* which sprang from the marriage of Sir Francis Knollys, of Rotherfield Greys, with Catherine Carey, of the Hunsdon connection; this view was advocated by the late B. B. Woodward, a former librarian at Windsor Castle, but absolutely without proof (see his "History of Hampshire," vol. i., p. 391 *et seq.*). The real evolution of these Knolles is much contested, as between a Crusader of 1190, a soldier of fortune in 1400, and a Lord Mayor of 1379, it being clear that any "knoll" is a mere hill, common to any or several counties.

A. HALL.





## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

*(Continued from p. 87.)*

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Friday, April 19, 1901 *(continued)*.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., the Order of the Bath *(continued)*.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Woods-Sampson, Imperial Light Horse.

Major W. Karri-Davies, Imperial Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Cuming, Kaffrarian Rifles.

Colonel D. M. Lumsden, Lumsden's Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Nesbitt, Nesbitt's Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stanford, C.M.G., Transkei Territories.

Major Sir Henry Elliott, K.C.M.G., Transkei Territories.

Colonel W. D. C. Williams, New South Wales Army Medical Corps.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Sir William MacCormac, Bart., K.C.V.O.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Sir Thomas Naghten Fitzgerald, Knt., F.R.C.S.I.

Sir William Thomson, Knt., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., M.B., M.V.O.

George Henry Makins, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Frederick Treves, Esq., F.R.C.S.

William Watson Cheyne, Esq., F.R.C.S.

George Lenthal Cheatele, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Kendal Franks, Esq., M.D.

John Chiene, Esq., M.D.

The undermentioned Officer is noted for consideration for appointment as an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, on promotion to the rank of Major, viz.:

Captain (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry de Beauvoir de Lisle, D.S.O., the Durham Light Infantry.

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and St. George:

General the Right Honourable Sir Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Lieutenant-General (local General) Horatio Herbert, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Royal Engineers, Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in South Africa.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier Forestier-Walker, G.C.B., C.M.G.

General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir Cornelius Francis Clery, K.C.B.

Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery.

Major-General George Tindal Pretymann, C.B., Royal Artillery.

Surgeon-General William Deane Wilson, M.B., Army Medical Staff.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) Edward Thomas Henry Hutton, C.B.

Colonel the Honourable Frederick William Stopford, C.B.

Colonel Thomas Joseph Gallwey, M.D., C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Edouard Percy Crauwill Girouard, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Major-General Geoffrey Barton, C.B.

Major-General Arthur FitzRoy Hart, C.B.,

Colonel (local Major-General) John Baillie Ballantyne Dickson, C.B.

Colonel Harry Cooper, Aide-de-Camp to the King.

Colonel Robert Stevenson (now half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Rowland Hill Martin, C.B.

Colonel Edmond Townsend, M.D., C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Colonel Alfred Allan Garstin.  
Colonel (local Major-General) Cameron Macartney Harwood Downing.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Henry Bridge, C.B., Army Service Corps.

Colonel James Latimer Crawshaw St. Clair.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable John Scott Napier.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Hawtrey Bruce Norcott, half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Augustus Rochfort Boyd, Royal Engineers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frank Hensman, retired pay, late 1st Life Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Radley Hobbs, Ordnance Officer, Second Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel (now local Colonel) Arthur Thomas Sloggett, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) John Francis Williamson, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel (local Colonel) Percy Herbert Johnston, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (now Lieutenant-Colonel, the Royal Garrison Regiment) Charles Owen Hore, the South Staffordshire Regiment.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Francis John Pink, D.S.O., the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Megam Ireland, Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Edward Blewitt.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Gorringe, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Arthur Gwynne Harrison, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel George James Butcher, Ordnance Officer, Second Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy John Tonson Lewis, Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas John O'Dell, Army Service Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Achilles Samut, Ordnance Officer, Second Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Sinclair May, Royal Artillery.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Walter George Augustus Bedford, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major George Washington Brazier-Creagh, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major John Forster Manifold, Royal Artillery.

Major Walter Francis Hawkins, Royal Engineers.

Major Frederick Samuel Heuston, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major Edward Alfred Moulton-Barrett, Ordnance Officer, Third Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Major Thomas Francis Bushe, Royal Artillery, Inspector, Army Ordnance Department.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard Boileau Gaisford, the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Major Alfred Edward John Cavendish, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Major Robert Whyte Melville Jackson, Ordnance Officer, Third Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Major Gerard Robert Clark Paul, Army Service Corps.

Surgeon-Major (now local Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles R. Kilkenny, M.B., Grenadier Guards.

Major George Daniel Chamier, Royal Artillery.

Major William Rice Edwards, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Major Henry Alfred Cummins, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major Harold Daniel Edmund Parsons, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Ordnance Officer, Third Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Percy Eyre Francis Hobbs, Army Service Corps.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Ralph Leslie Sandwith, the Leicestershire Regiment.

Major Francis Gilbert Hamley, Army Pay Department.

Major Claude Arthur Bray, Army Pay Department.

Veterinary-Major Charles Rutherford, Army Veterinary Department.

Major Herbert Rowett Henry Jack, Army Service Corps.

Major Walter Alfred John O'Meara, Royal Engineers.

Major Thomas George Powell Glynn, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Captain (local Major) Hubert Armine Anson Livingstone, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary) J. Greer, Director of Army Postal Services.

Captain and Honorary Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) George Walker Treble, 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Byron, Royal Australian Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Airey, D.S.O., New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Major T. Jowsey, New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Major H. G. Chauvel, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Colonel J. C. Hoad, Victorian Local Forces.



Major D. McLeish, Victorian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Buchan, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Captain and Brevet-Major S. J. A. Denison, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Major R. Belcher, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Major A. M. Jarvis, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Major W. M. Robertson, Border Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Bodle, British South Africa Police.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Hartley, V.C., Cape Medical Staff Corps.

Major G. H. Goodwin, Cape Pioneer Railway Regiment.

Major J. Lewis, Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles.

Major H. Bottomley, Imperial Light Horse.

Major C. H. Mullins, V.C., Imperial Light Horse.

Major R. H. Price, Kaffrarian Rifles.

Colonel R. A. Finlayson, Kimberley Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Harris, Kimberley Town Guard.

Major H. Chamney, Lumsden's Horse.

Major G. Marshall, Marshall's Horse.

Major D. McKenzie, Natal Carbineers.

Major H. T. Bru-de-Wold, Natal Volunteers.

Major W. C. Currie, Nesbitt's Horse.

Major R. Orpen, Orpen's Horse.

Major J. W. Bell, Queenstown Rifle Volunteers.

Major H. L. Halliwell, late the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Queenstown Rifle Volunteers.

Major Weston Jarvis, Rhodesian Regiment.

Major (local) Otto Schwikkard, Assistant Director of Transport.

A. A. Scott-Skirving, Esq., M.R.C.S.

J. P. Bush, Esq., M.R.C.S.

D. Wallace, Esq., M.B.

H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S.E.

A. Bowlby, Esq., F.R.C.S.

H. H. Tooth, Esq.

J. W. Washbourn, Esq., M.B.

The following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army to be granted in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers in connection with the Campaign in South Africa, 1899-1900, dated November 29, 1900, except where otherwise stated:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:

The Reverend Reginald F. Collins, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class.

The Reverend Thomas Felton Falkner,

M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class (now promoted Chaplain to the Forces, First Class).

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Reveley Mitford, the East Surrey Regiment.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Edmund Sandbach, Royal Engineers.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Sitwell, the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Reginald Maitland Dalrymple-Hay, the West India Regiment.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Charles Granville Fortescue, C.M.G., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Carter Giffard, the Welsh Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Thomas Buston, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hugh Bethell, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Evan Maberley, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Seymour Inglefield, the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Herbert Kenney, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot (half-pay).

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Bell-Irving, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey Alexander, 10th Hussars.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald James Murray, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Fullarton Lodovic Lindsay, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Godfrey Vignoles Thomas, Bart., Royal Artillery.

Major (now promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Aylmer Gould Hunter-Weston, Royal Engineers.

The Reverend James Robertson, Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class (now promoted Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class).

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) William Douglas, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Frank Broadwood Matthews, the King's (Royal Lancaster) Regiment.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Richard William Ford, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Thos. Jos. O'Donnell, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major Richard Makdougall Brisbane Francis Kelly, Royal Artillery.

Major Robert James Leech Fayle, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major William Watson Pike, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major William Henry Slingsby O'Neill, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

Major Walter Clare Savile, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Third Class, Army Ordnance Department.

Major Henry Wightman Benson, the East Surrey Regiment.

Major Harry Wright, the Gordon Highlanders.

Major Henry Lockhart Smith, the East Surrey Regiment.

Major Ernest Alfred Crowder Garland, the Highland Light Infantry.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Reginald Salmond Curtis, Royal Engineers.

Major Frederick Beauchamp Lecky, Royal Artillery.

Major Reginald George McQueen McLeod, Royal Artillery.

Major Herbert Kendal Jackson, Royal Artillery.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Montagu Creighton Curry, the Devonshire Regiment.

Major Henry Huntly Leith Malcol, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Major Francis Sudlow Garratt, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Major Charles Vernon Hume, Royal Artillery.

Major Cuthbert Edward Goulburn, Royal Artillery.

Major Henry Gwynn Deane Shute, Coldstream Guards.

Captain and Brevet Major Wilkinson Dent Bird, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Major Alfred Stokes, Royal Artillery.

Major Felix Frederick Hill, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Major Edward Maxwell Perceval, Royal Artillery.

Captain and Brevet Major Robert Montagu Poore, 7th Hussars.

Major Arthur Edward Aveling Butcher, Royal Artillery.

Major the Honourable William Lambton, Coldstream Guards.

Major Albert Edward Wilfred, Count Gleichen, C.V.O., C.M.G., Grenadier Guards.

Major William Fleetwood Nash, the Border Regiment.

Captain and Brevet Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander James King, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).

Major (now local Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward Charles James Williams, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Major Ernest Henry Samuel Twyford, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), now Major the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), (since deceased).

Major William John Bonus, the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Major George Clavell Mansel, the Durham Light Infantry.

Major Gerard Moore Heath, Royal Engineers.

Major the Honourable Frederick Gordon, the Gordon Highlanders.

Major Algernon D'Aguilar King, Royal Artillery.

Major John Emerson Wharton Headlam, Royal Artillery.

Major Lawrence George Frank Gordon, Royal Artillery.

Major Harry Norton Schofield, Royal Artillery.

Major George Walter Wrey Savile, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment).

Major William Thomas Furse, Royal Artillery.

Major Arthur Edmund Longden, Army Service Corps.

Major John Middleton Rogers, 1st Dragoons.

Major Hugh Davie White-Thomson, Royal Artillery.

Major Arthur Long, Army Service Corps.

Major Robert Fanshawe, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Major Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart, 15th Hussars.

Major Esmé Stuart Erskine Harrison, 11th Hussars.

Major William George Bertram Boyce, Army Service Corps.

Major Charles Montgomerie Ryan, Army Service Corps.

Major Ralph Glynn Ouseley, Royal Artillery.

Major William Henry Booth, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment).

Captain Henry Stanhope Sloman, the East Surrey Regiment.

Captain Herbert Adolphe Coddington, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers).

Captain Henry d'Estampes Vallancey, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders).

Captain Harry Crewe Godley, the Northamptonshire Regiment.

Captain Owen Cadogan Wolley-Dod, the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain John George Rennie, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Captain Roland Wycliffe Thompson, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Captain Charles Frederick Minchin, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain the Honourable St. Leger Henry Jervis, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Captain the Honourable Henry Yarde-Buller, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Captain Henry Hughes Wilson, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Captain Charles Ross, the Norfolk Regiment.

Captain Charles Edward Radclyffe, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Captain Ernest Chester Anderson, Royal Army Medical Corps.



Captain Gilbert Montgomerie Hutton, Royal Engineers.

Captain Cecil Pickford Higginson, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry).

Captain Somerset Charles Godfrey Farfax Astell, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Captain Norman Reginald McMahon, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Captain (local Major) Charles Legge Eustace Eustace, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Captain Charles Hugh Bennett, the Worcestershire Regiment.

Captain Henry John Milnes Macandrew, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Robert James Bridgford, the Manchester Regiment.

Captain Henry John Archibald Banks, the Hampshire Regiment.

Captain Edward Mary Joseph Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Francis Lyon, Royal Artillery.

Captain John Hay Campbell, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain Alexander Anderson McHardy, Royal Artillery.

Captain Harry Lancelot Ruck-Keene, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Captain Robert Napier Harvey, Royal Engineers.

Captain Percy John Probyn, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain Arthur Winsmore Hooper, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain (local Major) Charles Clarkson Martin Maynard, the Devonshire Regiment.

Captain Arthur Henry Mendle Taylor, 13th Hussars.

Captain Lord Robert William Orlando Manners, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Captain Arthur Henry Seton Hart, the East Surrey Regiment.

Captain George Henry Basil Freeth, the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain Victor Henry Sylvester Scratchley, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Captain Algernon Richard Trotter, 2nd Life Guards.

Captain Reginald Walter Ralph Barnes, 4th Hussars.

Captain James Dalglish Heriot-Maitland, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Captain His Serene Highness Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G. of Teck, K.C.V.O., 7th Hussars.

Captain Leighton Hume Spry, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).

Captain Henry William, Viscount Crichton, Royal Horse Guards.

Captain Arthur Solly-Flood, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Captain Charles Harington Harington, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Captain Frank Rowland Ewart, the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Captain George Murray Horne Stirling, the Essex Regiment.

Captain Stanley Leonard Barry, 10th Hussars.

Captain George Edmund Reginald Kenrick, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Captain Cecil Toogood, the Manchester Regiment.

Captain William Rushbrooke Eden, Royal Artillery.

Captain Arthur Blair, the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Captain Hugh Norman Ramsay Cowie, the Dorsetshire Regiment.

Captain Arthur Dowson Green, the Worcestershire Regiment.

Captain Philip Guy Reynolds, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Captain James Howard Adolphus Annesley, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Captain Henry William Edmund, Earl of Kerry, Irish Guards.

Captain William Maxwell Sherston, Imperial Yeomanry (Major North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry).

Captain William Charles De Mure, Viscount Milton, 4th Battalion the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Duncan Sayre MacInnes, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Victor Reginald Brooke, 9th Lancers.

Lieutenant William John Ainsworth, the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Robert Lyle McClintock, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Hugh William Smith, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Lieutenant William Northey, the Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Richard Algernon Craigie Daunt, the Royal Irish Rifles.

Lieutenant John Theodosius Burnett Stuart, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Carlisle Williams, Indian Staff Corps, Adjutant Brabant's Horse.

Lieutenant Percy Desmond FitzGerald, 11th Hussars.

Lieutenant John Spencer Cavendish, 1st Life Guards.

Lieutenant James Harold Cuthbert, Scots Guards.

Lieutenant James Archibald Innes, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Lieutenant John Douglas Glen Walker, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Lieutenant Arthur Grenfell Wauchope the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

## By the Way.

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WE regret we were unable to incorporate the enclosed note and its information from the *Globe* of June 20 in our article upon the subject in the present issue. We are inclined to think the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE has scored. "From the communication which Sir William Harcourt was commissioned to make to the Committee of Peers and Commoners interested in securing the recognition of Wales in the Royal Arms, it is clear that no alteration in the Royal Standard itself can be permitted. But it is hinted that the same objection does not obtain with regard to the arms of the Prince of Wales. From this hint it may be gathered, first, that the King is desirous to recognise the claims of Wales; and, secondly, that it will not be long before the Duke of Cornwall and York assumes the arms and dignity of Prince of Wales. We only regret that the Welsh committee were disinclined to take our advice, but laid themselves open to the refusal we felt confident they would receive as to a place upon the arms of the King." That the proposal with reference to the arms of the future Prince of Wales should have been entertained we think the Welsh committee owe thanks to ourselves, and we are therefore emboldened to urge the Welsh committee strongly to adopt our suggestion that the Red Dragon should be petitioned for as the sinister supporter of the Duke, leaving Llewellyn's coat to be adopted as the arms for the title of Prince of Wales.

Sir Alfred Milner's elevation to the Peerage has given some journalists an opportunity to discover a legal mare's nest. It is said, rightly or wrongly, that Lord Milner is only a naturalized British subject, and that as such he is not qualified, by reason of some Act of William III., to sit in the House of Lords. It is true that the Act of Settlement declared that no person born out of the dominions of the Crown (even if naturalized, unless born of English parents) could be a member of either House of Parliament. The former Naturalization Act (7 and 8 Vict., c. 66) imposed a similar disqualification on naturalized subjects; but the Naturalization Act now in force, that of 1870, provides that a naturalized British subject shall in the United Kingdom have all political and other rights and privileges of a natural-born British subject. Further, it must not be assumed that a person born abroad is never a natural-born subject. The general common law rule is that persons born in British territory are natural-born subjects; persons born out of it are aliens. The effect of certain Acts passed in the reigns of Anne, George II., and George III. was, however, to make the children and the grandchildren on the son's side of every man who by the common law was a British subject themselves natural-born subjects, although born abroad. The British nationality was formerly indelible. It is only since 1870 that a British subject has been able to renounce British nationality either for himself or his



descendants.—*Law Journal*. [The same remarks apply equally to Lord Goschen.—ED. G. M.]

Since the days of Elizabeth a curious Whit-Monday custom, known as "Pole Fair," has been observed once in every twenty years in the village of Corby, Northamptonshire. Queen Elizabeth granted the inhabitants a charter to free them from serving on juries at Northampton, and to free the knights of the shire from certain military duties. To commemorate the granting of this charter, the inhabitants assemble every twentieth Whit-Monday at an early hour, stop up the roads and by-ways of the parish, and demand toll of all who desire to pass through the village on that day. In case of non-compliance the traveller is placed on a stout pole and carried *vi et armis* through the streets, escorted by the shouting populace. The next celebration is due next year.

Here is an anecdote we recently came across concerning an old-time armorial celebrity, Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms: "If the Royal Buckhounds, so recently abolished, had no other excuse for their existence, at least they gave opportunity (says the *Liverpool Post*) for one of the most courtly, and at the same time witty, replies recorded in the chronicles of Windsor Castle. For it was when starting off to a meet of these hounds in his younger days that George III., having mounted his horse, asked Sir Isaac Heard: 'Sir Isaac, you are a judge of horses: what do you think of mine? We call him Perfection.' 'A most appropriate name,' replied Sir Isaac readily, 'for he bears the best of characters.'"

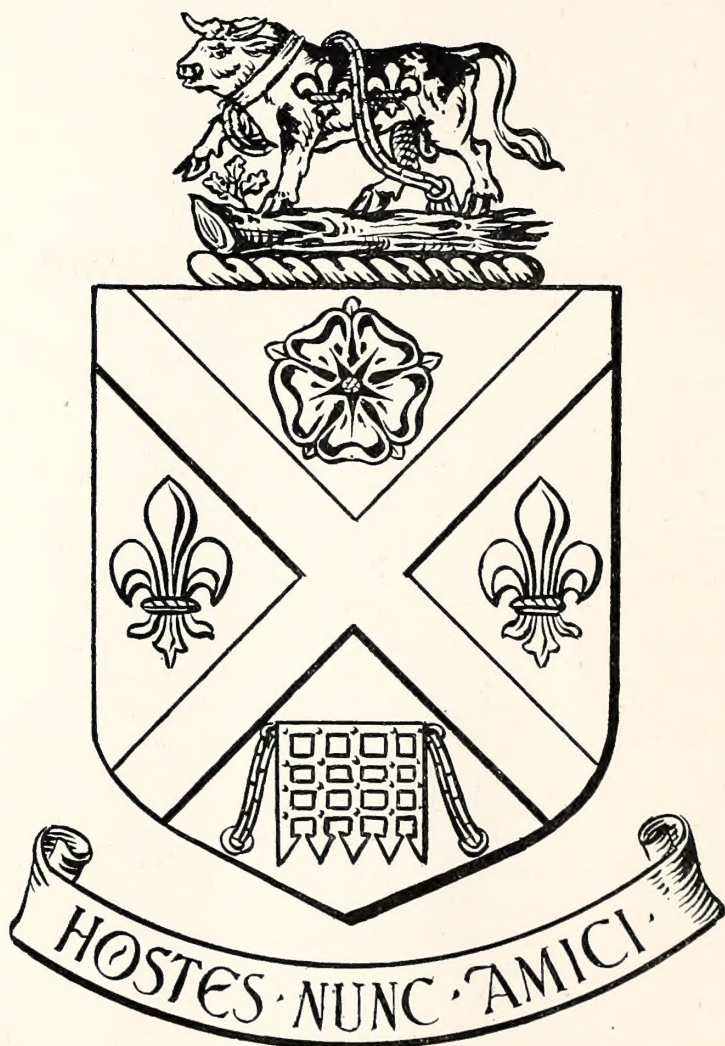
At a recent meeting of the Chelsea Council a letter was read from the Board of Inland Revenue pointing out that an armorial-bearings license would be required for the use of the Royal Arms on rate notices, on the ground that the arms were not used "by right of office." The Council decided to substitute the arms of the borough. The Council were also incurring a liability for a fine for using the Royal Arms. We commend the matter to the genial attention of the Association of Royal Warrant Holders.

A curious old custom has been revived at the village of Castleacre, in Norfolk, that of blessing the crops. The parishioners gathered at the church and formed in procession, headed by the vicar and choir. After parading the village, they proceeded to visit the fields of growing corn, at one of which a service was held, hymns sung, and a blessing pronounced by the vicar on the crops of the parish. The procession then returned to the church, singing recessional hymns by the way, and dispersed after receiving benediction.

A memorial-stone has been erected at Hornshole, about two miles from Hawick, to mark the spot where, according to tradition, in 1514 a company of Hawick "callants" defeated a party of English freebooters and captured their standard, a facsimile of which has been since annually carried at the celebration of the Common Riding.







THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ABERGAVENNY.

(See page 157.)



The  
**Genealogical Magazine.**

AUGUST, 1901.

THE EARLDOM OF NORFOLK.



CONSIDERABLE interest has been manifested in the press concerning the petition of Lord Mowbray and Stourton for the determination in his favour of the abeyance now existing in the Earldom of Norfolk. That the statements concerning it were nearly always very wide of the mark simply renders it more necessary than ever that the correct details should be made public. The following is a copy of the original petition of Lord Mowbray :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE Petition of Charles Botolph Joseph, Lord Mowbray, Lord Segrave, and Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, in the county of Wilts, all in the Peerage of England.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

1. THAT your Petitioner's ancestor, Thomas "of Brotherton," a son of King Edward I., was created Earl of Norfolk, in the Peerage of England, by the Charter of his brother, King Edward II., bearing date the 16th December, 1312, to hold the same to himself and the heirs of his body.

2. THAT the said Thomas of Brotherton was in consequence summoned to Parliament as Earl of Norfolk.



3. THAT there is evidence of his sitting in Parliament as a Peer of the Realm.

4. THAT the said Thomas of Brotherton died without surviving male issue, but leaving two daughters and coheirs, namely, Margaret, the elder, and Alice, the younger, and that consequently the Earldom of Norfolk fell into abeyance between them.

5. THAT Margaret, the elder daughter and coheir, married firstly John, Lord Segrave, and secondly Walter, Lord Manny, by both of whom she had issue.

6. THAT Alice, the younger daughter and coheir, married Edward, Lord Montacute, and died, having had issue an only daughter and sole heir, Joan, in her own right Baroness Montacute, who married William, Earl of Suffolk.

7. THAT the said Joan, Countess of Suffolk, died without issue, whereupon the entire issue of Alice, the younger daughter and coheir of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, became extinct.

8. THAT by the failure of the issue of the said Alice, the younger daughter and coheir, the entire representation of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, devolved upon his elder daughter and coheir, Margaret, who thereupon became sole heir of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk.

9. THAT consequently the abeyance of the Earldom of Norfolk theretofore existing came to an end, and that the said Margaret consequently and immediately became Countess of Norfolk in her own right.

10. THAT the said Margaret, in her own right Countess of Norfolk, was recognised after the determination of the aforesaid abeyance of the Earldom of Norfolk as having so succeeded to that dignity by both the King and the Parliament of this Realm.

11. THAT the said Margaret, in her own right Countess of Norfolk, was subsequently created Duchess of Norfolk for life.

12. THAT the said Margaret had had issue by John, Lord Segrave, an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, in her own right Baroness Segrave.

13. THAT the said Elizabeth, in her own right Baroness Segrave, married John, Lord Mowbray, and had issue two sons, John and Thomas.

14. THAT the aforesaid John, Lord Mowbray, and his wife, Elizabeth, in her own right Baroness Segrave, died, being succeeded in both of their Peerages by their elder son John, eventually Lord Mowbray and Lord Segrave.

15. THAT the aforesaid John, Lord Mowbray and Lord Segrave,

was created Earl of Nottingham, but died unmarried, being succeeded in the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave by his younger brother, Thomas.

16. THAT the aforesaid Thomas, Lord Mowbray and Segrave, was created Earl of Nottingham, and was afterwards created Duke of Norfolk upon the same day that his grandmother, the aforesaid Margaret, in her own right Countess of Norfolk, was created Duchess of Norfolk for life.

17. THAT the aforesaid Margaret, Countess and Duchess of Norfolk, had issue by her second marriage with William, Lord Manny; but that the issue of this said second marriage became entirely extinct before the death of the aforesaid Margaret, Countess and Duchess of Norfolk.

18. THAT after the death of the said Margaret, Countess and Duchess of Norfolk, the aforesaid Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was found to have been her grandson and heir.

19. THAT consequently the said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, succeeded his grandmother in the Earldom of Norfolk.

20. THAT the said Thomas, Duke and Earl of Norfolk, and Lord Mowbray and Lord Segrave, had issue two sons, namely, Thomas and John, and two daughters, namely, Margaret, the wife of Sir Robert Howard, Knight, your Petitioner's ancestor, and Isabel, the wife of James, Lord of Berkeley, the ancestor of the Lords and Earls of Berkeley.

21. THAT the said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was banished from this Realm, and died at Venice.

22. THAT Thomas, the elder son of the said Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, bore the title of Earl of Nottingham, but for some reason did not assume the title of Duke of Norfolk, and died without issue.

23. THAT the younger son, John, who was known as the Earl Marshal, succeeded his brother, and was declared by Parliament in the year 1424 to be entitled to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk, under the creation and grant of that dignity to his father.

24. THAT the said John, Duke of Norfolk, also succeeded to the Earldom of Norfolk and the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave.

25. THAT the said John, Duke and Earl of Norfolk, and Lord Mowbray and Segrave, etc., died, leaving issue an only son and heir, John, who succeeded his father in his dignities.

26. THAT the last-mentioned John, having succeeded as Duke and Earl of Norfolk, and Lord Mowbray and Segrave, died, having also had an only son and heir, John, who also succeeded his father in his dignities.



27. THAT this last-mentioned John, having succeeded as Duke and Earl of Norfolk, and Lord Mowbray and Segrave, died, leaving an only child and heir, Anne.

28. THAT the said Anne consequently succeeded to such of her father's dignities as were held in fee, and became in her own right Countess of Norfolk and Baroness Mowbray and Segrave.

29. THAT the said Anne, in her own right Countess of Norfolk and Baroness Mowbray and Segrave, married Richard, Duke of York, a son of King Edward IV., which Richard, Duke of York, was created Duke of Norfolk.

30. THAT the said Anne, Duchess of York and Norfolk, in her own right Countess of Norfolk and Baroness Mowbray and Segrave, died at an early age, and without issue.

31. THAT consequently the Earldom of Norfolk and the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave, being dignities in fee, fell into abeyance between John, Lord Howard, as the son and heir of Margaret, the elder daughter of Thomas, the first Duke of Norfolk, and William, Viscount and Lord Berkeley, the eldest son of Isabel, the younger daughter of the said Thomas, the first Duke of Norfolk.

32. THAT the Earldom of Norfolk has since remained and is now in abeyance.

33. THAT the abeyance of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave was-subsequently determined in favour of the Howard family, the representatives of the senior coheir.

34. THAT the said Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave were enjoyed and remained with the Howard family until the death of Edward, Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1777, when the said dignities fell into abeyance between Charles Philip, Lord Stourton, and Anne, Lady Petre, as heirs-general and coheirs of the said Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Howard, Knight, and elder daughter and coheir of Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk.

35. THAT Alfred Joseph, Lord Stourton, petitioned Your Majesty that Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to determine the abeyance of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave in his favour.

36. THAT his petition was referred to the House of Peers for examination.

37. THAT on the 27th day of July, in the year 1877, it was adjudged and resolved by the House of Peers that the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave were in abeyance between the said Alfred Joseph, Lord Stourton, and William Bernard, Lord Petre.

38. THAT Your Majesty was graciously pleased to determine

the abeyance of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave in favour of the said Alfred Joseph, Lord Stourton.

39. THAT your Petitioner is the eldest son and heir of the said Alfred Joseph, Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton.

40. THAT Bernard Henry Philip, Lord Petre, is the son of the late William Bernard, Lord Petre, and has succeeded to the Barony of Petre.

41. THAT consequently your Petitioner and the said Bernard Henry Philip, Lord Petre, are now the heirs-general and co-heirs of the said Margaret, wife of Sir Richard Howard, Knight, the elder daughter of the aforesaid Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk.

42. THAT Eva Mary FitzHardinge, in her own right Baroness Berkeley, has succeeded to the Barony of Berkeley, and is the heir-general of Isabel, wife of James, Lord Berkeley, the younger daughter of the aforesaid Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk.

43. THAT consequently your Petitioner, and Bernard Henry Philip, Lord Petre, and Eva Mary FitzHardinge, Baroness Berkeley, are now the heirs-general and the co-heirs of the aforesaid Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk, and of his ancestor, Thomas of Brotherton, the first Earl of Norfolk.

44. THAT the Earldom of Norfolk is now in abeyance between the aforesaid coheirs, amongst whom your Petitioner is heir of line and senior coheir general.

45. THAT the Earldom of Norfolk is consequently at Your Majesty's disposal, and that it is Your Majesty's undoubted right and prerogative to determine the abeyance presently existing by admitting one of the coheirs to the enjoyment of the dignity.

THEREFORE your Petitioner does most humbly beseech Your Majesty that Your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to exercise your undoubted power and prerogative, and determine the abeyance presently existing in the Earldom of Norfolk, in your Petitioner's favour, by the admission of your Petitioner into the full enjoyment of the said dignity of Earl of Norfolk, with all its rights and privileges as the same were enjoyed by your Petitioner's ancestors, and that Your Majesty will be most graciously pleased to issue Your Majesty's warrant for the preparation of a Writ of Summons to Your Majesty's High Court of Parliament in favour of your Petitioner by the name, style and title of Earl of Norfolk.

AND Your Majesty's Petitioner will ever pray.

The foregoing petition was referred in the usual way to the Attorney-General, and after his report to the House of Lords. A



petition in opposition was shortly afterwards lodged on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk. Lord Mowbray submitted a petition to the House praying to be allowed to make use of the Mowbray and Segrave evidence. This petition was as follows :

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL  
AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE Petition of Charles Botolph Joseph, Lord Mowbray, Lord Segrave, and Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, co. Wilts.

SHEWETH:

THAT a Petition was presented to Her late Majesty, praying that the abeyance presently existing in the Earldom of Norfolk might be determined in favour of your Lordships' Petitioner, which Petition has been referred to your Lordship's House for consideration and Report.

THAT in the year 1877 Alfred Joseph, then Baron and Lord Stourton, presented his Petition to Her late Majesty, praying that the abeyances then existing in the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave be determined in his favour, which said Petition was referred to your Lordships' House and was duly considered by your Lordships' Committee for Privileges of that date, and that subsequently the said abeyances were determined in favour of the said Petitioner, who was the father of the present Petitioner.

THAT the same lines of the pedigree of your Lordships' Petitioner as are material to the present claim were then proved to the satisfaction of your Lordships' House.

YOUR Petitioner therefore prays

THAT he may be permitted to refer in his printed case and in any proceedings which may follow in your Lordships' House to the printed evidence, and your Petitioner will ever pray.

UPTON AND BRITTON,

51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.,  
Solicitors for the Petitioner.

18th February, 1901.

The next step was another Petition on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk, as follows :

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL  
AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE petition of Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl of Arundel Earl of Surrey Earl of Norfolk Lord Maltravers Lord Fitzalan of Clun and Oswaldestre and Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Garter.

SHEWETH :

That a Case on behalf of the Right Honourable Charles Botolph Joseph Lord Mowbray Lord Segrave and Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton in the County of Wilts has been presented to your Lordships' House in support of his claim as senior coheir of the Earldom of Norfolk and that another Petition of the said Lord Stourton has been presented to your Lordships reciting that in the year 1877 Alfred Joseph then Baron and Lord Stourton presented his Petition to her late Majesty praying that the abeyances then existing in the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave might be determined in his favour and that the said Petition was referred to your Lordships' Committee of Privileges of that date and that subsequently the said abeyances were determined in favour of the then Petitioner who was the father of the present Lord Stourton the now Petitioner; and further alleging that the same lines of the pedigree of the said Lord Stourton as are material to his present claim to the Earldom of Norfolk were proved to the satisfaction of your Lordships' House and praying that he may be permitted to refer in his printed Case and in any proceedings which may follow in your Lordships' House to the printed evidence adduced in support of the said Petition of Alfred Joseph Lord Stourton.

Your Petitioner has presented a Petition to your Lordships' House praying (amongst other things) to be heard in opposition to the claim of Lord Stourton and to be permitted to lodge a printed Case and to produce such evidence in contradiction of any evidence that may be produced by the said claimant and also such evidence as will support your Petitioner's right and title to the said dignity of Earl of Norfolk as your Petitioner may be advised to be material for the protection of his rights and interests and that your Lordships will be pleased to allow your Petitioner reasonable time after the delivery of the Case of the said claimant to prepare your Petitioner's Case and evidence.

Your Petitioner is unable to obtain the necessary copies of the said printed Case and printed evidence of the said Alfred Joseph Lord Stourton referred to in the said Petition to lay before his



Counsel to advise him upon the matters in question and will consequently be seriously embarrassed at the hearing of the Petitions of the said Lord Stourton by not having copies of the evidence and documents referred to in the said printed Case.

Your Petitioner will also be unable to collect and produce evidence in contradiction of the evidence to be produced by the said Lord Stourton or to properly prepare his Case and evidence in opposition to the claim of the said Lord Stourton if your Lordships should be pleased to grant leave to the said Lord Stourton as prayed in his Petition.

Your Petitioner further sheweth that the Case presented by the said Lord Stourton states that in the year 1644 Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey was created Earl of Norfolk and that your now Petitioner the Duke of Norfolk as heir male of the said Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey is undoubtedly entitled to the said Earldom created as he alleges in 1644.

Your Petitioner is unable to ascertain whether under the rules of your Lordships' House it will be necessary for him to strictly prove his descent from Thomas Howard Earl of Arundel and Surrey in 1644 to the present time.

Your Petitioner therefore prays

That he may be permitted to appear before your Lordships by his Counsel and Agents to be heard on the Petition of the said Lord Stourton to be allowed to refer to the said printed case and printed evidence as prayed. And further that your Lordships will be pleased to signify to your Petitioner whether or not your Lordships will require him under the circumstances of the case to lodge a printed Case and to produce evidence of his descent from Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey in 1644 to the present time in order to prove his title to the said Earldom of Norfolk.

Or that your Lordships may be pleased to make such other Order in the premises as the justice of the case may require or as to your Lordships' wisdom shall seem meet.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray etc.

Lord Mowbray and Stourton immediately lodged a further petition as follows :

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL  
AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE Petition of Charles Botolph Joseph, Lord Mowbray, Lord  
Segrave, and Baron and Lord Stourton of Stourton, co. Wilts.

SHEWETH :

THAT your Petitioner presented a Petition to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, praying that the abeyance presently existing in the ancient Earldom of Norfolk, created in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward II. in favour of Thomas of Brotherton and his heirs, might be determined in his favour as senior coheir.

THAT the said Petition has been referred to your Lordships' House for consideration and report, and now stands referred to the consideration of the Committee for Privileges.

THAT a printed case on behalf of your Petitioner has been lodged in your Lordships' House in accordance with the Standing Orders.

THAT the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has presented a Petition to your Lordships' House praying to be heard in opposition to the said Petition of your Lordships' Petitioner, and praying for a reasonable time after the presentation of the printed case on behalf of your Lordships' Petitioner for the preparation of the case on behalf of the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., which petition of the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, now stands referred to the consideration of the Committee for Privileges.

THAT your Lordships' Petitioner has presented a petition to your Lordships' House praying that he may be allowed to refer in his printed case, and in any proceedings which may follow in your Lordships' House, to the printed evidence taken before and considered by the Committee for Privileges at the hearing of the Mowbray and Segrave cases.

THAT the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., has presented a Petition to your Lordships' House praying that he may be heard upon the last-mentioned Petition of your Lordships' Petitioner, and alleging, amongst other matters, that he is unable to obtain the necessary copies of the printed case and evidence relating to the Mowbray and Segrave cases, and that he will be seriously embarrassed and unable to prepare his case and evidence in opposition to the case of your Petitioner.

THAT copies of the said printed evidence are readily obtainable through the usual trade channels; that sufficient copies of the



said printed evidence have been supplied by your Lordships' Petitioner to the Agents of the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and that copies of the Mowbray and Segrave case are not material to the use of the evidence, and that no request has been made to again use them.

THAT the original evidence is available, and can be referred to in the usual and ordinary manner.

THAT the use of the printed evidence is merely a matter of convenience to your Lordship's Petitioner and to your Lordships' House.

THAT the evidence which your Lordships' Petitioner proposes to use remains unaltered whether the original documents be again produced and again printed, or whether the existing printed copies of this same evidence are made use of, and that the use of the existing copies thereof is immaterial to the evidence itself and to the cases of your Lordships' Petitioner and of the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

THAT the Earldom of Norfolk, now in abeyance—which abeyance your Lordships' Petitioner has prayed may be determined in his favour—was granted to Thomas of Brotherton and his heirs, and that your Lordships' Petitioner is the senior coheir to the said Thomas of Brotherton.

THAT the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., is not, and is not alleged to be, either heir or coheir of the said Thomas of Brotherton.

THAT therefore the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., would not appear to be either interested or concerned in the claim and petition of your Lordships' Petitioner, and that up to the present moment he has not alleged or disclosed evidences or reasons which would appear to show that he is heir or coheir of the said Thomas of Brotherton, or concerned in the succession to the Earldom conferred upon the said Thomas of Brotherton and his heirs.

YOUR Petitioner therefore prays—

THAT the petition of the said Henry, Duke of Norfolk, presented on the 25th February, 1901, be not heard or considered until after such time as he has duly lodged, in accordance with the Standing Orders of your Lordships' House, a Printed Case disclosing the grounds upon which he claims to be heard in opposition to your Lordships' Petitioner, and the evidences by which he proposes to substantiate his claim to be Earl of Norfolk under the alleged creation of 1644, and by which he proposes to show that any

connection exists between the Earldom of Norfolk, created in 1312 in favour of Thomas of Brotherton and his heirs, and the Earldom alleged to have been created in 1644 in favour of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and his heirs male.

AND your Petitioner will ever pray, etc.

These Supplementary Petitions all came on for hearing on June 25, when the House of Lords sat as a Committee for Privileges, the following Peers being present: The Chairman of Committees (the Earl of Morley), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shand, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Brampton, Lord Robertson, Lord Lindley, and Lord Mowbray and Stourton.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., and Mr. G. D. Burtchaell (of the Irish Bar), instructed by Messrs. Upton and Britton, appeared on behalf of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, and asked leave to refer to the evidence which was given in 1877 at the hearing of the Mowbray and Segrave case, when it was resolved by the House of Lords that the coheirs of John, Lord Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and the coheirs to the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave, were at that date Alfred Joseph, Lord Stourton, and William Bernard, Lord Petre. This Duke of Norfolk was coheir of Anne, *suo jure* Baroness Mowbray and Segrave and Countess of Norfolk, wife of Richard, Duke of York, who was created Duke of Norfolk, and died without issue.

Their Lordships granted the application.

Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., and Mr. Stuart Moore appeared for the present Duke of Norfolk.

LORD ROBERT CECIL said he appeared on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk, and he asked to be heard against the claim of the petitioner. The case of the Duke was this—that his ancestor was created Earl of Norfolk by a patent in 1644, and the patent set out that he was so created by reason of his being a descendant of the original holder of the ancient Earldom. The Duke was anxious to be heard before the Committee to show reasons why the present claimant was not entitled to succeed. His Grace claimed to be the rightful owner of the title.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: But it is quite possible that there are two Earls of Norfolk.

LORD ROBERT CECIL said he admitted that, and he claimed to be a rival candidate.



The LORD CHANCELLOR: If you have an interest in right to this claim, in the sense that you are a rival claimant, you may be heard; but unless you can make that out to the satisfaction of the Committee you have no right to be heard. You must place your claim on some definite proposition. His Lordship suggested that it might be necessary for the learned counsel to be able to prove that the applicant was claiming the same title as that held by the Duke of Norfolk, and said that unless the learned counsel claimed the ancient Earldom for the Duke, or made some definite proposal showing some colour for the claim, he had no more right to be heard in opposition than anyone else.

Lord R. CECIL suggested that the Earldom granted in 1312 was vested in the Duke of Norfolk so far as it existed at all. From 1420 until the present time no attempt had been made to terminate the abeyance, and in 1644 a grant of the Earldom was made to the Duke's ancestor. The Peerage was created definitely to the Duke's ancestor as the true representative of the original grantee of the Earldom of Norfolk. The grant was made definitely as being a grant to the representative of the original grantee.

The LORD CHANCELLOR: I do not understand that. It is a question to be proved. You say the Crown negatived its own grant?

Lord ROBERT CECIL: Yes, my lord.

The LORD CHANCELLOR: That is to say, that both claim titles in the same.

Lord ROBERT replied that Lord Mowbray did not claim on the grant of 1644.

The LORD CHANCELLOR was not aware that there was anything to prevent the Crown from creating another title identical in terms with that already conferred.

Lord ROBERT agreed, but pointed out the exceptional form of the grant, and said that the essential and operative words of the patent were: "*Sciatis quod nos serio contemplantes egregia servicia nobilis progeniei Thomae Howard nuper Ducis Norfolchie eandemque dignissimam judicantes cui in virtutum suarum prae-mium regiique favoris nostri perpetuum Testimonium confederamus Honorem Comitum Norfolchie ut pote a Thoma de Brotherton olim Comite Norfolchie filio juniore Edwardi primi incliti Regis Angliae ex Margaretta filia Philippi tertii Galliarum Regis oriundo, de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris Thomam Comitem Arundelliae et Surriae filium unicum nuper Comitum Arundelliae et Surriae filii senioris dicti nuper Ducis Norfolchie in*

Comitem Norfolchie necnon ad statum gradum styllum titulum dignitatem nomen et honorem Comitis Norfolchie ereximus prae-fecimus insignivimus constituimus et creavimus." The language was in some respects unique. There was no precedent for the word "confederamus," which seemed to intimate something in the nature of a joinder of interests. The grant was made not in the ordinary form, but by words specially chosen for the particular grant, which seemed to be of the same dignity as that of 1312. It was a question for their Lordships whether the Crown could be asked to change or recall such a grant. He, therefore, on behalf of the Duke, asked to be heard in opposition to Lord Mowbray's claim. But, apart from that, there seemed to be a question how far it would be necessary to allow the Duke to appear to be heard, and how far it was necessary for him to prove his descent from the grantee.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: We cannot give you any advice on that subject. Any party who claims must prove his case; that is a general proposition you hardly require any authority for. Mr. Asquith's case was that his client held under an earlier patent than the Duke, and that the Crown, having granted in perpetuity a dignity to one, could not regrant it to another.

The grant of 1644 was called for by their Lordships, and read by Lord R. CECIL in the original Latin, and some discussion took place on the phraseology. Lord Robert did not think it very material that the Duke should be compelled to prove his descent, unless it was disputed that he was the descendant of the Thomas Howard to whom the grant was originally made.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: It seems to me that, unless you prove that, you prove nothing at all.

MR. ASQUITH said this was an entirely novel application, and he opposed it. The Duke of Norfolk said he was entitled to be heard in opposition to the claim, because in 1644 Charles I. created his ancestor Earl of Norfolk, and therefore he was entitled to the Earldom; but he submitted that, in order to give his learned friend a *locus standi*, there must be some *primâ facie* ground for alleging that the Earldom was not a new creation made by Charles I., but that in some way or other it existed for 300 years before. To give him a *locus standi* on the present petition he would have to show he was the descendant and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, created Earl of Norfolk in the sixth year of Edward II., which was 300 years before the Earldom was created by Charles I. The only thing suggested was that in the patent creating the new Earldom in 1644 the grantee is described as being descended from Thomas of Brotherton.



There was no statement, either expressed or by imputation, that it was intended to revive the pre-existing Earldom. The Crown had absolutely no power to change limitations; a Peerage was granted to a person and his heirs. The patent did not contain, as it would if it were intended to be a new dignity on the same lines as the old one, a grant of precedence to the grantee to be in the place and to hold the rank of his ancestor. The Duke of Norfolk did not now suggest that he was entitled to the original Peerage. He merely said that in 1644 an Earldom was created in the favour of an ancestor, who might have had no relation whatever to the first Earl of Norfolk, and that this in some way swept up the original Peerage and prevented those who had a right to it coming forward and claiming that its abeyance should terminate. Counsel submitted that the Crown had no right to determine the matter in that way.

LORD DAVEY: Supposing the present Duke of Norfolk is representative of one of the coheirs when the first Earldom fell into abeyance?

MR. ASQUITH said he did not think the Duke would put his case on that ground. Continuing, he said both were descended from the same person, but if the cases of heirs male and heirs general were gone into, the title of his client was superior to that of the Duke.

LORD DAVEY: It may be suggested that the Crown created the Earldom in 1644 in substitution of the older Peerage.

MR. ASQUITH: We claim under the original grant.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR: You say the Crown simply created a new dignity with new limitations.

MR. ASQUITH: Yes. When the Crown made the creation in 1644, it could then have determined the abeyance of the old Earldom, but it did not do so. The Duke of Norfolk relied on the patent of 1644. But the Duke had not suggested that Lord Mowbray's claim was bad, and did not claim himself to be heir to the Earldom of 1312. There was nothing to show that the grant of 1644 was intended as a determination of the abeyance, and the Crown had no power to change a limitation or alter the devolution of a Peerage granted to a man and his heirs for ever. Lord Mowbray was, and the Duke of Norfolk was not, the heir of the first Earl of Norfolk. It might have been that the grantee of 1644 had no connection with the holder of the title of 1312. But if, as he contended was the case, the Peerage of 1312 went to heirs general, Lord Mowbray was entitled. But the Crown could not by conferring a new title with new limitations determine an abeyance.

LORD DAVEY asked whether the grantee of 1644 did not hold two Earldoms.

Mr. ASQUITH did not admit that, and it was not so stated in the patent of 1644. If, however, their Lordships thought the application was a fair one and that the Duke should be allowed to appear in opposition he did not desire to put any obstacle in the way.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it might probably be convenient that the application should be conceded. The matter really turned on four lines in the grant of 1644. The grant was originally made in the time of Edward II. to the Earl and his heirs general. Then there were two coheirs about 1400, and in 1644 the predecessor of the Duke of Norfolk got a grant from Charles I. The Earldom was granted to him and the heirs male of his body. Then there were four lines in regard to which, so far as he could see, the whole controversy arose. These lines, which, he said, were in barbarous Latin, he read. They showed that the grant was made to the grantee's heirs male being descended from the sons of Edward I. This raised a very peculiar question, and so far as he understood Lord R. Cecil, his contention was that that was a new patent, backing up and modifying the conditions of the old Earldom.

The LORD CHANCELLOR: He may think so; but he does not say so.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said with regard to the other question, as to whether the Duke should prove his descent from the Duke of Norfolk in 1644, he (the Attorney-General) supposed Lord R. Cecil was not there asking for a substantive declaration that he was entitled to the Earldom of Norfolk; all he said was that he was interested in the matter, and on that ground he claimed to be allowed to oppose the application of Lord Mowbray.

The Chamber was then cleared, and on counsel being admitted a few minutes later,

Lord MORLEY announced that the Committee had decided that the Duke should be heard; and it was understood that his Grace would not be called upon to prove his descent.

Mr. ASQUITH asked that, in the interests of all parties, the question should be disposed of as quickly as possible.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that all matters would be considered, and counsel would hear later what decision had been arrived at.

The proceedings then terminated.





## ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.



It is by no means certain that Lord Belper's Bill now before the House of Lords will pass. It is almost impossible that it can pass this session. Consequently the genealogist—and particularly the official genealogist—needs to carefully bear in mind the churches mentioned in the following article which we reproduce from the *Daily Mail*:

“It will come as a disagreeable shock to any surviving couples who were married in St. John's Old Church, Sleights, in 1828 to learn that their marriages were not legal.

“Such, however, is the startling fact; and the remark applies not only to this church, but to thirteen others, in all of which marriages have taken place, although they were not licensed for the purpose.

“In order to legalize these unions, Lord Belper has brought forward a Bill in Parliament.

“The Chapelry of Ugglebarnby, in the York diocese, possesses three of these churches, two of which may be called the patriarchs of illegal marriages. The Church of the Ancient Chapelry of Ugglebarnby has had no license since the date of its consecration. Its fellow-patriarch, St. John's Old Church, also in the chapelry, has had no license since 1827. The other of the trio is St. John's New Church, in which illegal marriages have only been performed since 1895.

“At Cadney-cum-Howsham marriages have been illegally performed in two places—the Parish Room of Cadney and the Chapel of Howsham.

“In the case of the Parish Church of Llansaintffraid Cwmttyddwr, or Cwmdauddwr, in the diocese of Radnor, it has been ironically suggested that it was deprived of its license in 1865 because a marriage certificate bearing the name of the church would have been too unwieldy.

“The number of marriages which have taken place in the fourteen churches cannot easily be discovered, but some idea of the number may be gathered from the fact that at St. Andrew's Church, Dalton-le-Dale, between three and four hundred have been solemnized.

“The other churches are New Basford Church; Christ Church, Bradford; Church of the New Parish of the Lodge, Salop;

St. Helen's Church, Ore; St. Saviour's, Ringley; St. John's, Ipswich; St. Peter's, Woodmansey.

"In addition to these, the Church of St. Mary, Greenhithe, has been used as the parish church of the residents of the two training-ships lying off Greenhithe. Before October 17, 1899, these residents did not belong to the parish. The banns published and marriages solemnized before that date are legalized by Lord Belper's Bill.

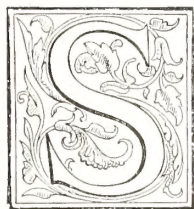
"Clause 3 of the Bill freely forgives all the ministers concerned, and absolves them from any penalties incurred by them in connection with these marriages."

We have not yet seen the Act in full, but we trust the draughtsmen have recollected that the marriages celebrated elsewhere, but of which the banns have been published in any of these churches, would be all the better for the specific declaration that they are legal.



## A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

### THE ARMS OF ABERGAVENNY.



**S**LOWLY, and one by one, the Provincial Boroughs are putting their houses in order, and obtaining legal arms. The latest recruit to the army of righteousness is the Borough of Abergavenny, which by patent dated March 27, 1901, obtained a grant of the armorial bearings which follow, which are obviously founded upon the arms and crest of the Marquess of Abergavenny.

*Arms.*—Gules, a saltire argent, between a rose-in-chief and two fleurs-de-lis in fesse and a portcullis chained in base or.

*Crest.*—On a wreath of the colours, upon the trunk of a tree fessewise, eradicated and sprouting to the dexter proper, a bull passant argent, pied and unguled sable, gorged with a collar and chain reflexed over the back and charged on the body with two fleurs-de-lis, all or.

*Motto.*—"Hostes nunc amici."





## PRIVATE HERALDS AND PURSUIVANTS.

BY G. D. BURTCHAELL.



ALTHOUGH it is well known that many of the nobility had their own personal heralds and pursuivants, no list of these appears to have ever been published. The following is taken from a manuscript book formerly the property of Nicholas Narbon, Ulster King of Arms, from 1566 to 1588, who had previously held the offices of Bluemantle Pursuivant and Richmond Herald. The book, however, appears to have been written at a much earlier date. The account of the Officers of Arms, coming as it does immediately after a list of the Peers present at the "Parliament holden at the black frerys the xv<sup>th</sup> day of Aprell A<sup>o</sup> R. R. H. viij<sup>o</sup> xiiij<sup>t</sup>," probably relates to the same year, 1523. The book is now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (E. 4, 31), among the manuscripts carried away from Ulster's Office by Mrs. Jane Molyneux, widow of Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King of Arms, 1597 to 1632, but which afterwards came into the possession of Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, by whom they were bequeathed to the college in 1745.

"In the tyme of Kyng Edwarde the iiiij<sup>th</sup>. thyse were in the Office of Armes :

|                         |   |                 |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Garter                  | } | Kyngs of Armes. |
| Clarenceulx             |   |                 |
| Norrey                  |   |                 |
| Marche                  |   |                 |
| Guyen                   |   |                 |
| Irland                  |   |                 |
| Wynsore                 | } | Herauldes.      |
| Lancastre               |   |                 |
| Fawcon                  |   |                 |
| Chestre                 |   |                 |
| Bluemantell             | } | Pursiuvants.    |
| Rouge Crois             |   |                 |
| Calles                  |   |                 |
| Berwyke                 |   |                 |
| Rose blanche            |   |                 |
| Duc of Clarens had      |   |                 |
| Richemond Herauld       |   |                 |
| and Noire Taureau purs. |   |                 |

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| Duc of Glowcestre        |
| Glowcestre Herauld &     |
| Blancke Sanglier prss.   |
| Duc of Bokynghm          |
| Herford Herauld.         |
| Therle of Warwyke        |
| Warwyke Herauld.         |
| Therle of Northumbreland |
| Northumbreland Herauld & |
| Esperance pursiuvant.    |
| Therle of Worcestre      |
| Worcestre Herauld        |
| Marenoeuy pursuyvant.    |
| Therle Ryvers            |
| Ryvers pursuyvant.       |
| Lord Mont Joye           |
| Satteen blew prsyvant.   |

“And now the Kyngs gēe hath but iii Kyngs of Armes that ys to say Garter Richemond and Norrey and one Herauld that ys to say Som<sup>r</sup>set, and the other be voyd Lancastr Yorke Wynsore Fawcon & Chestre, pursivants blew mantill, Roge cros, Rge dragon, Callys, berwyke, Guysenes, Hames, Risebanke, Monte orguyle, Portculyce, & Rasyne.

“And now none estate that hath any in this Realme but only my lord Marquis<sup>1</sup> that hath Groby pursyvant, and therle of Northūbreland that hath Northūbreland Herauld.

“So that in this wyse the Office of Armes ys in the grettyste decay in this Realme that yt was tyme owte of mynde onles that yt be orderyd by the Kyngs gēe and Set yt in suche case as yt was in tymes paste.”



## THE UNION JACK.

“THE BRITISH COLONIES IN THE BRITISH FLAG.”



WE have been asked to express our own opinions upon this subject, and more particularly our objection to the proposals contained in the article “The British Colonies in the British Flag.” Upon the subject of flags we are by no means inclined to dogmatize, for definite expressions of the laws of armory wherein they relate to the regulation of flags are to a large extent lacking; but we are inclined to think that possibly a little consideration in the directions we shall indicate will clear away many false ideas, and leave the subject upon its true basis. To begin with, What is the Union Jack? Probably most would be inclined to answer, “The flag of the Empire.” It is nothing of the kind. It is in a way stretching the definition to describe it as the King’s flag. Certainly the design of the interlaced crosses is a badge of the King’s, but that badge is of a later origin than the flag.

The flag itself is the fighting emblem of the Sovereign, which the Sovereign has declared shall be used by his soldiers and sailors for fighting purposes under certain specified circumstances. That it is used, even officially, in all sorts of circumstances with which the King’s warrants are not concerned is beside the matter, for it is to the royal warrants that one must refer for the theory of the thing.

Now let us go further back, and trace the “argent a cross gules,”

<sup>1</sup> The Marquis of Dorset.



which is England's contribution to the Union Jack, for this is a combination of the "crosses" of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, and the theory of one is the theory of the three, separately or conjoined.

"Argent, a cross gules" was never the coat of arms of England (except under the Commonwealth, when its use for armorial purposes may certainly be disregarded), and the reason it came to be regarded as the flag of England is simply and solely because fighting was always done under the supposed patronage of some saint, and England fought, *not* under the flag of England, but under the flag of St. George, the patron saint of England and of the Order of the Garter. The battle-cry "St. George for Merrie England!" is too well known to need more than the passing mention. Scotland fought under St. Andrew, Ireland under St. Patrick, and the Union Jack was not the combination of three territorial flags, but the combination of the recognised emblems of three recognised saints, and though England claimed the sovereignty of France, and for that reason quartered the arms of France, no Englishman bothered about the patronage of St. Denis, and the emblem of St. Denis was never flown in this country. The fact that no change was ever made in the flag to typify Hanover, whilst Hanover duly had its place upon the arms, proves that the flag was recognised to be, and allowed to remain, the emblems of the three patron saints, under whose patronage the British fought, and not the badge of any sovereignty or territorial area. If the Colonies had already any saint of their own, under whose patronage they had fought in bygone days, or in whose name they wished to fight in the future, there might be reason *for including the emblem of that saint* upon the fighting flag of the Empire; but they have no recognised saintly patrons, and they may just as well fight for our saints as choose others for themselves, but having a flag which is *a combination* of the emblems of three saints, and which contains nothing that is not a part of those emblems, to make any addition, heraldic or otherwise, to it now would, in our opinion, be best expressed by the following illustration. Imagine a soldier in full and complete uniform from each of three regiments, one English, one Scottish and one Irish, it being desired to evolve a uniform that should be taken from all three for use by a Union regiment. A tunic from one, trousers from another and a helmet from the third might be blended into a very effective and harmonious composite uniform. Following the analogy of putting a bordure, which is not the emblem of a saint, round the recognised emblems of the three recognised saints, and considering

it to be in keeping because the bordure was heraldic and the emblems heraldic, one might argue that because a uniform was clothing, as was also a ballet-dancer's skirt, therefore a ballet-dancer's skirt outside the whole would be in keeping with the rest of the uniform. For ourselves, we should dislike any addition to the Union Jack as much as we should deride the donning of tulle skirts outside their tunics and trousers by the Brigade of Guards. Our vote is certainly, and has always been, that the dear old "duster" be left alone. What *reason* is there for supposing that the Colonies want another patron saint? We give them a choice of three.

But to those who wish to design flags, we would point out a very definite want to which they might turn their attention.

The Union flag is flown upon royal fortresses, etc., in accordance with the specified regulations. The White Ensign belongs to the Royal Navy, the Blue to the Naval Reserve, the Red to the merchant service. *There is no authorized flag whatever that a private citizen has the right to display* except a banner of his own arms, and he must leave the various Union Jacks also, as also the Royal Standard. This is quickly taught to those who offend on water. On land we have long been accustomed to defy the powers that heraldically be, or, rather, these powers prefer to close their eyes absolutely when outside the gateway of a certain red-brick house in Queen Victoria Street. But there is a large and a growing class who prefer to display nothing to which their right can be questioned; and the King would receive the thanks of many if he would authorize some national flag with which the law-abiding civilian can properly "exuberate" on days of "Mafficking." We want our patron saints; therefore, how shall we display them? Here are some suggestions:

(a) Quarterly: 1 and 4, St. Andrew; 2 and 3, St. Patrick; surtout, St. George.

(b) St. George fimbriated between four union cantons.

(c) The Union design on a canton upon a green ground.





## ROYAL DESCENT OF THE ARNOLDS OF RUGBY.

BY LIONEL CRESSWELL.

(*See Queries and Correspondence in this issue.*)

(*Line in substitution for that set forth in the May number.*)

I.  EDWARD III., styled the same as Henry III. until the thirteenth year of his reign, when he assumed the following style: "Dei Gratiâ Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ," born at Windsor November 13, 1312; proclaimed King January 25, 1327, and crowned February 1, 1328; married, January 24, 1329, Philippa, daughter of William, Count of Holland and Hainault (who died August 15, 1369, and was buried in Westminster Abbey). King Edward III. died at Shene (now Richmond), in Surrey, June 21, 1377, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His sixth son,

2. PRINCE THOMAS (OF WOODSTOCK), Duke of Gloucester, K.G., born at Woodstock January 7, 1355; Constable of England; was murdered at Calais September 8, 1397; married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, Hereford, and Essex, who survived him, became a nun, and died October 3, 1399. His eldest daughter and eventual sole heiress, the

3. PRINCESS ANNE PLANTAGENET, was married first to Thomas, Earl of Stafford, by whom she had no issue; secondly to Edmond, fifth Earl of Stafford, K.G. (who was slain at Shrewsbury July 22, 1403), by whom she was mother of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, K.G. (slain at Northampton July 10, 1460), whose grandson Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, K.G., Lord High Constable, born 1456, was beheaded at Salisbury November 2, 1483; thirdly, William Bourchier, created Earl of Ewe in Normandy by Henry V. and Constable of the Tower of London. Their third son,

4. SIR WILLIAM BOURCHIER, having married Thomasine, daughter and heiress of Richard Hankford, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, sister and heiress of Fulke FitzWarine, seventh and last Baron FitzWarine of that family, who died *s.p.* in 1429, was summoned to Parliament *jure uxoris* as Baron FitzWarine from

January 2, 1449, to September 7, 1469. Baron FitzWarine died about the year 1470, and was succeeded by his son,

5. SIR FULKE BOURCHIER, Knt., second Baron FitzWarine, who was summoned to Parliament on August 19, 1472. He married Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Lord Dynham. He died in 1479, and was succeeded by his son,

6. JOHN BOURCHIER, third Baron FitzWarine, who in 6 Henry VII., being of full age, had livery of his lands, and was summoned to Parliament from August 12, 1492, to June 8, 1536. He inherited large estates from his mother, the heiress of the Lords Dynham. He signed the celebrated letter to Pope Clement VII. in 22 Henry VIII., wherein the subscribing lords apprised his Holiness of the frail tenure of his supremacy should he refuse the pontifical assent to the divorce of the King from Queen Katharine. Lord FitzWarine was subsequently advanced by Letters Patent dated July 9, 1536, to the Earldom of Bath. He married Cecily, daughter of Giles, Lord D'Aubeney, and sister and heiress of Henry D'Aubeney, Earl of Bridgewater. He died April 30, 1539, leaving, amongst other directions in his will, "that an honest secular priest should sing Mass for the health of his soul for the space of twenty years after his decease." His eldest daughter,

7. ELIZABETH BOURCHIER, became the wife of Edward Chichester, Esq., of Raleigh, co. Devon, *temp.* Henry VIII., a descendant of Sir John de Cirencester, who in 1433 was returned amongst the principal gentry in Devon by the King's Commissioners, and his wife Thomasine, daughter and heir of Sir William Raleigh, Knt., of Raleigh, who brought the estate of Raleigh into the Chichester family. The eldest son and successor,

8. SIR JOHN CHICHESTER, Knt., of Raleigh, co. Devon, M.P. for the County of Devon in 1553 and 1562 and High Sheriff of the County in 1552 and 1578; married Gertrude, daughter of Sir William Courtenay, Knt., of Powderham Castle, ancestor of the present Earls of Devon and chief of the powerful family of Courtenays, who found their historian in Gibbon. Sir John had a family of five sons and eight daughters, of which latter

9. ELIZABETH CHICHESTER became the wife of Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh and Wear Gifford, a descendant of Sir John Fortescue, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England in 1442 and author of the celebrated work, "*De Laudibus Lëgum Angliæ*," and ancestor of the present noble house of Fortescue, whose history has been compiled by a distinguished scion, Lord Clermont. Their son,



10. JOHN FORTESCUE, of Filleigh and Wear Gifford, married Mary, daughter of Humphrey Speccot (of Thornborough, co. Devon, Sheriff of that county 1587?), and dying in 1605, was succeeded by his son and heir,

11. HUGH FORTESCUE, of Filleigh and Wear Gifford, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Rolle, of Heanton, and died in 1661. His daughter,

12. ELIZABETH FORTESCUE, baptized September 8, 1616, at Petrockstowe, was married August 16, 1637, at Wear Gifford, to Sir George Chudleigh, second Bart. of Ashton, second, but eldest surviving son and heir of Sir George Chudleigh, first Bart. of Ashton. Sir George (2) was born 1612, being aged eight in 1620, and succeeded to the Baronetcy about 1657. He took up arms with his father for the King, and the family is said in Prince's "Worthies of Devon" "to have paid dear" for its loyalty. Sir George died 1691. Their daughter Dorothy became the wife of Charles Ford, Esq., of Exeter, concerning whom and their descendants see *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*, June, p. 55.

#### REFERENCES FOR VERIFICATION.

- Descents 1 to 3.—Burke's "Peerage," etc., "The Royal Lineage."  
 „ 3 to 7.—Burke's "Extinct Peerage," "Bourchier, Barons FitzWarine, and Earls of Bath."  
 „ 7 to 9.—Burke's "Peerage," etc., "Chichester Baronet."  
 „ 9 to 11.—Burke's "Peerage," etc., "Fortescue Earls."  
 „ 11 to 12.—"The Complete Baronetage," by G. E. C., vol. i., "Chudleigh."

(*Thereafter as on p. 61.*)



## THE TRIAL OF LORD RUSSELL.



THE trial of a Peer by his Peers is a circumstance of great interest to the antiquary. The facts of Earl Russell's matrimonial career are briefly these. In 1890 he married Miss Scott, since which time his marriage and its circumstances have been pretty generally before the Law Courts. Being unable to dissolve his marriage in this country, he went to America, obtained a divorce, and there subsequently went through a marriage ceremony. He has now been found guilty of bigamy. It is interesting to notice the various steps in the trial.

In charging the grand jury on June 25 at the Central Criminal Court in the case of Earl Russell, who was charged with bigamy, the Recorder said that bigamy consisted in any person who was lawfully married going through the form of marriage with some other person during the lifetime of his real wife. Earl Russell married on February 6, 1890, at the Church of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Edith Maud Scott. The certificate of marriage was attached to the depositions. Unfortunately, the marriage turned out unhappily. On April 18 last year Earl Russell married, in the State of Nevada, United States, a Mrs. Somerville, the Countess being undoubtedly alive at that time. The peculiar feature in the case was that Earl Russell had brought proceedings in the State of Nevada for the purpose of dissolving his marriage with the Countess Russell. The law regulating divorce in the State of Nevada was explained before the magistrate by one of the judges of the American Court. It was necessary that a person seeking divorce in that State should be domiciled, and should publish once a week for six weeks his or her intention of applying for divorce. Then forty days had to elapse before a decree could be made absolute. The law of divorce in the State of Nevada was much wider than our law, but it was clear that in any event the decree which Earl Russell obtained was invalid. Earl Russell was not domiciled in the State, but was merely a visitor there, the conditions with regard to the forty days elapsing before the decree was made absolute had not been complied with, and proper notice of the divorce proceedings had not reached the Countess Russell. The notice which purported to have been given to Countess Russell, according to the evidence, was sent to an address at which she did not reside, and consequently it never reached her. It was contrary to natural justice that any judgment should stand when one of the parties to it had not had notice to appear to the cause. After Earl Russell's return to England, the matter having been brought under the notice of the Public Prosecutor, a warrant was applied for and granted, and the Earl was arrested. He was subsequently committed for trial at that court. In the event of a true bill the case would not be tried there, the Earl having the privilege of going before his Peers. Witnesses would be called from America, and in order that the matter might be disposed of as quickly as possible, it had been thought desirable that the bill of indictment should be laid before the grand jury at these sessions. In all the circumstances he should advise the grand jury to find a true bill.

In the course of the day the grand jury returned a true bill



against Earl Russell, and on the application of Mr. Bodkin, for the Crown, the Recorder formally enlarged the recognisances of the defendant and those of the witnesses until the next sessions, stating that in the meantime he would convey to the Lord Chancellor an intimation of the finding of the grand jury with a view to the case being tried before the House of Lords.

On June 27, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor reported that he had received the following communication from the Recorder of London :

“ Central Criminal Court, City of London, E.C.

“ *June 25, 1901.*

“ MY LORD,

“ I have the honour to inform you that a true bill for bigamy has this day been returned into court against John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, a Peer of Parliament—bigamy being a felony. I have, in accordance with the practice hitherto pursued in such cases, enlarged the recognisances of the witnesses until the pleasure of the House of Lords is signified.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's faithful servant,

“ FORREST FULTON,

“ Recorder of London.

“ The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor.”

The Lord Chancellor moved: “ That a committee be appointed to inspect the journals of this House upon former trials of Peers in criminal cases, and to consider of the proper methods of proceeding in order to bring John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, to a speedy trial, and to report to the House what they shall think proper thereupon, and that the committee do sit to-morrow at half-past three.”

The motion was adopted, and it was further agreed that the committee should consist of the Lord Chancellor, the Chairman of Committees, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, Earls Waldegrave and Spencer, and Lords Ribblesdale, Macnaghten, Morris, Davey, James, Brampton, Robertson, Lindley, and Alverstone.

On July 1 the first report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the procedure at the forthcoming trial of Earl Russell on the charge of bigamy was considered in the House of Lords. It runs:

“ 1. That it appears desirable for the ends of public justice that

the trial of John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, should take place with all convenient speed.

"2. That the Committee are of opinion that the trial should take place in the Royal Gallery.

"3. That the Committee are of opinion that it is expedient that Thursday, July 18, be fixed for the said trial, and that all the judges be summoned to attend.

"4. That the Committee are of opinion that the Lord Chancellor be requested to write a letter to every Lord to acquaint him that the trial of the Earl Russell has been ordered to take place on July 18, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that it will be convenient if his Lordship would signify before July 10 whether he intends to be present on the occasion."

On the motion of the Earl of Morley, it was agreed: "That a humble address be presented to His Majesty to acquaint His Majesty that this House hath appointed that the trial of John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, indicted for felony, do take place in the Royal Gallery on Thursday, July 18 inst., and humbly to desire His Majesty will be graciously pleased to give orders for the necessary fitting up of the Royal Gallery for the said trial, and also to appoint a Lord High Steward to continue during the said trial."

The following is the official report of the private proceedings which took place in the House of Lords on July 2 in connection with the trial of Earl Russell:

"Ordered that the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod attending this House do forthwith take into his custody the body of John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell.

"The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod acquainted the House that he had accordingly taken the said John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, and had him now in custody. Then by direction of the House the said John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, was brought to the Bar, where his Lordship kneeled till he was acquainted by the Lord Chancellor that he might rise.

"Then the Lord Chancellor acquainted the said John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, that unless his Lordship had anything now to offer to the House he must be taken from the Bar.

"Then his Lordship stated that he proposed to present a petition praying that the hearing of the case might be postponed in order that he might have time to prepare a case in answer to the indictment for bigamy.

"Ordered that the said petition be taken into consideration on Thursday next. Then his Lordship was taken from the Bar.



“Then it was moved that the bill of indictment for felony found by the grand jury of the Central Criminal Court against John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, be removed before this House, and that a writ of *certiorari* be issued for that purpose. The clerk of the Central Criminal Court delivers at the Bar the return to the writ of *certiorari* and the bill of indictment.

“It was moved that the said John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, be admitted to bail (the Chairman of Committees). On question, resolved in the affirmative and ordered accordingly. Ordered that his Lordship do produce two sureties to be bound, each of them in £500, and his Lordship in £1,000, for his appearance before the House at any time when he shall be so ordered.

“His Lordship was then brought to the Bar by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and informed accordingly, and his Lordship and his securities entered into the said recognisances.

“Ordered that John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, be discharged upon the bail he has given in the House of Peers from the custody of the Black Rod.

“His Lordship was informed accordingly.

“Petition of the Right Hon. John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, praying that in the matter of his approaching trial for felony before this Honourable House, counsel and solicitors may be assigned to him to conduct his defence, and that he may be allowed an order for his witnesses to attend the said trial. Read and ordered as prayed.”

(*To be continued.*)



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

TABLE IV. B.

|                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                 |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         |                                                  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1856                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                 |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         |                                                  |  |  |  |
| Hon. Hugh Percy, = Mary Sutton, dau.<br>Bishop of Carlisle, of the Archbishop<br>1784-1856. of Canterbury,<br><i>See Table IV. A.</i> -1831. |                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                 |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         |                                                  |  |  |  |
| 1839                                                                                                                                         | 1841                                                                                                                                                                                | 1859                                                                            | 1840                                                                                   | 1832                                                                                                            | 1834                                                                                    | 1836                                             |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                 |                                                                                        |                                                                                                                 |                                                                                         |                                                  |  |  |  |
| Alger- = Emily,<br>non dau. of                                                                                                               | Henry = Emma<br>Percy, Bar-<br>Rector bara,<br>of only<br>Grey- dau. of<br>stoke, Capt.<br>Canon B. B.<br>of Car- Gal-<br>lisle, braith,<br>1813, of Old<br>1870. Derrig,<br>-1877. | Hugh = Anne,<br>Josce- dau.<br>line of<br>Percy, Joseph<br>of Storey.<br>-1878. | Mary = Rev.<br>Isa- Frede-<br>bella ric Ver-<br>Percy, non<br>Lock-<br>wood,<br>-1878. | Lucy = Henry<br>Percy, Wil-<br>liam Askew,<br>-1887. of<br>Glen-<br>ridding<br>and<br>Conis-<br>head<br>Priory. | Ger- = Wil-<br>trude liam<br>Percy, Pitt,<br>-1890. 2nd<br>Earl Am-<br>herst,<br>-1886. | Ellen = Rev.<br>Percy, Ed-<br>ard Thomp-<br>son. |  |  |  |
| 1249-1292                                                                                                                                    | 1293-1315                                                                                                                                                                           | 1316-1320                                                                       | 1321-1323                                                                              | 1324-1338                                                                                                       | 1339-1357                                                                               | 1358-1365                                        |  |  |  |



A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-  
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533;  
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

- 1248 864 Algernon Charles Percy, afterwards Heber-Percy, of Hodnet } *See Table*  
Hall, co. Salop, and Airmine Hall, York, J.P., D.L., 1812 } *IV. B.*

48. *Descendants of the above.*

- 1249 865 Algernon Heber-Percy, Major Shropshire Yeomanry, 1845 Son.  
1250 866 Algernon Hugh Heber-Percy, A.D.C. to Lord Laming- }  
ton, 1869 } Grandsons;  
1251 867 James Reginald Heber-Percy, 2nd Lieutenant North- } sons of  
umberland Fusiliers, 1880 } No. 1249  
1252 868 Reginald James Heber-Percy, of Hinstock, Market }  
Drayton, 1849 } 2nd, 3rd, and  
1253 869 Hugh Louis Heber-Percy, 1853 } 4th sons.  
1254 870 Rev. Harry Vernon Heber-Percy, Rector of Hodnet, }  
1858 }  
1255 871 Charles Rowland Heber-Percy, 1887 }  
1256 872 Neville Henry Heber-Percy, 1891 } Grandchildren;  
1257 873 Hermione Constance Heber-Percy, 1888 } children of  
1258 874 Aileen Judith Heber-Percy, 1889 } No. 1254.  
1259 875 Rachel Joan Heber-Percy, 1893 }  
1260 876 Hilda Bridget Heber-Percy, 1897 }  
1261 877 Alan William Heber-Percy, of Durweston, Blandford, 1865 5th son.  
1262 878 Hugh Alan Heber-Percy, 1897 } Grandchildren;  
1263 879 Margaret Eleanor Heber-Percy, 1894 } children of  
1264 880 Ida Mary Heber-Percy, 1899 } No. 1261.  
1265 881 Edith Cecilia (wife of the Hon. Alexander Frederic }  
Hood), 1851 } 1st daughter.  
1266 882 Alexander Nelson Hood, Lieutenant I.S.C., 1873 }  
1267 883 Charles Hugh Hood, Lieutenant R.M.L.I., 1877 } Grandchildren;  
1268 884 Grosvenor Percy Hood, 1882 } children of  
1269 885 Sibell Ethel Hood, 1875 } No. 1265.  
1270 886 Gertrude Margaret Hood, 1879 }  
1271 887 Agnes Katherine Heber-Percy, 1857 }  
1272 888 Maud Ellen (wife of Colonel Sir Edward Law Durand, } 2nd and 3rd  
1st Bart., C.B.), 1859 } daughters.  
1273 889 Edward Percy Marion Durand, 1884 }  
1274 890 Reginald Heber Marion Durand, 1892 } Grandchildren;  
1275 891 Alan Alger Marion Durand, 1893 } children of  
1276 892 Isabel Marion Durand } No. 1272.  
1277 893 Everild Blanche Marion Durand }  
1278 894 Beryl Marion Durand }  
1279 895 Gertrude Amelia (wife of J. J. Hardy Eustace, Esq., } 4th daughter.  
of Castlemore, co. Carlow, 1861 }  
1280 896 Oliver Hardy Eustace, 1890 } Grandchildren;  
1281 897 A daughter, 1897 } children of No. 1279.  
1282 898 Evelyn Mary (wife of Francis Monckton, Esq., of } 5th daughter.  
Stretton, co. Stafford), 1863 }

# ROYAL DESCENTS

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|      |     |                                                                            |                                               |
|------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1283 | 899 | Francis Algernon Monckton, 1890                                            | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of No. 1282.    |
| 1284 | 900 | Geoffrey Valantine Francis Monckton, 1895                                  |                                               |
| 1285 | 901 | Reginald Francis Percy Monckton, 1896                                      |                                               |
| 1286 | 902 | Evelyn Frances Monckton, 1891                                              |                                               |
| 1287 | 903 | Constance Frances Monckton, 1892                                           |                                               |
| 1288 | 904 | Violet Frances Maud Monckton, 1894                                         |                                               |
| 1289 | 905 | Isabel Harriet (wife of Andrew Greville Rouse-Boughton-Knight, Esq., 18... | } 6th daughter.                               |
| 1290 | 906 | Thomas Andrew Rouse-Boughton-Knight, 1897                                  | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of<br>No. 1289. |
| 1291 | 907 | Dorothy Emily Rouse-Boughton-Knight, 1892                                  |                                               |
| 1292 | 908 | Isabel Bridget Rouse-Boughton-Knight, 1899                                 |                                               |

49. *Descendants of Henry Percy, Rector of Greystoke, Canon of Carlisle, 1813-1870.*  
*See Table IV. B.*

|      |     |                                                                                         |                                               |
|------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1293 | 909 | Algernon Payson Percy, 1847                                                             | } Sons.                                       |
| 1294 | 910 | Alfred Percy, 1850                                                                      |                                               |
| 1295 | 911 | Edward Galbraith Henry Percy, 18...                                                     |                                               |
| 1296 | 912 | Josceline Hugh Percy, 1856                                                              |                                               |
| 1297 | 913 | Henry Edward Percy, 1893                                                                | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of<br>No. 1296. |
| 1298 | 914 | Josceline Richard Percy, 1894                                                           |                                               |
| 1299 | 915 | Margaret Percy, 1898                                                                    |                                               |
| 1300 | 916 | Elizabeth Mary (wife of the Rev. John Adams, Vicar of Offchurch, near Leamington), 1845 | } 1st daughter.                               |
| 1301 | 917 | Henry Theophilus Adams, 1872                                                            | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of<br>No. 1300. |
| 1302 | 918 | John Cadwallader Adams, 1873                                                            |                                               |
| 1303 | 919 | Hugh Geoffrey Coker Adams, 1880                                                         |                                               |
| 1304 | 920 | Edward James Percy Adams, 1888                                                          |                                               |
| 1305 | 921 | Elsie Emma Mary (wife of Thomas Owen Lloyd, Esq.), 1876                                 |                                               |
| 1306 | 922 | Kathleen Alice Georgina Adams, 1882                                                     |                                               |
| 1307 | 923 | Charlotte Florentia Frances Percy, 1848                                                 | 2nd daughter.                                 |
| 1308 | 924 | Emma Annie Isabel (wife of Major Herbert Cranstoun Adams), 1858                         | } 3rd daughter.                               |
| 1309 | 925 | Henry Lancelot Elford Adams, 1885                                                       | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of<br>No. 1308. |
| 1310 | 926 | John Percy Fitzherbert Adams, 1891                                                      |                                               |
| 1311 | 927 | William Herbert Adams, 1893                                                             |                                               |
| 1312 | 928 | Alan St. George Adams, 1894                                                             |                                               |
| 1313 | 929 | Alice Barbara Adams, 1886                                                               |                                               |
| 1314 | 930 | Margaret Hyale Adams, 1887                                                              |                                               |
| 1315 | 931 | Norah Roberta Adams, 1889                                                               |                                               |

50. *Descendants of Hugh Josceline Percy, Esq., of Eskrigg, Wigton, 1817-1882.*  
*See Table IV. B.*

|      |     |                                                    |                                            |
|------|-----|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1316 | 932 | Edward James Percy, of Eskrigg, 1864               | } Children.                                |
| 1317 | 933 | Mary (wife of George Browne), 1863                 |                                            |
| 1318 | 934 | Agnes Ellen (wife of Frederic George Mather), 1869 |                                            |
| 1319 | 935 | Marjorie Helen Mather, 1892                        | } Grandchildren ;<br>children of No. 1318. |
| 1320 | 936 | Phyllis Mather, 1898                               |                                            |

51. *Descendants of Mary Isabella Percy, -1878, wife of the Rev. Frederic Vernon Lockwood, Prebendary of Canterbury, -1851. See Table IV. B.*

|            |     |                                                           |                               |
|------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1321       | 937 | Alice Charlotte Mary (wife of Major Algernon Heber Percy) | } Only child.                 |
| 1322, 1323 |     | Same as Nos. 1250, 1251.                                  | Grandsons ; sons of No. 1321. |



52. *Descendants of Lucy Percy, -1887, wife of Henry William Askew, Esq., of Glenridding and Conishead Priory, 1808-1890. See Table IV. B.*

|      |     |                                                                                   |                                            |
|------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1324 | 938 | Henry Hugh Askew, Esq., of Glenridding, Cumberland, late 6th Dragoon Guards, 1847 | } Son.                                     |
| 1325 | 939 | . . . . . Askew                                                                   | } Grand-daughters ; daughters of No. 1324. |
| 1326 | 940 | . . . . . Askew                                                                   |                                            |
| 1327 | 941 | Rev. Edmund Adam Askew, Rector of Greystoke, 1849                                 | 2nd son.                                   |
| 1328 | 942 | Henry Adam Askew, 1881                                                            | } Grandchildren ; children of No. 1327.    |
| 1329 | 943 | Edmund Joscelyn Percy Askew, 1887                                                 |                                            |
| 1330 | 944 | Elsie Lucy Victoire (wife of the Rev. St. John Corbett), 1876                     |                                            |
| 1331 | 945 | Lilian Julia Charlotte Askew, 1878                                                |                                            |
| 1332 | 946 | Eleanor Louisa Cecily Askew, 1879                                                 |                                            |
| 1333 | 947 | Mary Evelyn Marjorie Askew, 1880                                                  | } Daughters.                               |
| 1334 | 948 | Constance Frances Ann Askew, 1883                                                 |                                            |
| 1335 | 949 | Ida Stephanie Askew, 1885                                                         |                                            |
| 1336 | 950 | Charlotte Elizabeth Askew                                                         |                                            |
| 1337 | 951 | Emily Mary Askew                                                                  |                                            |
| 1338 | 952 | Frances Louisa Askew                                                              |                                            |

(To be continued.)



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

HOLIRUDHOUSE. SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 18, 1678.



CONFIRMATIONE to James Lord Downe and

takin out. Ladie Katherine Tolemusch his ladie of the mannor place of Castle Stewart and of several other lands of the Lordship of Pettie and others. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 5,010 merks out of the lands barronie and Sherefdome takin out. of Clackmannan and others to Alexander Milne late Provost of Linlithgow. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to John Robertson writter in Edinburgh and remanent others Creditors of the laird of Clackmannan of the lands and barronie of Clackmannan, the lands and barronie of Sauchie and others, holds of his majestie blensch and feu upon the resignatione of David Bruce of Clackmannan. Composition 10 merks.

Lendfarg of ane bond granted be the Duke of Argyle of the lands of Saddell and milne thereof and 13s. 8d. lands of Uladill and others redeemable be payment of 25,000 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of apprising of the 14s lands of Little Baitsfoord called Hunters Baitsfoord to James Hunter of Baitsfoord appraised for 521 merks Scotts.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Remission for adulterie to James Buccchannan in Rosse.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Gift of the customes casualties, imposts profiteits and emoluments of the bridge of Linlithgow now and formerlie in use to be paid to George Earle of Linlithgow under the King's hand.

Composition gratis.

takin out. Curatorie of Petter Hay of Mortoun and tuttorie of his children to Robert Hay brother to the said Petter.

Composition 10 marks.

HOLIRUDHOUS. SIGNATURES PAST FEBRUARY 1, 1678.

James Alane Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 260 lib to  
takin out. William Rid sone lawfull to the deceast George Rid merchant burgess of Edinburgh and his spouse out of the lands and barronie of Clackmannan and Sauchie redeemable be payment of 6,500 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

James Alane Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 360 merks to the  
takin out. said William Rid and his aires out of six oxingate of the land of the Grange of Bothkennar and eight oxingate of land commonlie called Straitounhall pertaining to William Bruce of Newtoun with the parsonage and vicarage teinds thereof Redeemable be payment of 6,000 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

James Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 320 lib to James  
Johnstoune Broun advocate out of the lands and barronie of Clark-  
takin out. stoune redeemable be payment of 8,000 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane bond of releiffe and warrandice amounting to the soume of 187,100 merks granted be David Bruce of Clackmannan sone and aire to the deceast Sir Henrie Bruce of Clackmannan out of the lands and barronie of Clackmannan and Sauchie and others redeemable be payment of the said soume of 187,100 merks.

Composition 10 merks.



Mr Wm  
Gordoun  
takin out. Confirmatione of ane wodset right of the lands and  
barronie of Newtoun to John Johnstoun of Poltoun  
wodsett for 28,500 merks. Composition 10 merks.

Mr William  
Gordoun  
takin out. Confirmatione to Andrew Bruce Merchant Burgess of  
Edinburgh of ane annual rent of 368 lib out of the lands  
and barronie of Newtoun redeemable be payment of  
9,200 merks. Composition 10 merks.

Mr William  
Gordoun  
takin out. Confirmatione to William Earle of Wigtoun for him-  
selfe and to the use and behoove of others creditors of  
ane dispositione granted be William Bruce of Newtoun  
of the lands and barronie of Newtoun redeemable be payment of  
109,000 merks. Composition 10 merks.

Mr William  
Gordoun  
takin out. Confirmatione to Mary Bruce sister to Alexander  
Bruce of Kinnaird George Forrester in Airth and John  
Forrester his sone for themselves and in name and behalfe  
of the creditors of the letters of alienation and dispositione granted  
be the said Alexander Bruce of Kinnaird of the lands of Kinnaird  
and others redeemable be payment of 54,400 merks.  
Composition 10 merks.

Pitcairlie  
takin out. Confirmatione to David Bruce of Clackmannan of ane  
bond of releiffe for cawtionrie granted be William Bruce  
of Newtoun of the lands and barronie of Newtoun.  
Composition 10 merks.

Pitcairlie  
takin out. Confirmatione to James Bruce of Powfoullis of ane  
bond of releiffe for cawtionrie granted be David Bruce of  
Clackmannan of the lands and barronie of Clackmannan and  
Sauchie. As also ane annual rent of 320 lib out of the said lands  
and barronie of Clackmannan redeemable be payment of 8,000  
merks. Composition 10 merks.

Robert Keill. Confirmatione of ane annual rent of lib out of the  
lands and barronie of Clackmannan to Bessie Wa . . .  
relict of Umquhile Thomas . . . Merchant in Edinburgh in liferent  
and . . . Merchant burgess there in fee redeemable be payment  
of. . . . Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 160 (?) lib out of the lands  
and barronie of Clackmannan to Alexander Drummond Merchant  
in Edinburgh redeemable be payment of 4,000 merks.  
Composition 10 merks.

Mr Robert  
Richesone. Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 300 merks out of  
the lands and barronie of Clackmannan to Mary Stirling

spouse to George Cockburne late of Peltoune in liferent and John Justice her sone in fee Redeemable be payment of 5,000 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin Confirmatione to James Campbell of Gargunnoch of  
takin out. ane annual rent of 300 merks out of the lands and barronie  
of Clackmannan redeemable be payment of 5,000 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin Infestment to William Earle of Dundonald in liferent  
takin out. and William Lord Cochran his eldest lawfull sone in fee  
of the lands of Kirkmichell Sempill and lands of Kilmalid and others  
holds of his majestie tax ward for payment of 100 merks as the  
proportion part of 300 merks for the ward as much for the releiffe  
and 200 merks as the proportionall part of 600 merks for the  
marriage upon the resignation of John Sempill of Fulwood. It hath  
ane confirmatione of a Charter granted be the Duchess of Lennox  
as laick patron of the Colledge church of Dumbarton with consent  
of John Stewart Provost of the said Church of the five merk land of  
Ladietoune and teinds of the same upon the resignatioun of the said  
John Sempill to be holden of the said noble Duchess.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr James Infestment to Sir David Falconer of Newtoun, one  
Elphinstoun of the Senators of the College of Justice of the toune  
takin out. and lands of Barnes, the lands of Newtoun the lands  
of Balmaaludie and others holds of his majestie blensch upon the  
resignatioun of George Earle of Linlithgow, George Lord Living-  
stone his sone, the said Sir David Falconer himselfe and several  
others. It hath a confirmatione of a Charter granted be Sir Robert  
Grahame . . . . to John Grahame . . . . his second son of the . . . .  
of the saids lands of Balmaaludie Haltoun and . . . .

Composition 10 merks.

to James Bryce Milnehill of Fordell . . . .  
Milne and Milnelands . . . . called Milne . . . . wodsett for  
6,000 merks upon the resignatioun of John Strachan of Inschcoochie.

Composition 40 merks.

Pitcairlie. Confirmatione to Margaret Bruce eldest lawfull  
daughter to umquhile Robert Bruce of Clackmannan of  
the Maynes and manor place of Clackmannan and lands of Tilli-  
gate . . . . Redeemable be payment of 12,400 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### ARNOLD ROYAL DESCENT.

(May, p. 23 ; June, p. 55.)

One of the difficulties besetting the enterprise of the country student of genealogy is the poverty of material in the libraries amplifying the commoner compendia of family history. "F. W.," in the July number, states that I have fallen into error about the Speke pedigree—in fact, that I have too many Spekes. He says that Elizabeth, who married John Chudleigh, was not the descendant of George Speke (13) nor of Elizabeth Luttrell, but was the daughter of Sir George Speke No. 11 by Elizabeth (Pole) Dorothy (Burke), daughter of — Gilbert (Pole), Edward (Burke) Gilbert, his second wife, so that 12 and 13 are quite unnecessary, though they continue the Luttrell issue.

It would have been better had "F. W." set forth his correction fully and cited his authorities. Apparently he knows of more material about the Spekes than I, as I know only of Dorothy Gilbert, daughter of Edward Gilbert, Esq., of London, as Sir George Speke's second wife, and nothing of the lady with the curiously complex name and parentage.

Assuming "F. W." to be correct, it is due to myself to explain how the error arose. The only Speke record available to me was that in B.'s L. G. (1894). This gives two Sir George Spekes, Knights, father and son. The names only of the successor sons are given, although daughters of both marriages of the first Sir George are referred to, and there are no dates. They are followed by a George Speke, Esq., High Sheriff of Somerset in 1592. Finding that John Chudleigh's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George Speke, I concluded she was the daughter of this last. The date, 1592, of his shrievalty tallied with his daughter being the wife of John Chudleigh, who died young, in Elizabeth's reign (1589), and mother of a son a few years old at his father's death, who was made a Baronet in 1622. Apart from the Spekes as continuators of the blood royal, there was nothing specially interesting about them inspiring investigation, and my attention was absorbed in collecting evidences of the Chudleigh-Ford-Vinicombe-Penrose generations.

If Elizabeth, wife of John Chudleigh, was the daughter of the first Sir George Speke, Knight, by his second wife, the royal descent exhibited fails. It is serious enough to a lover of exact genealogy, such as I like to count myself, for any published effort to be proved faulty. And in the case of a family less rich in alliances than the Arnolds, and dependent on one line alone for their royal descent, a worthless line would have rendered my labour on the later generations ridiculous. But the line I selected for expansion was the first only of several which presented themselves to me on reaching a certain stage in my researches. Since the line is under a cloud, I am, by the courtesy of the Editor, enabled to substitute another which has the advantage of being entitled to precedence, the royal fountain being Edward III., a less remote monarch than Edward I. It will be found elsewhere in this issue. Other lines of royal descent may be traced, one through Mary,

daughter of Sir William Strode, Knight, and wife of Sir George Chudleigh, the first Baronet.

For the purpose of investigating the Speke generations further, I should be obliged to "F. W." if he would furnish me with the names of Sir George Speke's Knt. children by his two wives and their alliances. The Speke pedigree is remarkable for the number of generations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "F. W." may have observed that Sir John Speke, Knight, *temp.* Henry VII., is said to have married Alice, a Spanish lady who came to England as Maid of Honour with Queen Catherine of Aragon, and that the *sixth* in direct descent from him was George Speke, Esq., High Sheriff of Somerset in 1592. Donna Catalina, according to the MSS. of Bernaldes, set off from Granada to England, parting from the Alhambra on May 21, 1501, so there must have been some quick work to accomplish so much, even though the spacious days of great Elizabeth were included!

Wood Hall, Calverley, Yorks.

LIONEL CRESSWELL.

~~~~~  
"JOHN WRITH, YEOMAN."

The origin of the Wriothesley family, former Earls of Southampton, is not clearly certified; historically they date from Sir John Wrythe, Garter King at Arms, who died in 1504, a son of William Wryth, receiver to John, Duke of Somerset, who died in 1444. This nobleman married Margaret Beauchamp (widow of Sir Oliver St. John, who died in 1437), and their only child was Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, born 1441, died 1509.

By her first husband, the Lady Margaret was mother of a younger son named Oliver, whose will, proved in 1497, was witnessed by "John Writh, yeoman"; and Sir John St. John, of the next generation, was chamberlain to his aunt of the half-blood, the above Countess of Richmond. These Wryths, though they claimed high descent through females, had no social status of their own; so it became a question of dates, whether John Writh, *yeoman*, could be identical with the "Garter" of that name; certainly not, if 1497 represents the correct date of his signature. But the testator died abroad, and the natural inference is that the will had been drafted earlier, more especially as it contains this fatal contradiction—that the son who was knighted in 1487 is therein described as eight years of age in, say, 1496, thus leaving 1488 for his alleged birth, he having acted as chamberlain, a *mature* office, before 1509.

Now, turning to Sir John's career, he became Norroy King at Arms in 1476, the earlier grades being undated; he was "Garter" in 1478, but resigned, was displaced or degraded in 1484, and not restored till 1493. It is possible that, having no official rank during this interval, he may have signed by an "addition" from his father's rank.

27, Stavordale Road, Highbury.

A. HALL.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

(Continued from p. 176.)

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Friday, April 19, 1901 (*continued*).

Lieutenant John Humphrey Davidson, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Hereward Wake, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Wigram Clifford, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant John Joseph Whitworth Prescott, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Henry Edward Manning Douglas, V.C., Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant Lionel Evelyn Oswald Charlton, the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Duncan Frederick Campbell, the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant Llewelyn Alberic Emilius Price-Davies, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.
Lieutenant Richard Grenside Hooper, 5th Lancers.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Webb Theobald, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Lieutenant John Raymond Evelyn Stansfeld, the Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant Robert Ernest Reade, the King's Royal Rifle Corps (since killed in action).

Lieutenant Cunliffe Hebbert Marsh, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Lieutenant (now Captain) Charles Henry, Lord Settrington, Irish Guards.

Lieutenant Lord Herbert Andrew Montagu Douglas Scott, Irish Guards.

Captain A. B. Baker, New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

Captain A. J. Bennett, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Captain W. Holmes, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Captain M. A. Hilliard, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Captain K. E. Roth, New South Wales Bearer Company.

Captain T. A. Greene, New South Wales Bearer Company.

Captain A. F. Serkins, New South Wales Bearer Company.

Lieutenant W. Butler, New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant H. B. Christie, New South Wales Bushmen Contingent.

Lieutenant F. A. Dove, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant R. D. Doyle, New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant T. M. Moore, New South Wales Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant S. C. Cope, New South Wales Bushmen Contingent.

Lieutenant F. C. Learmouth, New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Major T. H. Fiaschi, New South Wales Army Medical Corps.

Captain T. C. Major, New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Captain D. Polson, New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant J. G. Hughes, New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant T. J. M. Todd, New Zealand Mounted Rifles.

Captain A. T. Duka, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Captain D. E. Reid, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Captain R. Gordon, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant T. W. Glasgow, Queensland Mounted Infantry.

Captain A. E. Collins, South Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant J. H. Stapleton, South Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant J. F. Humphries, South Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant C. M. Ives, South Australian Mounted Infantry.

Captain R. C. Lewis, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.

Captain A. H. Riggall, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant R. Anderson, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant R. Perkins, Tasmanian Imperial Bushmen.

Lieutenant T. S. Slaughton, Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant J. L. Lilley, Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant M. T. Kirby, Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Captain F. M. Parker, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant H. F. Darling, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant J. C. de Castilla, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant R. R. C. Vernon, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant S. A. Oliver, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

Captain G. W. Cameron, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Captain F. L. Cartwright, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Captain A. C. Macdonald, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Captain E. F. Mackie, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Surgeon-Lieutenant (temporary Captain) C. B. Keenan, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Captain H. A. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Lieutenant A. E. Christie, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Lieutenant L. E. W. Irving, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Lieutenant J. E. Leckie, Lord Strathcona's Corps.

Lieutenant J. H. J. Ogilvie, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Lieutenant R. E. W. Turner, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Captain A. E. Capell, Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

Captain C. J. Collopy, Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

Captain F. C. Minshull Ford, Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant M. Prior, Bethune's Mounted Infantry.

Captain H. R. Cholmondeley, Brabant's Horse.

Captain J. S. J. Douglas, Brabant's Horse.

Captain the Honourable L. Ogilvie, Brabant's Horse.

Surgeon-Captain R. C. Perkins, Brabant's Horse.

Lieutenant E. S. Stevenson, Brabant's Horse.

Colonel J. A. H. Walford, British South Africa Police.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. White, British South Africa Police.

Captain William Ashby, British South Africa Police.

Captain H. Greener, British South Africa Police.

Captain H. Bowden, British South Africa Police.

Captain Noel Llewellyn, British South Africa Police.

Surgeon-Major F. A. Holmden, British South Africa Police.

Captain and Adjutant R. C. Grant, Cape Mounted Rifles.

Captain H. T. Lukin, Artillery Troop, Cape Mounted Rifles.

Lieutenant J. E. G. Roy, Cape Mounted Rifles.

Captain W. E. O. Mitchell, Cape Pioneer Railway Regiment.

Major N. Wilson, Cape Pioneer Railway Regiment.

Captain J. H. H. Watermeyer, Cape Town Highlanders.

Captain G. Pope Hennessey, Cape Police.

Captain J. J. Brownlee, Cape Medical Bearer Corps.

Major T. H. Rodger, Diamond Fields Horse.

Captain H. G. Turner, De Montmorency's Scouts.

Captain D. P. Driscoll, Driscoll's Scouts.

Lieutenant A. Milford, Frontier Mounted Rifles.

Surgeon-Major W. F. F. Davies, Imperial Light Horse.

Captain C. H. Fowler, Imperial Light Horse.

Lieutenant P. H. Normand, Imperial Light Horse.

Captain George Farrar, Kaffrarian Rifles.

Captain J. P. Farrar, Kaffrarian Rifles.

Captain W. E. Rickman, Kimberley Light Horse.

Captain G. E. Heberden, Medical Officer, Kimberley Light Horse.

Captain T. L. Angel, Kimberley Town Guard.

Captain B. E. A. O'Meara, Kimberley Town Guard.

Captain S. Richards, Kimberley Town Guard.

Lieutenant E. F. Raylan, Kimberley Town Guard.

Surgeon-Major J. A. J. Smith, Kimberley Regiment.

Captain C. H. M. Richie, Kitchener's Horse.

Lieutenant J. E. Jackson, Kitchener's Horse.

Lieutenant S. E. Craig, Loch's Horse.

Captain J. B. Rutherford, Lumsden's Horse.

Lieutenant H. O. Pugh, Lumsden's Horse.

Captain C. W. Nesbitt, Nesbitt's Horse.

Lieutenant G. Bridges, Protectorate Regiment.

Lieutenant J. A. P. Feltham, Protectorate Regiment.

Captain T. G. Glyn, Rhodesian Regiment.

Captain G. Hook, South Rhodesian Volunteers.

Captain F. Smitheman, Rhodesian Regiment.

Lieutenant W. F. Murray, Rimington's Guides.

Captain E. R. King, Roberts's Horse.

Lieutenant C. Ross, Roberts's Horse.

Captain S. Chapin, South African Light Horse.

Captain S. N. Tucker, South African Light Horse.

Lieutenant W. F. Barker, South African Light Horse.

Lieutenant R. Turner, South African Light Horse.

Lieutenant G. Marsden, South African Light Horse.

Lieutenant T. S. Wickham, South African Light Horse.

Captain M. G. Farquhar, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Captain C. Hamilton, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant R. N. Villiers, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant G. S. O. Forbes, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant T. W. Howard, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Lieutenant W. R. Ponsonby, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Major J. Hyslop, Principal Medical Officer, Natal Volunteers.

Lieutenant T. Thompson, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

Captain J. A. Warwick, Warwick's Scots.

Lieutenant H. MacAndrew, Warwick's Scots.

MEMORIAM.

Lieutenant Robert James Thomas Digby Jones, Royal Engineers, and No. 459 Trooper H. Albrecht, Imperial Light Horse, would have been recommended to His Majesty for the Victoria Cross had they survived, on account of their having during the attack on Waggon Hill (Ladysmith) of 6th January, 1900, displayed conspicuous

bravery and gallant conduct in leading the force which reoccupied the top of the hill at a critical moment just as the three foremost attacking Boers reached it, the leader being shot by Lieutenant Jones, and the two others by Trooper Albrecht.

The death of Captain and Brevet-Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernst Anton of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., King's Royal Rifle Corps, occurred before the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa had forwarded the recommendation for the Distinguished Service Order which, had he survived, would have been awarded to him by His Majesty in recognition of his services during the campaign in South Africa, 1899-1900.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Soldiers in recognition of their gallant conduct during the operations in South Africa:

5th Dragoon Guards: Sergeant-Major William Manning, Corporal R. W. Feast.

7th Dragoon Guards: Private M. McKibbin.

1st Dragoons: 3516 Private Lloyd.

5th Lancers: Lance-Corporal P. J. Smith.

16th Lancers: Sergeant G. Hudgell.

18th Hussars: Sergeant E. Baldry, 3513 Lance-Sergeant Collier, 4109 Private Bracey, Private Thomas Morgan.

Imperial Yeomanry: Sergeant-Major A. C. Sandford, Sergeant Nicoll (49th Squadron), Corporal T. Harris, Corporal A. D. Passmore, Trumpeter F. Downing, Trooper S. A. Atkinson, Trooper Claud Ferguson, Trooper C. Harvey.

Royal Artillery: Battery Sergeant-Major F. Pavey, Sergeant J. Cleary, Sergeant Hale (14th Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery), Sergeant W. H. Harding, Sergeant J. Lyons, Sergeant J. Roxburgh, Sergeant E. Wilson, Sergeant H. Wilson, Bombardier N. Baker, 20014 Bombardier Knight, Acting - Bombardier G. Dew, 25553 Gunner Billingham (since deceased), Gunner C. Colton, Gunner J. Gudgeon, Gunner B. Greenwood, 14177 Gunner Gilberry, Gunner E. Holtham, Gunner A. W. Moss, Gunner P. Nolan, Gunner C. Puttock, Gunner W. Shields, Gunner T. Woods, Driver Bodill (14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery), Driver W. Cove, Driver R. Foulkes, Driver N. Harding, Driver Parmenter (14th Battery, Royal Field Artillery).

Royal Engineers: Company Sergeant-Major J. H. Smith, Troop Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Newnham, Sergeant S. Grist, Corporal J. Wilson, 1528 Sapper Trash.

Coldstream Guards: Private R. Eldridge. The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment): Lance-Sergeant J. Knight, Corporal E. Smith, Lance-Corporal M. Regan (since

deceased), Private G. Cawson, Private T. Hatherall.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment): Lance-Sergeant G. McLeod, 2982 Private McGovan (killed in action).

The Northumberland Fusiliers: Lance-Corporal W. Brown, Private H. Seager.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment): Lance-Corporal W. Bell, Private A. Benton, Private W. O'Keefe.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment): 2420 Colour-Sergeant Lees, 5034 Private Roberts.

The Devonshire Regiment: Colour-Sergeant J. Horswell, Sergeant F. J. Aplin, Sergeant W. Pitt, Lance-Sergeant A. Williams, Corporal W. Poulter, 5041 Lance-Corporal McDonald (killed in action), Lance-Corporal G. Robbins, Lance-Corporal E. A. Stebbing.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry): Colour-Sergeant H. French, Private H. Hutchins.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment): Colour-Sergeant Kingsley, Sergeant E. Ford, Sergeant F. H. Poplar (killed in action), Private H. Goodyer, Private J. Moran.

The Prince of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment): Sergeant H. Parkinson (Mounted Infantry).

The Lancashire Fusiliers: Colour-Sergeant R. G. Potter (killed in action), Sergeant T. J. Farrell, Lance-Sergeant A. Holmes, Private F. Lomax, Private J. Royle, Private J. Turner.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers: Sergeant-Major John Steele, 958 Sergeant Taylor, 3406 Lance-Corporal Shields, 318 Private Farr.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Corporal W. Roberts, Lance-Corporal T. James, 2771 Lance-Corporal Townsend.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles): Sergeant W. Langrish, Corporal W. Poole, Private A. Howe.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers: Sergeant-Major Martin, 3108 Lance-Corporal Cleland, 5019 Drummer FitzGerald, 3640 Private Thompson.

The Worcestershire Regiment: Corporal J. E. Green, Private W. Hill, Private S. Banks (6th Battalion).

The East Surrey Regiment: Colour-Sergeant H. J. Percy, Lance-Corporal G. Fisher, Lance-Corporal R. Parris, Private E. Brady.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment): Private W. Parry.

The Border Regiment: 1196 Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Allen, 3589 Sergeant Sparke, Lance-Sergeant A. Munro (killed in action).

The Royal Sussex Regiment: Private J. Gill.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment): 2573 Sergeant Price,

2494 Private Brighthouse, Private H. Bracken.

The Essex Regiment : Private J. Bright.
The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) : Sergeant G. Dexter, Malta Mounted Infantry (died from wounds).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) : Colour-Sergeant B. Grellier (Mounted Infantry).

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) : Lance-Sergeant W. H. Marsden.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) : Private W. Boyd, Private J. Gilmore.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps : Sergeant-Major A. H. Hill, Bandmaster F. Tyler, Sergeant F. Clay, 5265 Lance-Corporal Hendrick, Lance-Corporal J. W. C. Strange, Private W. Kibby, Private F. Limbrick, Private J. Patrick.

The Manchester Regiment : Sergeant R. Lloyd, Corporal J. C. Richardson, 4708 Private Cummings, 5297 Private Forshaw, 5106 Private Ladley, 1908 Private McKinlay.

The York and Lancaster Regiment : Sergeant J. Millar.

The Durham Light Infantry : Private G. Bennett, Private J. Cottle, Private E. Horton, Private J. S. Parker, Private S. Pickford, Private J. W. Robson.

The Gordon Highlanders : Corporal G. McDonald.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) : Corporal S. Fluke, Lance-Corporal T. O'Neill (killed in action), Private T. Maher, Private T. Smythe.

The Connaught Rangers : 3300 Lance-Corporal Parslow, 3465 Private Kenny, 5826 Private Livingstone.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers : 2423 Sergeant Connor, 4290 Sergeant Hunt, 1664 Sergeant Sheridan, 5628 Lance-Sergeant Church, 3861 Lance-Corporal Kelly, 5433 Private Holmes, 3892 Private Kelly, 6056 Private Reid.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) : Sergeant-Major W. Morris, Colour-Sergeant J. Archer, Colour-Sergeant J. Eastwood, Sergeant J. Brooke, Sergeant W. Dyer, Corporal L. Coyne, Corporal J. Macauley, Private T. Adams, Private J. Brown, Private A. Budworth, Private H. Jackson (Composite Regiment of Mounted Infantry).

Royal Army Medical Corps : Corporal A. C. Ralfe, Corporal W. L. Glasgow, Private F. A. Farrell.

West Australian Mounted Infantry : Private H. Force.

Royal Canadian Dragoons : Private W. A. Knisley.

Bechuanaland Rifles : Sergeant Lionel Cook.

Bethune's Mounted Infantry : Squadron Sergeant-Major Murrow, Squadron Sergeant-Major J. H. McBeth.

Border Horse : Private G. Doyle.

Cape Police : Sergeant H. M. B. Currie.

Imperial Light Horse : Lance-Corporal A. B. Duers.

Imperial Light Infantry : Corporal P. M. Weldon (killed in action), Private Tom Hughes, Private R. Hunter, Private G. Reed.

Montgomery's Scouts : Corporal C. Roberts, Scout John Murray.

Natal Carbineers : Trooper F. C. Farmer.

Queenstown Volunteers : Sergeant J. A. Temlett, Corporal F. Hayes, Private P. Barton, Private G. Bouchier, Private C. Currie, Private T. H. Niland, Private W. H. Sladdin, Private P. P. Stilwell.

Roberts' Horse : Sergeant J. C. Collins, Trumpeter J. C. O'Hara.

South African Light Horse : Corporal T. Tobin, Lance-Corporal A. J. Miller.

Thornycroft's Mounted Infantry : Sergeant J. H. Jeffries, Sergeant J. Mason, Private G. E. Ackland, Private J. B. Fischer, Private A. Neilson.

Railway Division, Mafeking : Sergeant-Major Park Moffat, Signalling Sergeant (late 3rd Dragoon Guards).

Imperial Military Railways : Civilian Engine Driver Pickerill.

Royal Army Medical Corps : Sergeant-Major F. Crookes to be granted a Bar to the Distinguished Conduct Medal already conferred upon him.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 18, 1901.

It is hereby notified for public information, and with reference to the Notice which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 9th instant, that the Commission appointed to investigate the claims to compensation which have been or may be made by persons the subjects of various Friendly Powers, in consequence of their deportation to Europe by the British Military Authorities in South Africa, will hold its first meeting at noon, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. W. Peploe Forwood as Consul-General of Columbia for Jamaica ; Señor Don Daniel Pomareda Tanco as Consul of Columbia at Kingston, Jamaica ; and of Señor Dr. José Joaquín Serrano as Consul of Colombia at Southampton.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned Officers His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Ottoman Order appearing against his name, the Decorations in question having been conferred by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of

Turkey, in recognition of the services of these Officers while employed in His Highness's Army :

MEDJIDIEH, SECOND CLASS.

Brevet-Colonel Herbert William Jackson, C.B.

MEDJIDIEH, THIRD CLASS.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Vesey Thomas Bunbury, D.S.O., Leicestershire Regiment.

Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Edgar Edwin Bernard, Army Service Corps.

Brevet Major (local Lieutenant-Colonel) Harry General Keith Matchett, Connaught Rangers.

Brevet Major Godfrey Estcourt Matthews, Royal Marines.

Major Henry Tufton Godden, D.S.O., Bedfordshire Regiment.

Captain (local Major) Percival George Elgood, Devonshire Regiment.

OSMANIEH, FOURTH CLASS.

Captain Neville Travers Borton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

MEDJIDIEH, FOURTH CLASS.

Lieutenant Herbert Lefroy Hunter Fell, R.N.

Lieutenant William Byron Drury, R.N.

Captain Ronald Anthony Markham, Coldstream Guards.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Godfrey Rogers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Royal Army Medical Corps, Retired List), formerly Director-General of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the First Class of the Imperial order of the Medjidieh and of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, which Decorations have been conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Major Thomas Kelly (late 40th Foot), formerly Director of Police Stores under the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Edward Brungate, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, one of the Law Officers of the Egyptian Government, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto George Farquhar Morice, Esq., Inspector in the Egyptian Ministry of Justice, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto William Cossar MacKenzie, Esq., Principal of the Egyptian School of Agriculture, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him to His Highness.

INDIA OFFICE, March 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Edmund Elles, K.C.B., R.A., to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Major-General Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, G.C.I.E., C.B., whose term of office is about to expire.

WAR OFFICE, April 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments for the Distinguished Service Order, and for the following promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned Officers during the operations in South Africa :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :

Captain Raymond John Marker, Coldstream Guards, for the capture of De Wet's gun and pom-pom in Cape Colony. Dated 22nd February, 1901.

Captain Herbert H. Wilson, 3rd Battalion the Imperial Yeomanry, for gallantry in

defence of posts in the Boer attack on Lichtenburg. Dated 6th March, 1901.

Captain H. Magniac, 15th Battalion the Imperial Yeomanry, for gallantry in defence of posts in the Boer attack on Modderfontein. Dated 31st January, 1901.

Lieutenant Arthur Pelham Frankland, the Suffolk Regiment, for conduct of a convoy near Petrusburg. Dated 24th April, 1901.

Major L. F. Clark, Victorian Bushmen, for able command in operations against De Wet. Dated 24th April, 1901.

Major W. E. O'Brien, 6th (New South Wales) Imperial Bushmen, for good service on the occasion of the capture of Boer guns by Major-General Babington's Column. Dated 24th March, 1901.

Captain G. H. Walker, 4th New Zealand Rough Riders, for good service on the occasion of the capture of Boer guns by Major-General Babington's Column. Dated 24th March, 1901.

Captain Gorman, Imperial Light Horse, for good service on the occasion of the capture of Boer guns by Major-General Babington's Column. Dated 24th March, 1901.

Captain Edward T. Logan, 3rd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, for gallant leading of the advanced guard on the occasion of the capture of Boer guns by Major-General Babington's Column. Dated 24th March, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Hunt, 4th Battalion the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), for defence of Fish River Station. Dated 18th March, 1901.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned:

Sergeant W. Smith, 1st Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers; Sergeant Lignall, 10th Battalion the Imperial Yeomanry; Colour-Sergeant G. Rowat, 1st Battalion the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Private A. Howells, 2nd Battalion the South Wales Borderers; Sergeant Davenport, 1st Australian Bushmen; Sergeant Durragh, 1st Battalion the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Sergeant Hyde, 5th Lancers; Lance-Sergeant H. Withington, 2nd Battalion the Lincolnshire Regiment; Sergeant-Major Hirst, 5th Dragoon Guards; Sergeant G. Osborne, Imperial Light Horse; Private Langham, 4th New Zealand Rough Riders; Corporal Moy, 6th Imperial Bushmen; Sergeant W. George, West Australian Bushmen; Private

I. Angel, West Australian Bushmen; Farrier-Sergeant G. Rouse, 6th New Zealand Rough Riders; Private A. H. Free, 6th New Zealand Rough Riders; Private J. Boyd, 2nd Battalion the Royal Irish Rifles.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Robert Gunter, of Wetherby Grange, in the parish of Collingham, in the West Riding of the county of York, Esquire, late Colonel Commandant and now Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion of the Princess of Wales's Own, the Yorkshire Regiment, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, April 18, 1900.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Wyndham Spencer Portal, of Malshanger, in the parish of Church Oakley, in the county of Southampton, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WHITEHALL, April 22, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Reverend Charles Bigg, D.D., to the office and place of Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, together with the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the said University, thereunto annexed, void by the death of the Reverend William Bright, D.D.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE EAST RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, AND OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

Walter George Raleigh Chichester Constable (Retired Major) to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Romer Williams, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated 19th April, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, April 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery during the action at Komati River on the 7th November, 1900, as stated against their names:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	Lieutenant H. Z. C. Cockburn	Lieutenant Cockburn, with a handful of men, at a most critical moment held off the Boers to allow the guns to get away; to do so he had to sacrifice himself and his party, all of whom were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, he himself being slightly wounded.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	Lieutenant R. E. W. Turner	Later in the day when the Boers again seriously threatened to capture the guns, Lieutenant Turner, although twice previously wounded, dismounted and deployed his men at close quarters and drove off the Boers, thus saving the guns.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	Sergeant E. Holland	Sergeant Holland did splendid work with his Colt gun, and kept the Boers off the two 12-pounders by its fire at close range. When he saw the enemy were too near for him to escape with the carriage, as the horse was blown, he calmly lifted the gun off and galloped away with it under his arm.



By the Way.

APROPOS of heralds and trumpeters, who have lately been a good deal to the fore at the Royal Exchange, will Mr. Ernest Crofts, R.A., the painter of one of the latest fresco pictures there—that representing the opening of the first Exchange by Queen Elizabeth—kindly afford us the following information? Is the individual shown attired in a tabard and carrying a trumpet in this picture intended for a herald or for a trumpeter, or is it our old friend the “combination herald-trumpeter” turned up again? And what authority has Mr. Crofts for such representation, as well as for making, as he does, the fleurs-de-lys in the Arms of France argent instead of or?

THE DE WET FAMILY.—The Dutch antiquary, Peter van Meuv, contributes an article to *Oud Holland* upon the history of the De Wet family. It appears that the most eminent predecessor of the famous military leader in the South African “Orange-Vrystatt” was a painter of considerable note in his day. Jacobus Willems De Wet lived at Haarlem in the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth. The name of the artist stands first in the family registers of the old Kaapland families. A Jacobus de Wet, his descendant and namesake, settled on the river Liesbeck, in South Africa, where he married a Josina Pretorius, and died there in 1711, leaving five children.

It seems that the Commander-in-Chief had to pay, in one way and another, something like £650 for the honour of being created an Earl. The greater part of this was made up from the fees of all sorts which many people

will think ought to be abolished. It is curious that though these fees are always paid, the Patent itself recites that no fees are to be paid. Bismarck was once made furious by a charge of this kind. The Spanish Government offered to invest the Chancellor with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and the Prince promised to accept the honour if the Government would send the Order and its insignia to him, instead of expecting him to go to Spain to receive it. The request was complied with, and a few weeks after the arrival of the Order and its insignia at Friedrichsruhe there came a bill for eight thousand francs. Bismarck sent for the Spanish Ambassador. "If I had known the cost," he said angrily, "I should not have accepted the honour. In any case, I won't pay it." Spain had to get along somehow without its eight thousand francs, for Bismarck never gave way.

It is interesting, apropos of the recent statement that the Duke of York will be created Prince of Wales, to recall the way in which King Edward received the honour. "Know ye," ran the Letters Patent to all bishops, dukes, barons, earls, and dignitaries of every sort and condition, "that we have made and created, and by these our letters patent do make and create, our most dear Son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and to the same, our most dear Son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have given, granted, and by this, our present charter, do give, grant, and confirm, the name, style, title, dignity, and honour of the same Principality and Earldom, and him, our said most dear Son, the Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as has been accustomed, we do ennoble and invest with the said Principality and Earldom, by girding him with a sword, by putting a coronet on his head and a gold ring on his finger, and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand, that he may preside there, and may direct and defend those parts."

The cry "God save the King!" was recently raised officially in the capital, and it is of especial interest in present circumstances to recall that its earliest form was in every case associated with an Edward. Letters to Edward I. from one of his counsellors were accustomed to close with the formula: "Sire, *Deu sauve e garde vostre noble seignurie e acresce vos honurs.*" The chronicler has it that the army of Edward III., when he landed in Flanders in 1340, cried: "*Vivat Rex Francorum et Angliae*"; and we get very near the present use in the poem "*Edwardus Dei Gratia*," written on the accession of Edward IV., wherein it is exclaimed:

"God save thy contenewaunce
And so to prospede to his plesaunce,
That ever thyne Astate thou mowte enhance!
 Edwardes Dai Gracia."

It was about the same period that another poem, highly complimentary to the English people, presented the precise phrase in the lines :

“ God, let neuere werre be vs among,
To lose that blo of gret renowne,
Ne neuere oure right be turned to wronge.
God save the Kyng, & kepe the crowne !”

And the saying became consecrated to our use by the fact that, in the translation of the Bible made by Miles Coverdale, and a rendering followed by the Bishops' Bible and the Geneva Bible, and later by both the Authorised and the Revised Versions, the phrase was more than once used ; and so now, as when Samuel proclaimed the first Hebrew monarch, “ All the people shouted and said, ‘ God save the King !’ ”

In August last Miss Margaret Ferguson, of Dunfallandy, Chieftainess of the clan Ferguson, who succeeded to the estates on the death of her brother, Archibald Ferguson, of the 79th Highlanders, died. She was believed to be the last of the family in the direct line. Donald Stewart, of Mexico, who is admittedly a representative of the late Ferguson of Dunfallandy, has claimed the estate, but a Mr. Montrion, of London, has appeared personally on the scene, and has placed his claims in lawyers' hands.

The Koh-i-Noor is not, as is usually supposed, part of the late Queen's regalia, but was the private property of Queen Victoria, who had it made into a brooch, which was kept at Windsor and worn occasionally at State functions. It was exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at that time was valued at £140,000. In its original uncut state it weighed 800 carats, but after being cut and recut, its weight is only some 106 carats. A curious superstition attaches to this stone in India, namely, that it carries with it the Sovereignty of Hindustan, and, whether there is any credence given to this belief over here or not, it is certain that the Koh-i-Noor is so carefully preserved at Windsor that no one except the official entrusted with its safety knows its whereabouts.

The coronation of George IV. cost £240,000, the royal robes alone counting for £24,000 and the crown for £54,000. The ceremony took place with great pomp, but the expense was so enormous and the exclusion of the public so jealous that it produced only discontent. William IV., on his accession, expressed a wish that the expense of the old-fashioned coronation ceremony might be retrenched, and the outlay was cut down to £30,000.

St. Luke's fair, at Bridgnorth, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest statute cattle fair in England. On September 1, 1226, King Henry III. granted a charter for holding this fair on October 29 and two following days, and until the reign of George III. (1820) it was customary to proclaim the fair by a procession of the bailiffs, clergy, aldermen, and corporation in their robes and with the official regalia.



"THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH STEWARD."

THE BREAKING OF THE WAND.

(See the trial of Earl Russell, p. 206.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

THE BARONIES OF FAUCONBERG, D'ARCY
(DE KNAYTH) AND MEINILL.



HE Countesses of Yarborough and Powis, who are the coheirs of the late Lord Conyers, have petitioned the Crown that the abeyances presently existing in the abovementioned Baronies should be determined in their favour. The petition, which was presented to the late Queen Victoria, was referred to the Attorney-General to report upon. His report recited the petition and detailed the evidences produced in support thereof. The original petition was as follows :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE PETITION OF

MARCIA AMELIA MARY, in her own right BARONESS CONYERS,
the wife of CHARLES ALFRED WORSLEY, EARL OF YARBOROUGH,
one of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,

And of

VIOLET IDA EVELYN, the wife of GEORGE CHARLES, EARL OF
POWIS, Your Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Salop,
the daughters and coheirs of SACKVILLE GEORGE, LORD CONYERS,
DARCY and MEYNILL, deceased,

Humbly sheweth :

1. That the ancestor of your Petitioners, WALTER DE FAUCONBERG, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of this Realm, by

writ tested the 28th day of June, 1283, in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward I., and to divers other Parliaments, and that there is evidence that he was present as a Peer in Parliament.

2. That the said Walter, Lord Fauconberg, died in the 32nd year of the reign of Edward I., and was succeeded by his son WALTER, SECOND LORD FAUCONBERG, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm.

3. That the said Walter, second Lord Fauconberg, died in the year 1318, and was succeeded by his son JOHN, THIRD LORD FAUCONBERG, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm.

4. That the said John, third Lord Fauconberg, died in the year 1349, and was succeeded by his son WALTER, FOURTH LORD FAUCONBERG, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm.

5. That the said Walter, fourth Lord Fauconberg, died in the year 1362, and was succeeded by his son THOMAS, FIFTH LORD FAUCONBERG.

6. That the said Thomas, fifth Lord Fauconberg, died in the year 1407, without leaving any male issue, but leaving a daughter and heir JOAN, who succeeded as BARONESS FAUCONBERG in her own right.

7. That the said Joan, in her own right Baroness Fauconberg, married William Nevill, who was summoned to Parliament in right of his said wife by writs variously directed, those of the 33rd and 38th years of the reign of Henry VI., and that of the 1st year of the reign of Edward IV., being addressed to him as "Willo Nevill de Fauconberg militi," "Willo Nevill de Fauconberg chivaler," and "Willo Nevill de Fauconberg chivaler" respectively; and that there is evidence that the said William, Lord Fauconberg, sat in Parliament as a Peer of the Realm.

8. That the said William, Lord Fauconberg, and Joan, his wife, died without leaving any male issue, but leaving three daughters and coheirs, between whom the Barony of Fauconberg fell into abeyance—namely, Alice, Elizabeth and Joan.

9. That the said Joan died without issue, and that the said Elizabeth married Sir Richard Strangways, and had issue, but that it is unknown whether any of her descendants are now in existence.

10. That the said Alice, daughter and coheir of the aforesaid Lord William Fauconberg by his wife Joan, in her own right Baroness Fauconberg, and a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, married Sir John Conyers.

11. That the ancestor of your Petitioners, JOHN DARCY of Knayth, in the County of Lincoln, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of this Realm by Writ tested the 27th January, 1331-32, in the 6th year of King Edward III., and to divers other Parliaments, and that there is evidence in the Rolls of Parliament that he sat in Parliament as Baron of the Realm.

12. That the said John, Lord Darcy, died on the 30th May in the year 1347, and was succeeded by his son and heir, JOHN, SECOND LORD DARCY, who was summoned to Parliament by Writ tested the 20th November, 1348, in the 22nd year of the reign of Edward III., and by divers other Writs of Summons. That the said Writs of Summons, for purposes of distinction, were directed to him as "Johanni Darcy de Knayth," from which the Barony of Darcy, created by the above-mentioned Writ of Summons of 27th January, 1331-32, has been known as the Barony of Darcy de Knayth.

13. That the ancestor of your Petitioners, NICHOLAS DE MEYNILL, was summoned to Parliament, as a Baron of this Realm, by Writ tested the 22nd January, in the 9th year of the reign of King Edward III. (1335-36), and was subsequently and successively summoned to every Parliament held until his death.

14. That the said Nicholas, Lord Meynill, died in the year 1342, without leaving any male issue, but leaving an only daughter and heir, ELIZABETH, who succeeded as BARONESS MEYNILL. That the said Elizabeth, Baroness Meynill, married the aforesaid JOHN, SECOND LORD DARCY de Knayth, who was summoned to Parliament by Writ tested 20th November, in the 22nd year of the reign of King Edward III. (1348).

15. That the said John, Lord Darcy de Knayth, and the said Elizabeth, Baroness Meynill, had issue an elder son John and a younger son Philip. That the said John, Lord Darcy, died in March, 1355-56, and the said Elizabeth, Baroness Meynill, died in the year 1368.

16. That the said John, Lord Darcy de Knayth, at his death in 1355-56, was succeeded by his elder son JOHN, THIRD LORD DARCY de Knayth, who died unmarried and under age on the 26th August, in the year 1362.

17. That the said younger son PHILIP succeeded as FOURTH LORD DARCY de Knayth at the death of his elder brother above-mentioned, and subsequently succeeded as THIRD LORD MEYNILL at the death of his mother, the said Elizabeth, Baroness Meynill. That the said Philip, Lord Darcy and Meynill, was summoned to Parlia-

ment as a Baron of the Realm, by Writ tested the 4th August, in the 1st year of the reign of Richard II., and received Writs of Summons to divers other Parliaments. That there is evidence in the Rolls of Parliament of his sitting as a Baron of the Realm. That he died on the 24th of April, in the year 1398.

18. That the said Philip, Lord Darcy and Meynill, was succeeded by his son and heir JOHN, FIFTH LORD DARCY de Knayth, and FOURTH LORD MEYNILL, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm by Writ tested on the 19th day of August, in the 23rd year of the reign of King Richard II., and received Writs of Summons to divers other Parliaments, and that there is evidence in the Rolls of Parliament of his sitting as a Baron of the Realm. That the said John, Lord Darcy and Meynill, died on the 9th day of December, in the year 1411.

19. That the said John, Lord Darcy and Meynill, was succeeded by his son PHILIP, SIXTH LORD DARCY de Knayth, and FIFTH LORD MEYNILL, who died under age, and was consequently never summoned to Parliament. That the said Philip, Lord Darcy and Meynill, died on the 2nd August, in the year 1418, without leaving any male issue, but leaving issue two daughters and coheirs—ELIZABETH, who married Sir James Strangways, and had issue; and MARGARET, who married Sir John Conyers; and that the Baronies of Darcy de Knayth and Meynill accordingly fell into abeyance between the aforesaid Elizabeth and Margaret.

20. That the said Margaret, the younger daughter and coheir of the aforesaid Philip, Lord Darcy and Meynill, married Sir John Conyers, and had issue a son, SIR JOHN CONYERS.

21. That the said Sir John Conyers, K.G., a coheir to the said Baronies of Darcy de Knayth and Meynill, married the aforesaid Alice, a coheir of the Barony of Fauconberg, and daughter and coheir of the aforesaid William Lord Fauconberg, and died in the year 1490, leaving issue a son and heir, WILLIAM.

22. That the said William Conyers, a coheir to the Baronies of Fauconberg, Darcy de Knayth and Meynill, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of this Realm by Writ tested the 17th October, in the first year of the reign of King Henry VIII. (1509), and sat in Parliament holden in the 3rd year of that reign, and also in divers other Parliaments till his death, which took place in the 16th year of the reign of the same King (1524-25).

23. That the said William, Lord Conyers, was succeeded in his said Barony of Conyers by his son and heir CHRISTOPHER as the SECOND LORD CONYERS, and as a coheir to the aforesaid Baronies of

Fauconberg, Darcy and Meynill, and was summoned to Parliament by Writ tested the 9th day of August, in the 21st year of King Henry VIII., and was present in Parliament in the 25th and 28th years of that King and till his death, which took place in the 30th year of the same reign (1538-39).

24. That the said Christopher, Lord Conyers, was succeeded in his said Barony of Conyers by JOHN CONYERS, his son, as the THIRD LORD CONYERS, and as a coheir to the said Baronies of Fauconberg, Darcy and Meynill, and was summoned and sat in Parliament in the 31st and subsequent years of the same reign and till his death, which took place in the year 1557. That the said John, third Lord Conyers, died without leaving any male issue, but leaving four daughters—namely, ANNE, who married Sir Anthony Kemp, Knight, and died without leaving any issue; ELIZABETH, who married Thomas D'Arcy, Esquire, who was the second son of Sir Thomas D'Arcy, Knight, from which said THOMAS and ELIZABETH your Petitioners are lineally descended; KATHERINE, who married John Atherton, Esquire, and by whom she had issue one child only—namely, John Atherton, who also had issue one child only—namely, Anne, who married Sir William Pennyman, Knight, and died in the year 1644-45, without leaving any issue; and MARGARET, who died unmarried.

25. That the said Elizabeth had issue by the said Thomas D'Arcy an only son, named CONYERS DARCY, who in the year 1641, in the lifetime of the said Dame Anne Pennyman, and whilst the said Baronies of Conyers, Darcy de Knayth and Meynill were still in abeyance, petitioned the Crown, and in consequence, by Letters Patent, dated the 10th August, 1641, was created Baron Darcy, and by Letters Patent, dated the 11th August, was created Baron Conyers, with declaration, acceptance, ratification and confirmation of each dignity respectively, as also new creation of the same with the place and precedence of his ancestors the former Barons—namely, the ancient liberties, places and states in Parliament and elsewhere in England of John, Lord Darcy, and of John, Lord Conyers, and that therefore the abeyance of the ancient Baronies of Conyers and Darcy de Knayth, of which Baronies the said Conyers Darcy was a coheir, was determined in his favour, and that the said Conyers Darcy took his seat in Parliament accordingly as Lord Conyers and Darcy.

26. That by and upon the death of the said Dame Anne Pennyman, which took place in 1644-45, the said Conyers, Lord Darcy and Conyers, became the sole heir of the first-named William, Lord

Conyers, and would by right and in his own right have succeeded as FOURTH LORD CONYERS had not the abeyance of the said Baronies of Darcy and Conyers been previously determined in his favour.

27. That the said Conyers, the seventh Lord Darcy de Knayth and the fourth Lord Conyers and a coheir to the Baronies of Fauconberg and Meynill, was succeeded by his son CONYERS as EIGHTH LORD DARCY DE KNAYTH and FIFTH LORD CONYERS, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron of the Realm by Writ tested the 8th day of May, 1661, and took his seat in Parliament accordingly. That he was summoned to Parliament by Writs tested 7th October, 1678, and 1st March, 1679-80, in the Baronies of Darcy and Meynill, as is evidenced by the designation upon the said Writs of Summons, and that the abeyance of the ancient Barony of Meynill, of which he was a coheir, was thereby accordingly determined in his favour. That his son Conyers, by Writ tested 1st March, 1679-80, was also summoned to Parliament in his father's lifetime, and in his father's Barony of Conyers, and took his seat in Parliament accordingly. That the said Conyers, eighth Lord Darcy de Knayth, fifth Lord Conyers, and sixth Lord Meynill, was afterwards created Earl of Holdernessee, and died in the year 1688.

28. That the said CONYERS, LORD CONYERS, the only son of the last-named Conyers, Earl of Holdernessee, Lord Conyers, Darcy de Knayth and Meynill, was, as is above recited, in the year 1679-80, and in the lifetime of his father, summoned to Parliament by Writ, and took his seat under a resolution of the House of Peers of 3rd November, 1680, in the ancient place of his ancestor, the first-named William, Lord Conyers.

29. That the said last-named Conyers, Lord Conyers, succeeded his father, the said Conyers, Earl of Holdernessee, in the year 1688 as SECOND EARL OF HOLDERNESSEE, NINTH LORD DARCY DE KNAYTH, SIXTH LORD CONYERS, SEVENTH LORD MEYNILL, and a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, and died in the year 1672, being thereupon succeeded in his said title and coheirship by his grandson ROBERT, the son of his son John, who had died in June, 1688, in the lifetime of his father, the said Conyers, Earl of Holdernessee, Lord Conyers, Darcy and Meynill, as aforesaid.

30. That the said ROBERT, the grandson as above-named, having succeeded as THIRD EARL OF HOLDERNESSEE, TENTH LORD DARCY DE KNAYTH, EIGHTH LORD MEYNILL, and SEVENTH LORD CONYERS, and as a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, died in the year 1722, and was succeeded in his said titles by his son, also named Robert,

as FOURTH EARL OF HOLDERNESSE, ELEVENTH LORD DARCY DE KNAYTH, NINTH LORD MEYNILL, and EIGHTH LORD CONYERS, and as a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, and which last-named Robert died in the year 1778, without leaving any male issue, whereby the Earldom of Holderness became extinct, but leaving a daughter Amelia, his only child and heir, upon whom the Baronies of Darcy de Knayth, Meynill, and Conyers thereupon devolved as the twelfth, tenth, and ninth in succession thereto respectively, and upon whom also devolved the coheirship of the Barony of Fauconberg, and who had married in 1773 Francis, then (by courtesy) commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen.

31. That the said Amelia (Baroness Darcy de Knayth, Baroness Meynill, and Baroness Conyers in her own right, and a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg) died in the year 1784, having had issue by her husband, the said Francis, commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen, two sons, namely :

- (1) George William Frederick, her eldest son, who was born in July, 1775 (hereinafter particularly mentioned).
- (2) Francis Godolphin, her second son, who was born in October, 1777, and who was in 1832 created Baron Godolphin, and took his seat in the House of Lords accordingly. He died in February, 1850, having had issue by Elizabeth Charlotte Eden, daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, his wife, besides Francis his eldest son, born in June, 1801, and who died in the month of February following, a second but eldest surviving son named George Godolphin, who was born in the month of July, 1802, and who, on the death of his father, the said Francis Baron Godolphin, in February, 1850, as aforesaid, succeeded to such his title, and took his seat accordingly in the same year. He subsequently, on the death of his cousin, Francis Godolphin Darcy, the only son of the above-named George William Frederick, Duke of Leeds, on the 4th May, 1859, without issue, succeeded as Duke of Leeds, and took his seat in the House of Lords accordingly.

32. That subsequently to the death as aforesaid of the said Amelia, Baroness Darcy (de Knayth), Meynill, and Conyers in her own right, and coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, and in the year 1797, the said GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, her eldest son, then commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen, presented his Petition to His then Majesty King George III., and thereby claimed the

Barony of Conyers, which said Petition, upon the then Attorney-General's report thereon, was referred to the House of Lords, and after due consideration had by the Committee for Privileges of that House (to whom the Petition and Attorney-General's report thereon was referred), it was on the 27th day of April, 1798, resolved by the said House that he had made out his claim to the Title, Honour, and Dignity of Baron Conyers, and he was accordingly summoned to attend Parliament by Writ tested the 16th May, 1798; and on the 31st of that month, being the tenth in succession to the Barony of Conyers, he was introduced into the House of Lords, and took the oaths and made and subscribed the Declaration, and also took and subscribed the oath of abjuration pursuant to the Statutes. On the 6th June following, the House of Lords, on the Report of the said Committee for Privileges, to whom had been referred the question of his Lordship's due place and precedence, resolved that the due place and precedence of the Lord Conyers is between the Lord Willoughby de Broke and the Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and that he ought to be placed accordingly; and that, although his Petition and the resolution of the House of Lords related only to the Barony of Conyers, this being all that was necessary to secure his admission to the House of Lords, he must also have inevitably succeeded to the aforesaid Baronies of Darcy de Knayth and Meynill, and was known and described as Lord Conyers, Darcy, and Meynill. On the death of his father, in January, 1799, he succeeded as Duke of Leeds, and took his seat in the House of Lords accordingly, on the 3rd November, 1801, being the sixth in succession to the Dukedom of Leeds. He was subsequently created a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He married, in August, 1797, Charlotte, daughter of George, first Marquess of Townshend, and died in July, 1838, having had issue by her two sons only, and one daughter, Charlotte Mary Ann Georgiana (after mentioned) namely:

- (1) FRANCIS GODOLPHIN DARCY, the eldest child, born in May, 1798, and who was summoned to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Osborne, and was introduced and took his seat accordingly on 3rd July, 1838. At his father's death on 10th July, 1838, he succeeded and became the SEVENTH DUKE OF LEEDS, and also the fourteenth Lord Darcy, the twelfth Lord Meynill, and the eleventh Lord Conyers, and a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, and took his seat in the House of Lords as the Duke of Leeds in February, 1839. He married,

in April, 1828, Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Richard Caton, Esquire, of Maryland, and widow of Sir Felton Bathurst Hervey, Baronet, and died in May, 1859, without leaving any issue, and thereupon his title of Duke of Leeds devolved on his hereinbefore-mentioned cousin George Godolphin, the eldest son of Francis Godolphin, who was the second son of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, and who took his seat in the House of Lords accordingly on 14th July, 1859; but the Baronies of Darcy de Knayth, Meynill and Conyers and the coheirship to the Barony of Fauconberg devolved on the eldest son of his sister, the said Lady Charlotte Mary Ann Georgiana, as after-mentioned.

- (2) CONYERS GEORGE THOMAS WILLIAM, the younger son, who was born in May, 1812, and died in the lifetime of his father on 16th February, 1831, being accidentally killed at Oxford, without ever having been married.

33. That the said Lady Charlotte Mary Ann Georgiana, the only daughter of the said George William Frederick, sixth Duke of Leeds, thirteenth Lord Darcy de Knayth, eleventh Lord Meynill and tenth Lord Conyers and coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg hereinbefore mentioned, died in January, 1836, leaving issue of her marriage with Sackville Walter Lane Fox, which took place in June, 1826, besides other children, SACKVILLE GEORGE, her eldest son and heir-at-law, and who succeeded his maternal uncle, the said Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, seventh Duke of Leeds, as the twelfth Lord Conyers, fifteenth Lord Darcy de Knayth, and thirteenth Lord Meynill, and as a coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, and took his seat in the House of Lords accordingly as Lord Conyers on 9th June, 1859. He married in August, 1860, Mary, eldest daughter of Reginald Curteis, and by her had issue one son only and two daughters (who are your Petitioners), namely:

Sackville Fitzroy Henry (the son), born in May, 1861, who died in August, 1879, in the lifetime of his father, without ever having been married. Your Petitioner, Marcia Amelia Mary (who is the elder daughter), in her own right Baroness Conyers, now wife of Charles Alfred Worsley, Earl of Yarborough, and your Petitioner, Violet Ida Evelyn, who is the younger daughter, now wife of George Charles, Earl of Powis.

34. That the said Sackville George Lane Fox, the twelfth Lord Conyers, fifteenth Lord Darcy de Knayth, and the thirteenth Lord

Meynill, as aforesaid, died in August, 1888, whereupon the said ancient Baronies of Conyers, Darcy de Knayth and Meynill fell into abeyance between his said two daughters, your Petitioners.

35. That by a Petition presented to Your Majesty in December, 1891, the facts in relation to the Barony of Conyers, and that Barony only, were represented unto Your Majesty, and Your Majesty was graciously pleased in consequence to determine the abeyance of the said Barony of Conyers in favour of the elder of your Petitioners; but that the said Sackville George, Lord Conyers, the father of your Petitioners, was also of right possessed of the ancient Baronies of Darcy de Knayth and Meynill, now in abeyance between your Petitioners, and was also a coheir to the ancient Barony of Fauconberg.

36. That it is Your Majesty's undoubted prerogative and right to terminate in favour of either of your Petitioners the abeyance of the said Baronies of Darcy de Knayth, Meynill, and Fauconberg, by admitting either of the coheirs to the enjoyment of any one of the said dignities.

Your Majesty's Petitioners, the said Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough, Baroness Conyers, and Violet Ida Evelyn, Countess of Powis, do therefore humbly beseech Your Majesty

THAT Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to exercise your royal grace, and terminate in favour of the said Violet Ida Evelyn, Countess of Powis, one of Your Majesty's Petitioners, the abeyance now existing in some one of the three Baronies, together with the rights, privileges, pre-eminences, immunities, and advantages, and the place and precedence due and belonging thereto, to hold the same to her and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten for ever.

And

THAT Your Majesty will further be graciously pleased to exercise your royal grace, and terminate in favour of the said Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Conyers, the other of Your Majesty's Petitioners, the abeyance now existing in the remaining two of the three said Baronies, together with the rights, privileges, pre-eminences, immunities, and advantages, and the places and precedences due and belonging thereto, to hold the same to her and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, and to be begotten for ever.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER HINT TO THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



ANY suggestion which might induce any arms-using class to take a greater interest in armory must needs have value. For, of a truth, though armorial bearings of all varieties catch one's eye at every turn, they are used to a great extent merely because it is the thing to use them, or else, and perhaps this reason has the greater weight, because it is most decidedly not the thing to admit a lack of the possession of a crest or coat-of-arms. The interest taken in these by those people who use them is very little, and the intelligent interest is still less ; so that if by any means it can be made possible to increase the latter, armory itself will profit. When the general public knows a little more of the rules of heraldry and understands those rules a little better, the science of armory will be less prostituted in its application than it is at present.

In a recent article I referred to what I can only describe as "the mayor and tradesman fable." The Mayors of small provincial towns hardly come within my meaning, but a person who has served the office of Mayor, or Lord Mayor, or Lord Provost in London, in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast, Manchester, Liverpool, York, Bristol, Leeds, Salford, Bradford, or Birmingham, is of necessity a man of such wealth and stability that the odds are about ten to one, not only that he will use arms during his year of office, but that if he has descendants, that those descendants will perpetuate a family amongst the professional or leisured classes with whom the use of arms is usual. It is a truism that half the families at present in the Peerage or Landed Gentry have such an origin. Unfortunately, there is so little truth at the present time in the "mayor and tradesman fable" that the arms of a Mayor, which are started as a rule in his year of office, are not properly obtained by means of a grant, but are quietly jumped with the aid of a local stationer from Burke's "General Armory" or Fairbairn's "Book of Crests." Briefly, the situation is that the whole of this mayoral class use crests or coats-of-arms, and scarcely any have the slightest right to such a distinction. So that any plan which will induce a

Mayor to obtain a genuine and above-board grant of arms at the beginning of his career and at the initiation of his "family" rather than start with a bogus display, must have advantages.

To be Mayor or Lord Mayor of towns or cities of the size of those which I have mentioned is unquestionably accounted an honour by those who fill such positions. It is almost a universal custom amongst such Corporations to mark their appreciation of the hospitality and efforts of the retiring Mayor by the presentation of an elaborately illuminated record of the regulation vote of thanks. Beyond this, no city has any method of conveying a sense of its indebtedness, and a city certainly is indebted to any man who will spend ten, or five, or two thousand pounds in sustaining the dignity of his office and his city. Why should it not be possible for a city in its corporate capacity to bestow some augmentation taken from the city arms upon those of its Mayors whom it wishes to honour? And I put this suggestion before those who will be concerned in the matter: That it should be open to any Corporation to petition either the King or the Earl Marshal for an augmentation taken from the arms of the Corporation to be granted to any person, be he Mayor or otherwise, to whom the city is under obligations and whom it desires to honour.

As no augmentation can be taken unless the city possesses arms, and as no augmentation can be granted unless there is a legal coat-of-arms in existence for it to be added to, one result will be the gradual recording of arms for the few remaining Corporations which do not possess any, or which use bogus concoctions. But the greatest and most important result would be that those families starting their career in the upper and middle classes (and, in truth, this is the origin of most of the subsequently aristocratic families) after the making of a fortune in trade or manufacture will start their arms genuinely, and not by theft. It only needs a warrant from the King, authorizing the Earl Marshal to comply with the prayers of such petitions; and I have little doubt that if the matter were properly laid before the consideration of His Majesty the necessary instructions would probably be forthcoming. If these additions were known as "Civic Augmentations," there would be no risk of their confusion with the Royal Augmentations of Honour which the Sovereign grants as extreme marks of his favour.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF A LADY

(*continued*).



WE regret that pressure on our space has postponed until the present issue the conclusion of the article under the above heading, and perhaps we should refer readers to the numbers of this magazine for September and October last before again taking up the thread.

There is, however, one source to which profitable reference can be made for a hint as to the method of displaying arms for a married woman in her own right. That is the hatchment of a married woman. Now a hatchment is strictly and purely personal, and in the days when the use of such an article was an everyday matter, the greatest attention was paid to the proper marshalling of the arms. There are so many varying circumstances that we have here only space to refer to the three simple rules, and these uncomplicated by any exceptional circumstances, which governed the hatchments of maid, wife and widow. In the first case, the hatchment of an unmarried lady showed the whole of the background black, the paternal arms on a lozenge, and this suspended by a knot of blue ribbon. In the hatchment of a widow the background again was all black, the arms were upon a lozenge (but without the knot of ribbon), and the lozenge showed the arms of husband and wife impaled, or with the wife's in pretence, as circumstances might dictate. The hatchment of a wife was entirely different. Like the foregoing, it was devoid, of course, of helmet, mantling, crest or motto, but the background was white on the dexter side (to show that the husband was still alive), and black on the sinister (to show the wife was dead). But the impaled arms were not depicted upon a lozenge, but upon a shield, and the shield was surmounted by the truelover's-knot of blue ribbon.

A reference to the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for June, p. 70, will show that when the rules of arms were in the making the possibility of a married woman bearing arms in her own right was quite ignored, and theoretically even now the husband bears his wife's arms for her upon his shield. But the arms of a man are never depicted suspended from a truelover's-knot. Such a display is distinctly feminine, and I verily believe that the correct way for a married woman to use arms if she desires the display thereof to be

personal to herself rather than to her husband, is upon a shield suspended from a truelover's-knot, and without helmet, mantling, crest or motto (see Fig. 1). [Peeresses and others having supporters or coronets in their own right are, of course, debarred from adding either of these to the arms of their husbands, except in the case of the coronet over the escutcheon of pretence.] At any rate, such a method of display is a correct one, it is in no way open to criticism on the score of inaccuracy, it has precedent in its favour, and it affords a very desirable means of distinction. My only hesitation is that one cannot say it is the only way, or that it would be "incorrect" for the husband. At any rate, it is the only way of drawing a distinction between the "married" achievements of the husband and the wife. The limitations attached to a lady's heraldic display being what they are, it has long been felt, and keenly felt, by everyone attempting heraldic design, that artistic treatment of a lady's arms savoured almost of the impossible. What delicacy of treatment can possibly be added to the hard outline of the lozenge? The substitution of curvilinear for straight lines in the outline, and even the foliation of the outline, goes but a little way as an equivalent to the extensive artistic opportunities which the mantling affords to a designer when depicting the arms of a man.

To a certain extent, two attempts have been made towards providing a remedy. Neither can properly claim *official* recognition, though both have been employed in a quasi-official manner. The one consists of the knot of ribbon; the other consists of the use of the cordelière. In their present usage the former is meaningless and practically senseless, whilst the use of the latter is radically wrong and little short of imposture. The knot of ribbon, when employed, is usually in the form of a thin streamer of blue ribbon tied in the conventional truelover's-knot (see Fig. 2). But the imbecility and inconsistency of its use lies in the fact that except upon a hatchment it has been denied by custom to married women and widows, who have gained their lovers; whilst its use is sanctioned for the unmarried lady, who, unless she be affianced, neither has nor ought to have anything whatever to do with lovers or with their knot. The women who are fancy-free display the tied-up knot; women whom love has fast tied up must, unless the foregoing opinion be correct, leave the knot alone. What reason is there why the idea of the "truelover's-knot," which at the best is no more than the unauthorized and unofficial version of an unauthorized but quaint conceit, should not be abandoned entirely, save by married women, the opportunity being created in its place which should officially

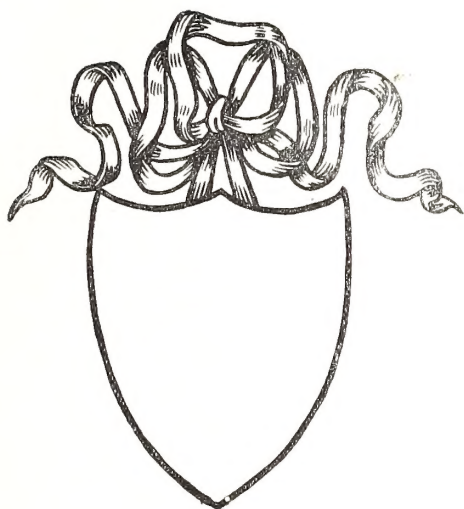


FIG. 1.

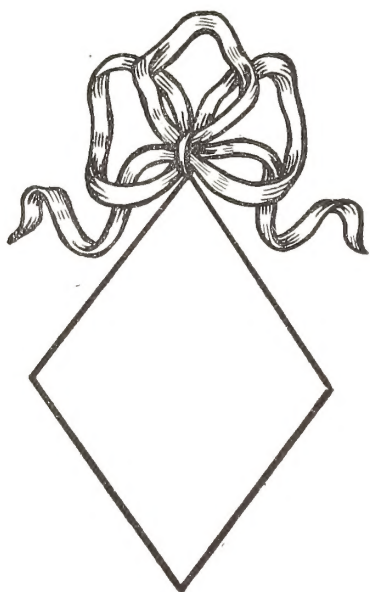


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

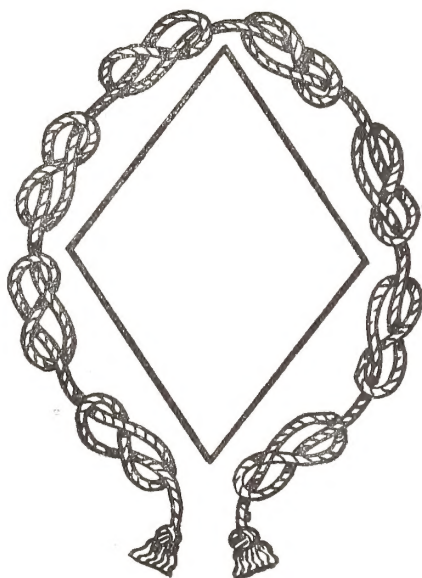


FIG. 4.

permit every woman to suspend her lozenge *from a knotted ribbon of her livery colours?* The opportunity which this would give, if properly sanctioned and employed, is in its decorative treatment very excellently demonstrated by the accompanying design for a lady's bookplate (see Fig. 3), the work of the well-known heraldic artist, Miss Helard.

With reference to the cordelière, some writers assert that its use is optional, others that its use is confined to widow ladies. Now, as a matter of fact, it is nothing whatever of the kind. It is really the insignia of the old French Order of the Cordelière, which was founded by Anne de Bretagne, widow of Charles VIII., in 1498, its membership being confined to widow ladies of noble family. The cordelière was the waist-girdle which formed a part of the insignia of the Order, and it took its place around the lozenges of the arms of the members in a manner similar to the employment of the Garter for Knights of that Order. Though the Order of the Cordelière is long since extinct, it is neither right nor proper that any part of its insignia should be adopted unaltered by those who naturally can show no connection with it or membership of it. At the same time, it is a pretty idea and a distinctly artistic opportunity, and it seems a pity that the whole idea should be left derelict for meaningless and unauthorized appropriation. Originally it was depicted as a single cord knotted in a running line of open knots, the two tassels being shown at the base (see Fig. 4). Now, in what way could it be modified, and for what purposes could this modified form be used? There is no way save in the one instance of a Peeress by which any woman can indicate any rank or title she may enjoy. To the Peeress belong both coronet and supporters, and in right of her Peerage she hardly needs any further distinction; but there are the daughters of Peers, who all have high courtesy rank; there are also the widows of Knights and Baronets; and, lastly, there are the women who possess one or other of the feminine Orders; viz., the Crown of India, Victoria and Albert, and the Royal Red Cross. That leaves us three classes for whom some distinctive mark should be employed, and the suggestions I put forward are these: That the widows of Knights and Baronets should place round their arms a single cordelière. To prevent its confusion with the insignia of the Order of the Cordelière, which was depicted in silver, I would insist that the number of knots should be limited to four (which would be visible one in either canton of the vacant spaces which would occur if the lozenge were enclosed in a parallelogram), and I would insist that it be always depicted of black.

All women who have one of the foregoing Orders, or the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, should be permitted a running series of knots, without any limitation in numbers, but the cordelière to be depicted of red, the tasselled ends crossed in saltire below the lozenge, the intersection to be used as the point from which the badge of the Order of knighthood was to be suspended. Should any widow of a Knight or Baronet be a member of one of the Orders, the cordelière on the dexter side to be of black, with two knots only, and on the sinister side of red, the ends crossing in saltire to provide the necessary point of suspension for the badge of the Order. For the daughters of Peers I would make considerable distinction, for they in themselves possess high rank and precedence, which it would be well to indicate. For this reason I would take two cordelières, one of scarlet or azure and the other of gold, the tasselled ends of one parting at the top, of the other at the bottom. But I would interknot in an unlimited number of knots the two cordelières, using for this purpose, instead of the single Stafford knot, one of the double knots, which need two cords to make them.

The artistic possibilities which these suggestions would create must be apparent to everyone, and from the theoretical point of view of armory they provide a means, and a much-needed means, of distinguishing the various ranks which women enjoy.

There is one other suggestion which I wish to ventilate which has always seemed to me in the nature of a very culpable omission. Every Order of knighthood—except, possibly, the Victorian Order, as to which I cannot obtain definite knowledge—has its own peculiar circlet and motto, with which the shields of its Knights are surrounded. The curious point remains, however, that no female Order at present possesses any such motto or circlet. This is an omission which I think should be remedied, and mottoes and circlets ought to be assigned to the three feminine Orders, and the lozenges of those who possess these Orders should be encircled with them. For the Order of Victoria and Albert the motto of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, *Treu und fest*, comes readily to one's mind.



THE TRIAL OF EARL RUSSELL (*continued*).

HE Second Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed in reference to the trial of Earl Russell was presented to the House on July 4 as follows :

- “That it is the opinion of this Committee that the House be moved: ‘That a humble address be presented to His Majesty to request that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to order that a sufficient Police Force be in attendance to keep clear the approaches leading to the House during the said trial.’
- “That on the day appointed for the said trial the Lords do meet in the House of Lords in their robes at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.
- “That every day during the trial the names of the Lords present be set down by the Clerk of this House.
- “That the Lord High Steward do acquaint the Lord to be tried, and all other persons who may have occasion to speak to the Court, that they address themselves to the Lords in general and not to the Lord High Steward.
- “That the Lords do keep their places in the Court during the said trial.
- “That no person whatsoever, except the Lords of the House, be admitted within the Bar.
- “That in case the Lord indicted should plead guilty to his indictment the Lords do immediately withdraw to the House of Lords.
- “That if any doubt shall arise during the said trial no debate shall be had thereupon till the Lords be first withdrawn.
- “That every Lord when he gives his judgment shall declare his opinion upon his honour, laying his right hand upon his breast.
- “That a Proclamation to be made in the Court during the said trial be made in the King’s name.
- “That none be covered at the trial but the Lords.
- “That the Serjeant-at-Arms be within the House to make Proclamations, which are to be made in the King’s name, for keeping silence.
- “That the Earl Russell be seated within the Bar uncovered and without his robes.”

On July 4 Lord Russell appeared before the House of Lords in

relation to his petition for a postponement of the trial. A full report of the proceedings appeared in the press on the following day. The details were in no way related to ceremony, and, save that they took place in the House of Lords, differed in no way from the ordinary routine of a trial. The House agreed, subject to the production of affidavits, that the trial should be postponed until August 6. A few days later—the short postponement being of but little use to the defence—Lord Russell abandoned his petition, and the date of the trial was altered back to the date originally fixed for the trial, July 18.

The Third Report by the Select Committee appointed to inspect the journals of the House of Lords upon former trials in criminal cases, and to consider the proper methods of procedure in order to bring Earl Russell to a speedy trial, and to report to the House what they shall think proper thereupon, was issued on July 15 as a Parliamentary paper, but the terms of it had been previously made public. It was as follows:

“That the Committee have met and considered the subject referred to them, and have agreed to the following report, viz.:

- “1. That forty seats be reserved for such Peers of Scotland and Ireland as do not sit in the House, minor Peers, and the eldest sons of Peers, and that each person to be so admitted be provided with a non-transferable ticket for such admission upon personal application for the same to the Lord Great Chamberlain at his office, Royal Court, House of Lords, between the hours of 10.30 and 4 o'clock on Monday, the 15th of this inst. July.
- “2. That eighty seats be reserved for Peeresses, tickets for which will be given in order of application to Lords of Parliament applying personally at the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain between the hours of 10.30 and 4 on Monday, the 15th inst. July.
- “3. That 200 tickets for places below the Bar will be issued for strangers. One of these tickets will be delivered in order of application to each Lord of Parliament applying personally at the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain between the hours of 10.30 and 4 on Monday, the 15th inst. July.
- “4. That 100 tickets be set apart for Members of the House of Commons.
- “5. That Counsel for the Crown and the prisoner and other persons necessary for the due conduct of the trial be

admitted to places assigned for the purpose within the Bar."

The following is an extract from the *Court Circular* of Tuesday, July 16:

"General Sir Michael Biddulph, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and Mr. W. H. Welldon, Norroy King of Arms, representing Garter King of Arms, were then introduced into the presence of His Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain.

"The King handed the White Staff, which had previously been delivered to His Majesty by the Lord Chamberlain, to Black Rod and Norroy, who jointly received the staff from the King with directions to deliver it to the Lord High Steward for the purposes of the trial of the Earl Russell."

The following account, which is taken from the *Morning Post* of July 19, appears to us to give the best account from the point of view of ceremony:

"The trial yesterday by the House of Lords of Earl Russell on a charge of bigamy will no doubt take its place among the notable criminal proceedings of the new century.

"THE COURT.

"The Royal Gallery is a large and handsome hall on the Victoria Tower side of the House of Lords, from which it is separated by the Prince's Chamber. It will be chiefly remembered, however, by casual visitors to the Palace of Westminster as having on its walls the gigantic frescoes of Maclise representing the death of Nelson and the meeting of Wellington and Blucher. Attractive as is the gallery from an artistic point of view, it proved to be as unsuitable a place for the trial as could possibly have been chosen, inasmuch as its excessively bad acoustic properties made it impossible for the spectators to hear a twentieth part of what was said in the course of the proceedings. In the brief period which had elapsed since the indictment of Earl Russell, the apartment, which is usually as destitute of furniture as Westminster Hall itself, had been completely transformed in appearance. In front of the highly-decorated archway, by which access is obtained to the Prince's Chamber, stood a royal throne, richly gilded and painted, and surmounted by a canopy of crimson cloth. Immediately before the throne, on a small platform raised a foot above the ground, was placed a chair of state, upholstered in scarlet leather, for the use of the Lord High Steward. In front of this, again, were two Woolsacks, covered with red cloth, for the use of those of His Majesty's judges who had been summoned

to attend. Tables for officials, counsel and solicitors, a witness-box and a chair for the prisoner, filled the space between the Woolsacks and the Bar, which consisted of a stout palisade draped with red cloth. To the right and left of the throne were seats for Scottish and Irish Peers who are not Peers of Parliament, for Peeresses, and for the eldest sons of Peers. Between these benches and the Bar, which was situated two-thirds of the way down the chamber, were three long tiers of seats for the Peers who were to decide on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner should he plead not guilty. Below the Bar, on which both counsel and prisoner had to turn their backs, and far away from the Lord High Steward, were places for members of the House of Commons and other ticket-holders.

“THE SPECTATORS.

“The tickets issued to visitors announced that the doors would be open at half-past nine o'clock. Those who reached the Norman Porch by the Victoria Tower at that hour found a small knot of persons already assembled. Except for their presence, and for the unusual number of police inspectors and constables in Old Palace Yard, there was nothing to indicate that anything so unusual as the trial of a Peer was on foot. On the door being thrown open all tickets were rigorously scrutinized, not only by the constables on guard, but by two or three House of Lords messengers and by a couple of the King's marshals, who, resplendent in their scarlet-and-gold uniform and high-crowned, gold-laced hats, were stationed on the inner staircase. The seats allotted to visitors soon filled up. Viscount Peel had a place among the visitors, and near him was seated the lady whose marriage in Nevada with Earl Russell had given rise to the proceedings. There were many members of the House of Commons present. Most of them stayed only a short time, but the seats which they quitted were soon occupied by colleagues. Among those who thus spent some portion of the day in looking on at the proceedings—for where the members' seats were placed absolutely nothing of what was said could be heard—were the Speaker, Lord Hugh Cecil, Lord Alwyne Compton, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, the Hon. R. Spencer, Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. Evans, Sir A. Rollit, Sir J. Joicey, Sir F. Flannery, Sir H. Vincent, Sir J. Aird, Colonel Nolan, and Messrs. Ian Malcolm, G. Loder, J. Burns, H. Heaton, Labouchere, W. Redmond, P. O'Brien, T. Harrington and Flavin. Several officials of Commons House of Parliament, including Mr. H. D. Erskine, Serjeant-at-Arms, Mr. Gosset, Deputy-Serjeant, and Mr. Walter Erskine, Assistant-

Serjeant, were also present. The officials of the House of Lords were naturally much in evidence, prominent among them at this early period being Captain T. D. Butler, Yeoman-Usher of the Black Rod, and Mr. J. K. Williams, Resident Superintendent. The last of the visitors to arrive were the Peeresses, who appeared to completely fill the places assigned to them near the throne. They included the following :

The Duchess of Wellington.

The Marchionesses of Londonderry, Hertford and Granby.

The Countesses of Halsbury, Carysfort, Stamford, Coventry, Morton, Kintore, St. Germain, Stradbroke, Rosse, Annesley, Craven, Strafford, Derby, Drogheda, Kilmorey, Iddesleigh, Chesterfield, Dartmouth, Leitrim, Denbigh, Powis, Selkirk, Lichfield ; Countesses Waldegrave, Spencer and Carrington, and the Dowager Countesses of Lonsdale and Shrewsbury.

VISCOUNTESSES.—Barrington, Knutsford and Galway.

LADIES.—Bateman, Teynham, Lawrence, Stratheden and Campbell, Reay, Dunboyne, Sinclair, Haddon, Balfour, Ribblesdale, Ebury, Rookwood, Glanusk, Clinton, Poltimore, Pirbright, St. Levan, Mostyn, Napier of Magdala, Tweedmouth, Foley, Savile, Robertson, Sherborne, St. Oswald, Clifford of Chudleigh, and the Dowager Ladies Bellew and Raglan.

At about a quarter to eleven o'clock the barristers engaged in the case entered the gallery, all the King's Counsel wearing their full-bottomed wigs. The Attorney-General, Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., the Solicitor-General, Sir E. Carson, K.C., Mr. Sutton, Mr. Bodkin, Mr. Muir and Mr. Askwith represented the Crown, while those who appeared for the prisoner were Mr. Robson, K.C., Mr. Horace Ivory, K.C., Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Llewellyn Davies and Mr. Pilcher.

"THE ROLL CALL.

"In the meantime an unusual spectacle had been witnessed in the House of Lords. Their Lordships assembled at half-past ten o'clock wearing their robes. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack, with the judges in front of him, and Norroy King-of-Arms, wearing his gorgeously-coloured tabard, at his back. Near the clerks' table stood General Sir Michael Biddulph, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod. He was in scarlet uniform, and bore the long white wand which is the symbol of office of the Lord High Steward. The Lord Chancellor having read the royal commission appointing him Lord High Steward for the purpose of the trial,

Deputy-Garter called the roll of the Peers who had signified their intention of being present. The Peers having answered to their names, the Lord Chancellor moved that the House should adjourn to the Royal Gallery. This having been agreed to, Norroy King-of-Arms marshalled the Peers in their order, and they slowly passed out of the House.

“ENTRANCE OF THE PEERS.

“To return to the Royal Gallery. Shortly before eleven o'clock the eleven judges whose attendance had been required filed into the House, preceded by the clerks, and took their places on the Wool-sacks. All wore full-bottomed wigs, and all were in scarlet and ermine except Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate Division, who wore a robe of black and gold. Besides Sir F. Jeune, the members of the judicial bench present were Justices Farwell, Cozens-Hardy, Buckley, Mathew, Wright, Darling, Lawrence, Kennedy, Bigham and Bucknill. Then came the procession of Peers, headed by Lord Brampton, the junior Baron present. Of course, they wore their robes of scarlet barred with ermine, and carried cocked hats in their hands. The three tiers of seats assigned to the Barons on the left of the throne were soon completely filled, the occupants including Lords James of Hereford, Ashbourne, Pirbright, Davey, Glenesk, Shand, Raglan, Harris and Balfour. The Bishops of Winchester and Ripon then entered and took places on the opposite side of the gallery, their black gowns and lawn sleeves showing up conspicuously against the scarlet robes by which they were surrounded. The Bishops were followed by the Viscounts, among whom were Viscounts Llandaff, Knutsford and Cross, and the Earl of Aberdeen, who sits in Parliament as Viscount Gordon. Next came the Earls, included among them being Earls Carrington and Spencer, and the Earls of Morley, Portsmouth, Clarendon and Pembroke, the two last carrying their wands of office as Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward respectively. The Marquises of Bath and Winchester were in the next batch of Peers, and the group which followed included the Dukes of Northumberland, Marlborough, Portland and Wellington. Then came the Marquis of Salisbury, who, as Lord Privy Seal, took a seat near the throne, and the Archbishop of York, who seated himself with the Bishops. Preceding the Lord High Steward walked the Serjeant-at-Arms, Norroy King-at-Arms, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, bearing the long white rod already referred to. As the Earl of Halsbury entered the gallery all present rose, and the long rows of

moving scarlet and ermine, rising tier above tier on each side of the room, produced a wonderful effect, comparable only to the swaying of a mass of wind-swept poppies.

“QUAINT CEREMONY.

“Then was performed a quaint little ceremony. The Clerks of the Crown in Chancery and the King’s Bench, having thrice bowed low before the Lord High Steward, the Clerk in Chancery, kneeling down, delivered the royal commission to Lord Halsbury, who handed it to the kneeling King’s Bench Clerk. The Clerk of Parliaments, with a preliminary ‘Oyez!’ thrice repeated, having loudly proclaimed that ‘Our Sovereign Lord the King strictly commands all persons to keep silence on pain of imprisonment,’ the Lord High Steward said: ‘Let His Majesty’s commission be read, and let all persons rise and be uncovered while the same is read.’ The commission was then read by the King’s Bench Clerk; the white wand was handed to Lord Halsbury, who seated himself on the chair of state and returned the staff to Black Rod. The indictment for bigamy and the writ of *certiorari* for the removal of the trial to the House of Lords were then read, and proclamation was made that ‘John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell,’ should be brought to the Bar.

“THE PRISONER AT THE BAR.

“Earl Russell, who was standing, calm and apparently unmoved, at the door, was at once taken to the Bar by the Yeoman-Usher of the Black Rod, and conducted by the Gentleman-Usher to the place assigned to him within the Bar. According to the ancient formula the prisoner should have knelt down and remained on his knees until directed by the Lord High Steward to rise. Earl Russell dispensed with this part of the ceremony, but made three low bows, and remained standing with head bent down while the Lord High Steward, addressing him as ‘My Lord Russell,’ said: ‘Your Lordship stands at the Bar charged with the offence of bigamy. Your Lordship will now be arraigned for that indictment.’ The Clerk of the King’s Bench, having arraigned the prisoner, asked: ‘How say you, my Lord? Are you guilty of the felony with which you stand charged, or not guilty?’ Everyone bent forward to catch Lord Russell’s reply, but none was forthcoming. The reason was at once explained by Mr. Robson, his leading counsel, who stated that he had a preliminary objection to take. The learned counsel had his back to the reporters, and though he spoke for something over an

hour, it was so absolutely impossible to catch what he said that the nature of his objection was for a long time a matter of surmise. It was eventually whispered about, however, that he was contending that the indictment was bad, inasmuch as the alleged offence was committed outside the King's dominions. The Lord High Steward interposed several times, but his remarks, like those of Mr. Robson, reached the straining ears of the persons outside the Bar as a mere ripple of sound conveying no meaning. Mr. Robson's speech was followed by one from Mr. Avory, who was as inaudible as his leader, and the Lord High Steward was then understood to overrule the objection.

“ADVISED TO PLEAD GUILTY.

“The prisoner, being asked once more to plead, said he was advised to plead guilty. Mr. Robson then addressed the House in mitigation of punishment, being understood to refer in some detail to the unfortunate differences which had long existed between Earl Russell and the Countess. The Lord High Steward thereupon directed the Peers to return to the House of Lords for the purpose of considering the sentence to be imposed. To everyone's surprise, Mr. Robson rose once more, and asked that his client should be allowed to address their Lordships. Permission being accorded, Earl Russell, in clear, ringing tones, which would have penetrated to every part of any ordinary hall, and which even in the Royal Gallery were audible to most of those present, explained his position to the House. He declared that he would not willingly have broken the law of his country, and that he had been astonished to learn that a marriage which he regarded as legal in the United States was illegal here. He added that he was only awaiting the dissolution of his first marriage to get his second legalized in England by going through the marriage ceremony once more.

“THE SENTENCE.

“At the conclusion of this address the Peers and the judges passed into the House of Lords to consider their judgment. In a few minutes they returned, but without the Archbishop and Bishops, who had, in accordance with precedent, asked leave to absent themselves during the pronouncement of judgment. Silence having once more been demanded, ‘on pain of imprisonment,’ the prisoner, who had been taken out of the gallery in custody of the Yeoman-Usher of the Black Rod, was led back to his place within the Bar. The Lord High Steward, placing his three-cornered hat over his wig,

proceeded to pass sentence. Speaking in tones of great solemnity, he briefly reviewed the circumstances of the case, and said their Lordships had arrived at the conclusion that justice would be satisfied by Earl Russell's imprisonment in Holloway Gaol for three months as a first-class misdemeanant. The prisoner heard his sentence with the gravity which he had displayed through the proceedings, bowed low to the Lord High Steward, and walked out of the gallery in the custody of the Yeoman-Usher. As he passed the Bar he looked somewhat wistfully towards the bench on which Mrs. Somerville was seated, and that lady at once rose and followed him into the apartment in which he was detained under the charge of the officials of the House until he could be conveyed to Holloway.

"As soon as the prisoner had been removed from the court, the dissolution of the Commission was proclaimed by one of the officials, and the Lord High Steward, receiving the white staff from Black Rod, broke it over his knee, at the same time declaring the Commission at an end."

Our frontispiece this month depicts the final piece of ceremony. For those who care to preserve a more detailed record of these quaint proceedings we add a reference to some interesting pictorial representations of the event: *Sketch*, July 17; *Illustrated London News*, July 13; *Graphic*, July 20 and July 27; and *Daily Graphic*, July 19. A few days later the following question was asked in the House of Commons:

Mr. MACNEILL asked the cost of the fitting up of the Royal Gallery for the holding of the trial of Lord Russell on July 18 last, and what had become of the benches and scarlet cloth coverings or canopy of the Lord High Steward.

Mr. AKERS DOUGLAS said the cost was £250 or £300. The ceremonial accompaniments of the trial had not become the property of the Lord High Steward; the effects were still in his (Mr. A. Douglas's) possession. They had been claimed by the Lord Great Chamberlain, but he had disallowed the claim (laughter and cheers). The question of these expenses would arise for discussion on the estimates.



CONCERNING "TRISTRAM OF BLENT,"

BY ANTHONY HOPE, AND A REVIEW THEREOF BY GERARD FIENNES.



WE believe this is the first novel which has ever been reviewed in these pages, for we have no concern with that class of literature, and we must at once admit that we personally have not yet read the book. Possibly if our partner borrows it and we happen to observe it temporarily disengaged it may be read in the future, when doubtless Mr. Anthony Hope's latest production will afford us equivalent pleasure to that which we have derived from other writing of his. Our present concern is rather more with a review of the novel which Mr. Gerard Fiennes has written in the *Sunday Sun*. From this we extract such parts as are needful to our purpose :

"When a lady for whom the world has a destiny in store gives birth to a man-child, at whose legitimacy doubt is hinted, it is tolerably safe to prophesy that the novel will contain a certificate which has been tampered with, a female heir *de jure*, and will end, after many troubles and trials and much naughty pride, in a marriage between *de jure* and *de facto*—unless, that is, the author chooses to do the other thing. Mr. Hope adopts the conventional course. . . . 'Which Pretender is, and which the King?'—well, you must wait for the 333rd page before you find out. At any rate, one is *de jure* and the other *de facto*, and they marry at last. . . . Mr. Neeld, . . . editing for publication the diary of Josiah Cholderton . . . comes across a full-flavoured bit of society scandal. Mr. Cholderton had met at Heidelberg, at the house of a Madame Kries, a lady who passed by the name of Mrs. F——, but who was really the forsaken wife of Sir R. E——, with whom she had previously eloped.

"The lady was not long left in solitude, and when I met her she passed as Mrs. F——, wife of Captain F——. . . . I was sitting in Madame de Kries' parlour with her and her daughter. . . . Suddenly Mrs. F—— came in. . . . She held a letter in her hand, and waved it in the air, crying, "Sir R.'s dead! Sir R.'s dead! We can be married! Oh! we're in time, in time, in time!" . . . Directly after F—— came in . . . and the pair between them managed to explain to us that she had received a letter from Sir R.'s servant (with whom she had apparently maintained some communication), announcing that his master had, after two days'

illness, died of heart complaint on June 6. "Think of the difference it makes—the enormous difference!"

"What follows, to create the necessary complication, almost requires a wet towel round one's head to work out. The couple were married on June 23, and on the 28th the F.'s received a second letter to say that Sir R. E—— did not die, as at first reported, on June 6, but on June 12. As this did not appear to affect the validity of the marriage, no further steps were taken, and the child was born early in July. It was not until some time afterwards that it was discovered that Sir R. E——, who was in Russia, had chosen to die on June 12, *old style*, or June 24, *new—i.e.*, one day after the marriage, which was, therefore, null and void, and the child, so Mr. Hope asserts, illegitimate. Neeld had no difficulty in penetrating the veil of anonymity. Taking down a Peerage he read:

"Tristram of Blent—Adelaide Louisa Aimée, in her own right Baroness, 23rd in descent, the barony descending to heirs general. Born December 17, 1853. Married first Sir Randolph Edge, Bart.; no issue. Secondly, Captain Henry Vincent Fitzhubert (late Scots Guards), died 1877. Issue, one son (and heir), Hon. Henry Austen Fitzhubert Tristram, born July 20, 1875. The name of Tristram was assumed in lieu of Fitzhubert by Royal License, 1884. Seat, Blent Hall, Devon—'

"The lack of dates for the marriages hinted a scandal; the 20th is not 'early in July,' so there had evidently been hanky-panky with the baptismal register. Mr. Neeld became the owner of a disturbed mind. 'Good gracious me!' he muttered; 'the thing is nothing more nor less than an imputation on the legitimacy of the son and heir.'"

The *de facto* heir met his cousin the *de jure* heir and told her the facts, and Mr. Fiennes goes on to say:

"So the great renunciation was made, and Harry Nothing-at-all passed out into the world. But *was* he Harry Nothing-at-all, or was he, apart from Mr. Hope's ingenious dénouement, really Lord Tristram of Blent all the time? I really hardly dare breathe the suggestion that Mr. Hope has made a slip in his law—the thunder is like to roll about my devoted head for doing so—but with much fear and trembling I put forward the following argument, which, so far as my layman's knowledge extends, is sound: Harry Tristram was Lord Tristram of Blent by descent from his mother, a peeress in her own right, subject to the condition that he was lawfully begotten—begotten, that is, in wedlock—but up to a few days before

his birth his mother was incontestably the wife of Sir Randolph Edge, and, at the time of his birth, his widow. No suit, of course, was ever brought on the question, but even had it come to a peerage case it is difficult to see what evidence would have availed, in the absence (through death) of Sir Randolph Edge, and of affidavits for perpetuation of testimony lodged on his behalf, to prove Harry Tristram to be any other than the lawfully-begotten son of the said Sir Randolph Edge, though the whole world might know perfectly well that he was nothing of the kind. If that be correct, then he was incontestably, through his mother, Lord Tristram of Blent, Mr. Hope's story could not have been written, and the world would be the poorer. The law of England rightly makes it extremely difficult to bastardize a child born in wedlock, and with Sir Randolph Edge, Lady Tristram, Captain Fitzhubert, and Madame Valfier (Edge's mistress) all dead, I fail to see who was to give that absolute testimony which would have been demanded before it was declared that Harry Tristram was not the lawful son of Sir Randolph Edge. It is, I believe, on record that in at least one case the absence of a husband from the country for two years was held insufficient to bastardize his wife's child. I apologize for introducing these divorce-court details. My excuse must be the extremely interesting point they raise, and the further question whether Mr. Hope nodded over his law, or bluffed his public. . . ."

Mr. Fiennes presumes the child to be born in wedlock, and asks how his legitimacy is to be disproved. The answer is simple: his birth certificate, and particularly his *baptismal* certificate, which would both state the name of his *father* as Captain Fitzhubert, because at the time he was born and baptized he was considered to be the legitimate son of Captain and Mrs. Fitzhubert. The petition and affidavits for the Royal License are also incontestable evidence of his *paternity*. Directly evidence is made public showing that his parents (who were undoubted) were not legally married at the time of his birth, the Lord Chancellor would refuse to issue his writ to him as a Peer (for the Barony of Tristram of Blent must, of course, be an English Barony by writ) without the matter being first referred to the Committee for Privileges. The Attorney-General, for the Crown, would take care that Harry Tristram, his cousin, and "the Imp" at least were present for examination before the Committee. Non-accessibility would not be difficult to prove by the evidence of the servants of Sir Randolph and the landlady of Captain and Mrs. Fitzhubert. There are then the solicitors and bankers of Sir Randolph, the will of Sir Randolph, and the will of

Captain Fitzhubert. There are the bankers, solicitors, and servants of Captain Fitzhubert, and there is the diary of Josiah Cholderton. Mr. Anthony Hope knew his peerage law better than Mr. Gerard Fiennes. On behalf of the contention of Mr. Fiennes it is easy to imagine a case where none of this evidence was in existence, but Mr. Hope has been careful—and apparently purposely careful—to manufacture those opportunities for the probability of evidence which are bound to exist in real life.

But the whole circumstances of the legal aspect—as Mr. Fiennes quotes them—are so identical with those of a certain story in the Peerage, that we are confident Mr. Hope knew of that story when he planned out his book. But Mr. Hope makes his dates so recent that the absence of evidence is impossible. Therein the real case differs, but the details are the same—a flighty lady—a first marriage with a Baronet—separation and life abroad—a “Captain”—a second marriage—an only child—a Royal License—and a good deal of mystery about dates.

The real tale is a story of long ago, which from reasons of the actual date of the real occurrence can never be more than a story, an unhistorical romance of the Peerage.

What has evidently happened has been that Mr. Hope has heard of the real story, and has gone to the Peerage books for his facts; has seen the missing dates, etc., but cannot quite understand therefrom why the child was illegitimate. So for the groundwork of his story he, by reason of the absence of dates, and jumping to the clue suggested by missing dates, makes Sir Randolph Edge die in Russia *after* the date of the marriage between Captain Fitzhubert and Lady Edge, and bastardizes the son in that way—or, at any rate, leaves open the opportunity for him to be bastardized, and thereby leaves a door for Mr. Fiennes’ objection to his law, which in many cases would certainly hold.

The real facts of the real case would have suited Mr. Hope better. Sir Randolph Edge died without issue immediately before the marriage of Captain Fitzhubert and Lady Edge, but the flaw in the validity of that marriage was due to another and widely different circumstance, which was not in any way connected with Lady Edge, or her history, matrimonial or otherwise; it related to Captain Fitzhubert. Consequently the son’s legitimacy was *impossible* in the real story.

There is another story in the Peerage which we offer to Mr. Hope as the foundation of another novel. A Peer of high degree had a beautiful but invalid wife, not much about the world by reason

of her illness, which doubtless was the reason that a lady of her own station in life was for many years an inmate of her house, ostensibly as a guest, but, I believe, as an actual matter of fact, as a salaried companion. Sixteen years after the marriage a son was born, to the amazement of the family and heir-presumptive. The invalid wife died some years later, and the Peer shortly afterwards married the companion. At his death the son reigned in his stead. Then the real truth became known—that the boy was really the son of the companion and not of the invalid wife. A family council was held and a compact made. The son undertook never to marry, the next heir undertook not to dispute his succession, and the family influence was sufficient to obtain a new Peerage for the heir who for the fair name of his house kept silent. The compact was loyally kept, and in due course the original Peerage reverted to the rightful heir, whose descendants now enjoy both old and new. The story was told to us a few years ago in conversation. It was evident that the source from which it had come was one in which the truth was known, and that story either was the truth or a deliberate invention. Shortly afterwards we saw it hinted at in print by a reviewer dealing with a book in which the chief character was the real mother of the son, so that it is evident that now all the real actors are deceased the secrecy has not been so rigidly preserved.

It is curious that the wife should have been a party to the deception, for there is no doubt that up to her death she remained upon most cordial terms with her successor. It was this "impossible" state of affairs that led us at first to doubt the truth of the story, but we subsequently came across another pedigree "broken" in the same manner, of the facts of which we were in a position to satisfy ourselves that there could be no doubt whatever. Here no Peerage was concerned, and no compact was made. The issue of the deception has "flourished," from the pedigree point of view, like a green bay-tree. Perhaps, however, the situation of the two ladies in each case and their friendship for each other is more suitable to Mr. George Moore than Mr. Anthony Hope.



THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN (*continued*).

Whitehall, February 26, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at Marlborough House on the 23rd instant :—

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Chancellors, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly approach Your Royal presence to offer the expression of our deep sympathy with the great sorrow which has befallen Your Majesty and the British Empire. In common with all our fellow-subjects we mourn the beloved Queen whose lofty example of devotion to duty and whose great qualities of character and heart had won for Her in a supreme degree the universal reverence and affection of Her people. To the personal influence of the Sovereign it was largely due that the changes, political and social, which occurred under Her reign were effected in tranquillity, and that the progressive expansion of Her dominions was not accompanied by any weakening of unity. Her profound knowledge of affairs, Her singular sagacity in difficult questions of government and legislation, the wonderful sureness and delicacy of Her judgment, have constantly been attested by the statesmen who were called to Her counsels. They alone could measure the whole extent of our debt to Her personal care and wisdom. But all can estimate the vast accession of strength which the nation derived from the devotion which She inspired—a devotion which was the fairest pillar of our State and the dearest bond of a world-wide Empire. By the virtues and the graces of Her own high nature the Queen elevated Her people. While She was the ideal of a constitutional ruler, She was also a pattern of pure and generous womanhood, one whose simple charm came home to the humblest, touching them with a sense of human kinship in the deepest needs of human life. Her reign has been an age in which every kind of good work or worthy effort has been fostered by the favour of the Sovereign, and has been lifted to a higher level by such encouragement as only the Sovereign could bestow. With deep thankfulness we recognise that this great Reign, which marks an era for our Country, has been the most

beneficent in its annals, and in the hour of bereavement we reverently acknowledge these incalculable blessings to the Empire and to mankind which will be associated for all time to come with the name and the memory of Queen Victoria.

In offering to Your Majesty the humble expression of our condolence on this solemn occasion, we beg leave also to tender our respectful congratulations on Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of Your ancestors, and to assure You of our loyal attachment to Your Majesty's Person. The heartfelt good wishes which greet the commencement of Your Majesty's reign are nowhere more earnest than in the ancient University of which Your Majesty is a member, over which the illustrious Prince, Your Majesty's father, once presided, and which is bound by so many ties of affection, gratitude, and sympathy to Your Majesty and Your Royal House. We humbly pray that under the blessing of Divine Providence Your Gracious Majesty may long reign in the hearts of a free, contented, and united people whose love is the heritage of Your Throne; and that amidst the duties and cares of Your exalted station Your Majesty and Your august Consort may be attended with every happiness which the devotion of Your subjects could desire.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer :—

“ I GLADLY receive you here to-day, in accordance with your ancient privilege, which records so honourably the traditional loyalty of the University of Cambridge to the Throne.

“ The words in which you bear testimony to the great qualities of character and heart of My dear Mother, the late Queen, and to Her powerful example and influence for good are an eloquent expression of thoughts which have found universal utterance, to the very great consolation of Myself and the members of my family, and I thank you for them.

“ I thank you also most heartily for your congratulations, and for your good wishes for Myself and My Consort, and I confidently trust that the University of Cambridge, of which I am proud to be a member, will continue to send forth into the world men endowed with the gift of leading in all labours that have for their end the service of God, the maintenance and development of the Empire, and the welfare of humanity at large.”

Whitehall, February 26, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at Marlborough House on the 23rd instant :—

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society for Promoting Natural Knowledge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Promoting Natural Knowledge, humbly beg leave to offer our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy with Your Majesty in the great sorrow which has befallen You in the death of Your beloved Mother, our late Sovereign Lady the Queen. Your Majesty's loss is our loss also: a loss not only to ourselves, not only to all Your Majesty's subjects throughout the Empire, but to the whole world. During Your beloved Mother's wise and beneficent reign under Her thoughtful fostering care that natural knowledge which the Society was founded by one of Your Ancestors to promote has been promoted to an extent, and in ways, never known before; and we feel sure that not in our time only but in the years to come, to the story of the advance of science in the past century will be most closely linked the memory of the goodness, the wisdom, the peerless worth of the august and beloved Lady whose death has now plunged us into the deepest grief.

While thus uttering words of sorrow, we ask leave, Sire, at the same time, to lay at Your Majesty's feet our unfeigned and heartfelt congratulation upon Your Majesty's accession to the Throne of Your ancestors, to reign over a people to whom happily Your Majesty is no stranger, but who have, by many experiences, learnt to recognise Your great worth, and have been led to the sure hope that under Your gracious rule the Nation will continue to hold the proud position which it has gained under the guidance of Your beloved Mother.

That Your Majesty's reign may be long, happy, and glorious, and that You may rule in the hearts as well as over the persons of a loving, dutiful, and grateful people is the earnest wish and ardent prayer of Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London.

William Huggins,

President, Royal Society.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

“I AM much gratified by the warm expression of your loyalty and affection, of your profound sympathy with Our present grief, and of your loving appreciation of the goodness and great qualities of My dearly beloved Mother.

“I thank you for your dutiful good wishes, and I share your hope that My reign also may be blessed by a continuous growth of My people in enlightenment, refinement, and power for good.

“The intellectual attainments and energies which your Society so conspicuously represents are among the most precious possessions of the nation as aids in securing these high ends, and I remember with gratification the close connection of the Society with its Royal founder and My other predecessors on this Throne, and the fact that I am a Fellow, as was also My dear Father.

“You may feel assured of my constant interest in and protection of your work: and in token of My good will I shall be pleased to inscribe My name as patron in the charter book.”

Scottish Office, Whitehall, February, 25, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at St. James's Palace on the 23rd instant:—

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

THE Loyal and Dutiful Address of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met in the Commission of the General Assembly, desire to take the earliest opportunity of humbly offering the tribute of our sincere condolence to Your Majesty and the Royal Family on the death of our late Revered and Beloved Sovereign of Blessed and Glorious Memory, and our cordial congratulations on Your Majesty's Accession to the Throne of Your Ancestors.

We recall the glorious reign of the departed Sovereign with profound thankfulness to Almighty God for all the signal blessings which we so long enjoyed under Her wise and beneficent rule. We remember with heartfelt gratitude the many virtues which adorned Her beautiful and illustrious life, drawing towards Her in a degree pre-eminent and unexampled the devotion and affection of Her subjects, and the unstinted admiration of the world. The recollec-

tion of Her great goodness will never fade from the memory of living men, or from the pages of British history. Her steadfast faith in God, Her high sense of duty, Her unfailing sympathy with the joys and sorrows of Her people, Her unwearied efforts to promote the happiness and well-being of all classes, and the manifold influences of Her splendid example which did so much to elevate and purify the life of the nation, have made Her reign the most memorable, as it has been the longest, in the annals of the Empire.

We rejoice to find in Your Majesty's gracious declaration the expression of Your Majesty's earnest purpose and desire to follow the footsteps of our late Sovereign, by maintaining the same principles of constitutional government, by seeking to advance the good and improvement of the people, and by the manifestation of those Christian virtues which impart the brightest lustre to the Crown.

It has been most pleasing to us to learn how readily the constitutional pledge required by the Act of Union was proffered by Your Majesty at Your first Council, to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the true Protestant religion with the government, worship, discipline, rights, and privileges of the Church of Scotland as established by law.

Firmly relying as we do on the fulfilment of this solemn vow, and remembering with gratitude to God how long the protection of our civil and religious liberties has been identified with the Royal House, as also the affectionate regard in which Her late Majesty ever held the National Church established in Her ancient Kingdom of Scotland, and being fully persuaded that the love of righteousness and the fear of God pervading all classes of the people, are the best safeguard of the stability of the Throne, and of the peace and prosperity of the Kingdom, we esteem it a sacred duty to encourage and exhort the people under our charge to maintain inviolate their loyalty to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and to render that willing obedience to the laws which the precepts of the Gospel require not only for wrath but for conscience' sake.

That He who is King of kings and Lord of lords, in whose hands it is to make great, may abundantly bless Your Majesty and Your august and gracious Consort with the treasures of His grace and wisdom, that He may establish Your Throne in righteousness, that the power of the Most High may sustain You amidst all the labours and cares of Your exalted station, that You may long reign in the heart of a free, loyal, and religious people, and that after a prosperous and glorious reign on earth You may be called to an inheritance in-

corruptible and unfading in that Kingdom which cannot be moved, is the heart's desire and prayer of,

May it please Your Majesty, Your Majesty's most faithful, most loyal, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and by our appointment, by

Norman Macleod, D.D.,
Moderator.

Edinburgh, the 30th day of January, 1901.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer :—

“IT is with sincere gratification that I receive the loyal and dutiful Address of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

“I thank you with all My heart, for your very touching reference to the irreparable loss which the Nation has sustained by the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, My revered Mother, whose memory will, I feel sure, for ever dwell in the loving hearts of Her people.

“I also thank you for your warm congratulations on My accession to the Throne, and the valued expressions of goodwill towards Myself and the Queen.

“You may securely rely upon the fulfilment of the sacred obligation under which I bound Myself on My accession, to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland.

“I also firmly rely on the loyalty and attachment of her Ministers and Elders to My Throne and Person, and I pray that, under the blessing of Almighty God, the Church of Scotland may long continue, by the promotion of true religion and virtue, to exercise its powerful influence for good amongst My faithful and beloved subjects of Scotland.”

Scottish Office, Whitehall, February 25, 1901.

THE following Address was presented to His Majesty at St. James's Palace on the 23rd instant :—

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, in public meeting assembled, beg to offer Your Majesty

our humble congratulations on Your Accession to the Throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to express the hope that Your Royal Consort and Yourself will be long spared to reign over Your loyal subjects in all parts of Your Majesty's dominions.

As dutiful subjects, we beg also respectfully to assure Your Majesty of our devotion to Your Person, Throne, and Government.

The invaluable services and assistance Your Majesty rendered Your Royal Mother, our beloved Queen Victoria, in the discharge of Her high and responsible duties, the love and affection You have always given to Her Majesty and the country, and the readiness with which, as Heir Apparent, You have at all times given Your time and Royal influence to all matters affecting the public weal, are an assurance to us that You will, as Sovereign, be a worthy successor to Queen Victoria.

With much satisfaction we recall on this auspicious occasion the fact that, at our Royal High School, You received a part of Your education, that on many public occasions our ancient city of Edinburgh had the honour of Your Noble and Illustrious services, and specially that we had the high privilege in the year 1899 of admitting You a Burgess and Guild Brother of the City.

We beg to assure Your Majesty of the loyalty and fidelity of Your subjects in the capital of Scotland.

Signed in name and by authority of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and the Seal of the City affixed hereto at Edinburgh, the twenty-fifth day of January nineteen hundred and one.

James Steel, Lord Provost.

Thomas Hunter, Town Clerk.

L.S.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following gracious Answer:—

“I THANK you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

“I receive with much satisfaction this expression of devotion to My Throne and Person and to the Queen, and I am deeply gratified by the tribute which you have so justly and sympathetically paid to the revered memory of My beloved and illustrious Mother, the late Queen Victoria.

“You may rest assured that I feel proud of My personal associa-

tions with My ancient city of Edinburgh, to which you refer in so kind a manner.

"My loyal citizens of Edinburgh have ever been conspicuous for their zeal and energy in furthering every movement that is calculated to tend to the prosperity and well-being of this Country, and I confidently feel that in My earnest determination to maintain the rights and privileges of all classes of My subjects, and to promote the highest interests of My Empire, I shall have their loyal and unflinching co-operation."

War Office, February 26, 1901.

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Commanding His Majesty's Forces in Ireland, to be Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, February 26, 1901.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Joseph, Lord Lister, to be Serjeant-Surgeon in Ordinary to His Majesty.

The King has also been pleased to appoint Sir William MacCormac, Bart., K.C.V.O., P.R.C.S., and Sir Thomas Smith, Bart. F.R.C.S., to be Honorary Serjeant-Surgeons to His Majesty.

(To be continued.)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

SPENCER.

Can any reader give information about the family and descendants (genealogically or otherwise) of Abraham Spencer, of Redleaf, Penshurst, Sheriff of Kent in 1736, and of his ancestors of St. Albans, Herts? Also of John Spencer, of Horsham,

Sussex, who was living about 1730 or earlier, and whether he was related to Abraham Spencer, of Penshurst? Also of a Sarah Churchill, who died March, 1766, aged thirty-two, and if she married or was related or connected in any way with either of the above-named families? Also, is it possible that a William Spencer mentioned in Domesday Book as an under-tenant in Kent was an ancestor of the Spencers aforesaid?

I am prompted to send the "query" by discovering that my aunt (Miss Spencer) had a memorial ring with this inscription on it: "Sarah Churchill, obt. March, 1766, æt. 32"; and also by finding among some papers of my late father's a pencil drawing of his arms impaled with the Spencer arms as borne by Earl Spencer, with the exception that the charges on the bend in my drawing are three fleurs-de-lis instead of three escallops. On inquiring of my aunt, who was intimate with the Lane family, she said that Mr. Henry Murray Lane, who is now Chester Herald, made the drawing when he was Bluemantle pursuivant, and that it was done professionally. But why did he substitute the three fleurs-de-lis for the three escallops on the bend?

"RESEARCH."

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EVELYN-COMBER.

In reply to the letter of your correspondent "H.C.B.H.," who inquires as to the pedigree of Elinor Comber, the maternal grandmother of the celebrated John Evelyn, I cannot find her mentioned in any of the recorded pedigrees of the Comber family; but I think there can be but little doubt that she was a daughter of Thomas Comber, of Allington, near Lewes, who is third in descent in the pedigree of the family entered at the Visitation of 1634. He was a J.P. for co. Sussex, occurs as "of Allington" in 1584 and 1588, and was buried at St. John's Church, Lewes, February 9, 1612-13. He married Elinor, daughter of Nicholas Challenor, of Chilington.

John Stansfeld, of the Cliffe, Lewes, who married Elinor Comber, died February 23, 1627, and was buried at All Saints' Church, Lewes. His widow remarried, in 1630, William Newton, of Southover, died December 10, 1650, and was buried at All Saints', Lewes, with her first husband. Her name on his monument there appears as "Jane," and I can only conclude she was a second wife of John Stansfeld, and not the grandmother of John Evelyn, who distinctly calls his grandmother "Elinor Comber," though Mrs. Newton is generally spoken of by that title.

Elinor Stansfeld, their daughter, was born November 17, 1598, and was married to Richard Evelyn, of Wotton, Surrey, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, on January 27, 1613. It is worthy of note that on the same day and at the same church were married Richard Cumber, also of Wotton, and Elizabeth Higham, which points to an intimacy between the Evelyns and that branch of the Comber family. This Richard was grandson of John (or James) Comber, of Selscombe, a younger brother of Thomas Comber, of Allington, above-named.

Should your correspondent care for further particulars of the Comber family I can give him them; and I would caution him against the pedigree given in Berry's "Sussex Genealogies," which in the earlier generations is very erroneous.

Abermaed, near Aberystwyth.

JOHN COMBER.

[The editor has since received a note from Mr. Comber, who states that he has now obtained definite proof of the parentage of the maternal grandmother of John Evelyn, if "H. C. B. H." will communicate with him direct.]

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HELMETS.

Is everyone entitled to a helmet in his coat of arms? In the case of a double name, would one coat of arms have a right to a helmet and not the other?

A. A. W.

[No lady is entitled to a helmet. Every man entitled to bear arms is entitled to use a helmet. If the Royal License authorizing the double name and the exemplification consequent upon the Royal License give the right to *two crests*, it is then at the pleasure of the wearer whether he uses one helmet or two in displaying his arms. In an English exemplification *one* helmet is used, in a Scottish *two*, but the variation is no more than a difference of practice; either is correct.—ED. G. M.]

JOHN MORGAN, RECORDER OF MAIDSTONE, KENT.

Can any of your readers give me some information concerning the birth and lineage of John Morgan of the Inner Temple, and sometime Recorder of Maidstone, Kent? His eldest daughter, Maria, married in July, 1798, as his second wife, John Luttrell Olmuis, third Earl of Carhampton (extinct 1829); and another daughter married Mr. John Foster, of Brickhill, Bedfordshire.

Any particulars, however small, would be gratefully received by
79, St. Giles' Street, Norwich.

ARTHUR EDWARD JACKSON.

PLAYER FAMILY, OF FAREHAM AND RYDE.

Can any of your readers tell me whose were the following arms: "Sable, three roundles, and a chief embattled or"? They belonged to one of the wives of the Player family, for they appear on a monument in Fareham Church as an impalement with the arms of Player—viz.: "Azure, a pale or guttée de sang."

Henry Player, who died at Alverstoke in 1711, had two wives (the second wife, Johanna, remarried Leonard Oakes (? of Hertingfordbury, Herts) and she died a widow in 1733 at Alverstoke; neither of the maiden names of these wives is known. Henry's grandson, William Player, of the Navy Office, London, and of Catisfield, Fareham, married first at Send, near Woking, *circa* 1736, Betty, eldest daughter of Captain John Goodall, R.N., by Elizabeth, daughter of the renowned Admiral Sir Thomas Hopson, Kt., of Vigo House, Weybridge. Betty Player died at Weybridge, September 24, 1743, aged twenty-nine, without surviving issue. Her husband, William Player, married secondly, *circa* 1760, Jane, daughter of Peter and Sarah Wynne, of Farnborough, co. Kent. The arms in question probably belonged to one of these families.

G. B.

August 20, 1901.

RAVENSCROFT PEDIGREE.

In your current issue a correspondent ("K.") has given some information respecting the above, for which I am much indebted to him. I should, however, like to ask his authority, not that I would throw doubt upon it, but for the reason that as regards Hugh Ravenscroft and Isabel, daughter of Ralph Holland, I have several authorities before me, all of whom agree as to the lady, but differ as regards the antecedents and date of marriage of Hugh Ravenscroft. Some agree with your correspondent, others, such as Ormerod, differ from him.

The most interesting of those who agree with him is an unsigned parchment scroll some 10 feet in length, having on it one hundred coats of arms, nearly all Ravenscroft. It commences with one William Ravenscroft, and underneath his name places the figures 806, the meaning of which I confess I do not understand. This scroll is evidently of about the year 1640, and while it has some obvious errors in it, in the main it is accurate.

It would therefore be interesting and valuable to know from what authority "K." derives his information. In this connection (Hugh Ravenscroft) "K." is silent on the principal question I ask—viz., Who was the father of Ralph Holland?

Then as regards the Rev. Rope Ravenscroft, I may, on the authority of his funeral certificate, impress "K." that his son Robert died unmarried in the wars with Germany, so that he will not come in as Robert of Reading.

I have traced several Ravenscrofts of the Christian name of Robert who lived in the seventeenth century, and am still hopeful, therefore, I may find in one of them the man I want.

If your correspondent "K." would favour me with his name and address, your columns might be saved some correspondence which would not be of general interest; and as I think I have perhaps the most complete (as yet) collection of notes on the Ravenscroft pedigree, I should be happy when I have made my information yet more complete to submit it to you should you care to see it, so that you might make use of such as would be of interest to readers of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

W. RAVENSCROFT.

The Gables, Southcote Road, Reading.

"THE WELSHMAN'S CANDLE."

Anyone telling me where I can procure a copy of the above book, which I have in vain sought to possess for the last twenty years, would greatly oblige me.

East Walton Vicarage, Lynn.

J. R. CRAWFORD.

VIDAL.

I am anxious to trace the ancestors of *Pierre* and *Emeric Vidal*, who were living in London about the middle of the eighteenth century. *Pierre* married a lady named *Susanne Fargues*, and this marriage is registered in one of the French Protestant Churches in London. It is believed that the family first settled in England as Huguenot refugees, and that they came from Montauban in the South of France. There is a coat of arms in the family, but it is thought to be incorrect. The crest is a helmet with barred vizor, and on one-half of the shield is a crane standing on one leg, holding a stone with the other. I do not know what is on the other side. I have seen a Huguenot Society mentioned in one of your magazines. Would that be the most likely source of information?

E. E. V. F.

[Can any reader assist our correspondent?—ED.]

"CONSOLIDATION OF INDEXES."

The scheme with the above object, as put forward by Mr. Sherwood, is very elaborate. It is, however, attended with the danger of overlapping if, as he contemplates, more than one member undertakes the same letter. The terms of membership also seem to be exacting as laid down by the founder of the proposed Index Club, and with what benefit is dubious. The advantage to be obtained by the worker on gratuitous lines is scarcely commensurate with the labour involved or the outlay for postage necessitated by the correspondence. I am conversant with this matter, having been occupied for many years in what is practically a union of indices in the compilation of a large "Dictionary of Surnames," to which reference has been made in the May, 1897, number, I think, of your most valuable magazine.

EDWARD COOKSON.

Ipswich, July 14, 1901.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

February 8, 1901.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
February 8, 1901.

This day, in the presence of the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Hobhouse, K.C.S.I., and the Right Honourable Sir William Walrond, Baronet, the following Members of Her late Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council were sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, viz., the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Macnaghten; the Right Honourable Horace, Lord Davey; and the Right Honourable Nathaniel, Lord Lindley.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 29, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF KENT.

The Right Honourable Ivo Francis Walter, Earl of Darnley, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

Sir John Furley, Knight, to be Deputy-Lieutenant.

WHITEHALL, March 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Dr. Archibald Donald MacKinnon, C.M.G., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and

wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Hamondieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of valuable services rendered by Dr. MacKinnon while employed as one of His Highness's Physicians.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 16, 1901.

INDIA OFFICE, April 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of the late Mr. Mahadey Govind Ranadé, C.I.E.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

April 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 11th instant, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, granting a Supplementary Charter to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1901.

Sir Benjamin Chapman Browne, Knight, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1901.

Sir William Haswell Stephenson, Knight, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1901.

William Armstrong Watson-Armstrong, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1901.

Shallcross Fitzherbert Widdrington, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORFOLK, AND OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

Major Robert Herbert Heath Jary to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1891.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

March 29, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, March 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Thomas Capper, Esq. (Superintending Inspector of Schools), Deputy Surgeon-General Charles Benjamin Mosse, C.B., C.M.G. (Superintending Medical Officer), Thomas Bancroft Oughton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law (Solicitor-General), John Pringle, Esq., M.B., C.M.G. (Member of the Privy Council), Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Ward, C.M.G. (Member of the Privy Council), John Vassall Calder, Esq., William Fawcett, Esq. (Director of Public Gardens and Plantations), Oscar Marescaux, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Herbert Pinnock (commanding Kingston Infantry Militia), and T. H. Sharpe, Esq., to be nominated Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," MARCH 29, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, March 29, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name :

Corps.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
Royal Army Medical Corps	Lieutenant H. E. M. Douglas.	On December 11, 1899, during the action at Magersfontein, Lieutenant Douglas showed great gallantry and devotion under a very severe fire in advancing in the open and attending to Captain Gordon, Gordon Highlanders, who was wounded, and also attending to Major Robinson and other wounded men under a fearful fire. Many similar acts of devotion and gallantry were performed by Lieutenant Douglas on the same day.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, March 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael

and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Gibraltar and Malta :

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order, viz. :

Alexander Mosley, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce of Gibraltar, and Chairman of the Reception Committee; Lorenza Gatt, Esq., Superintendent of Public Works of the Island of Malta; and Ugo Testaferrata Abela, Baron of Gomerino, Malta.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Ralph Milbanke, Esq., C.B., to be a Minister Plenipotentiary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (to have effect as from November 1, 1900).

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Aretas Akers-Douglas, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (to date from December 21, 1900); Godfrey Tennyson Locker-Lampson, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (to date from December 30, 1900); and the Honourable Ronald Charles Lindsay to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (to date from January 7, 1901).

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

Friday, April 26, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and the Distinguished Service Order, and for the following promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned Officers during operations in West Africa, 1900:

Dated November 29, 1900. For Operations in Ashanti.

To be a Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Alexander Man Stuart, C.M.G., 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:

Captain Alister Fraser Gordon, the Gordon Highlanders.

Captain Bache Allen Wright, the Manchester Regiment.

Captain Alexander Stanhope Cobbe, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Charles Elmhirst Luard, the Norfolk Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert John Collett Leland, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The King has also been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Matron A. Ward and Nursing Sister K. Neville, West African Frontier Force, in recognition of their services in nursing the sick and wounded in connection with the recent operations in Ashanti.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the under-mentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men in recognition of their gallant conduct during the operations in Ashanti:

Sergeant A. J. Major, Grenadier Guards.

Corporal D. S. Blair, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Sergeant-Major T. Slattery, Scottish Rifles.

Sergeant F. Foster, Devonshire Regiment. Bugler Moma, 1st Battalion West African Frontier Force.

Private Ojo Oyo, 2nd Battalion West African Frontier Force.

Private Diero, South Nigeria Constabulary.

Private Amadu, Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Corporal Chitenga, 1st Battalion Central African Regiment.

Captain C. J. Melliss, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, is noted for consideration for the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on attaining the substantive rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the operations in Ashanti.

WAR OFFICE, April 26, 1901.

The appointments to, and promotions in, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath notified in the *London Gazette* of April 19 in recognition of services rendered in South Africa should have been described as "Additional" to the Establishment of the Order, and not as appointments, etc., as "Ordinary" Members.

WAR OFFICE, April 26, 1901.

Erratum.

For the Notice concerning Captain Hugh Bruce Williams, Royal Engineers, which appeared in the *Gazette* of April 23, 1901, read Captain and Brevet-Major Hugh Bruce Williams, Royal Engineers, to be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of his Intelligence Work with Brigadier-General Plumer. Dated April 24, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 12, 1901.

It is hereby notified that the Marquess of Lansdowne has received and duly presented to His Majesty Señor Don Crisanto Medina's Letters of Recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Nicaragua.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Alexander Carnegie Ross, Esq., C.B., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Argentine Republic (with the exception of the Provinces of Santa Fé, Cordova, Corrientes, and Entre Rios), to reside at Buenos Ayres.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 12, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Arthur Chapman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the States of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Minas Gerães, and Matto Grosso, to reside at Rio de Janeiro; George Frederick Stark, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul to reside at Aarhus; and Hamilton Hunter, Esq., C.M.G., to be His Majesty's Consul to reside at Tonga.

FOREIGN OFFICE, February 12, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick Samuel Augustus Bourne, Esq., to be Assistant Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 16, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Walter Risley Hearn, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for Gironde, Upper Vienne, Dordogne, Corrèze, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarne-et-Garonne, Ariège, Gers, Upper Pyrénées, Lower Pyrénées, Landes, Lot, Upper Garonne, Charente and Charente Inférieure, to reside at Bordeaux; Richard Stovin Warburton, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Departments of Loire Inférieure, La Vendée, Maine-et-Loire, Deux Sèvres, Indre, Indre-et-Loire, Vienne, Cher and Loir-et-Cher, to reside at Nantes; Frederick Peter Leay, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the States of Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Campeche, and Tabasco, to reside at Vera Cruz; and Ernest A. C. Griffiths, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Hodeida and Cameran.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Major George Frederick Chenevix-Trench to be His Majesty's Consul-General

for the Provinces of Khorassan and Seistan, to reside at Meshed.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Carey Hall, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Kobé, comprising the Prefectures of Toyama, Ishigawa, Fukui, Shiga, Miye, Nara, Wakayama, Hiogo, Tottori, Okayama, Shimane, Kagawa, Tokushima, Kochi, and Ehime, and the cities of Osaka and Kioto, to reside at Kobé; Joseph Henry Longford, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Nagasaki, comprising the Prefectures of Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, and Okinawa (Loo Choo Islands), to reside at Nagasaki; Frank William Walter Playfair, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Shimonoseki, comprising the Prefectures of Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Oita, to reside at Shimonoseki; Alfred Ernest Wileman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Consular District of Hakodate, comprising the whole of Hokkaido (Yesso), the Kurile Islands, and the Prefectures of Awamori, Iwate, and Akita, to reside at Hakodate; Arthur Morrison Chalmers, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Consular District of Hiogo and Osaka, to reside at Kobé.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint James Japp, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe and their Dependencies.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Epaminondas Leite Chermont as Consul of Brazil at London.

(To be continued.)



By the Way.

THE recent appearance of the editor and publisher of the *Globe* before the Bar of the House of Commons reminds one of the "delinquent Murray," who was the last to beg the pardon of the House on bended knees. He (Alexander Murray) was brother of Patrick, fifth Lord Elibank, and incurred the resentment of the Government of the day owing to his action at the Westminster election. Reference to the journals of the House shows that he had much sympathy in certain quarters of the House, looking to the many divisions there were on his account. He was committed to Newgate and closely confined during the Session of 1751. He was continually working and scheming

against the Hanoverian Dynasty, and was the author of what was known as the "Elibank plot" to carry off the royal family from St. James's Palace. Possibly it was as a recompense for his efforts on behalf of the Stuarts that he received the Jacobite Peerage of Earl of Westminster. At any rate, it is quite clear that at that time he kept up the communication between this country (particularly Scotland) and the young Chevalier. On his release at the end of the Session of 1751 he was escorted by mobs to Lord Elibank's house in Oxford Street with banners, inscribed on which was "Murray and Liberty!" It is stated that he eventually decided to beg the pardon of the House, but that he turned the whole matter into ridicule by saying in a loud voice, as he brushed his knee on rising, "What a damned dirty floor it is!" In France Murray was known as Count Murray. His adventurous career was brought to an end in a street brawl in Paris.

The *Daily Mail* states (but, then, it states very many wonderful things) that the Shipwrights' Provident Union enjoys a curious privilege, viz., "the privilege of carrying the Union Jack at the head of its procession through the streets. In the time of Charles II., when the society was formed, the right to carry the flag of England was bestowed on it by charter." Like "Oliver Twist," we must "ask for more"—more definite and authoritative information.

In *Longman's* for August Mr. Andrew Lang tells the following story in his causerie, "At the Sign of the Ship": "Mr. M—— of —— was out in the Forty-Five. He was taken, and was being brought to the Tower with Kilmarnock and Balmerino. A block stopped the sad cortège, and a lady, looking from a window, cried:

"'You tall rebel' (Mr. M—— was 6 feet 4 inches), 'you will soon be shorter by a head!'

"'Does that give you pleasure, madam?' said Mr. M——.

"'Yes, it does.'

"'Then, madam,' said Mr. M——, taking off his hat and making a low bow, 'I do not die in vain.'

"Lady —— was moved. She made interest for Mr. M——. There exists a paper in the hand of George II. to this effect: 'Let Lady ——' (the name is obliterated) 'have access to her tall rebel, and be damned to her!'

"The royal clemency was extended to Mr. M——. I saw his pardon, beautifully engrossed within a decorated border and framed, on the wall of his descendant's study. It is fair to add that practically the whole county of Ross, and also the Earl of Sutherland, petitioned for the life of the courteous Mr. M——. His name was Roderick Macculloch of Glastullick."

"The organ has been claimed as a perquisite of the officiating organist at the last four Coronations, though what the player would do with so gigantic an instrument, if he got it, is not quite clear. It was perhaps in fear of his claim that at the last two Coronations the Abbey organ was not used at all."
—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.



ROBERT DUDLEY, THE HUSBAND OF AMY ROBSART.
(See page 237.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1901.

“WHO KILLED AMY ROBSART?”

BY PHILIP SIDNEY, F.R.HIST.S.



SMALL book has just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock (price 3s. 6d.) under the above title, with the subsidiary heading of “Some Account of her Life and Death at Cumnor, with remarks on Sir Walter Scott’s ‘Kenilworth.’”

Mr. Sidney, who is the author of “Jane the Quene,” has brought to his subject the critical and original research which alone can produce historical work worthy of publication at the present day. By adopting the method of taking one incident and devoting attention to that alone, he and others who are working upon similar lines are creating that definite foundation of fact which will form the basis upon which the general historian of the future will build his work.

The aim of the book before us is twofold : to relate, first, all that is known to history concerning the life and mysterious death of Amy Robsart, the unfortunate wife of Robert Dudley, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth ; and to form a kind of historical handbook to Sir Walter Scott’s “Kenilworth.”

The part played by Queen Elizabeth is in Mr. Sidney’s pages treated, for almost the first time, in full, although with complete

impartiality. Whether Elizabeth was an accessory to Amy's murder cannot, it is true, be definitely decided, but the opinion of her contemporaries upon her conduct was undoubtedly severe. It seems clear, from the testimony of original documents quoted in this volume, that she announced the death of Amy Robsart *before* it actually occurred. The errors of Sir Walter Scott are exposed and refuted in detail. The local legends relating to Amy's burial at Cumnor are shown to be incorrect, as is the bulk of the matter contained in the famous "Leicester's Commonwealth."

On the whole, therefore, this volume can fairly lay claim to be the first complete and historically correct information that has been published on the subject of the tragedy at Cumnor. Although based entirely on the results of historical research, it contains a plot as exciting as that of a romance. From the days of Helen of Troy and Cleopatra of Egypt, there are few interesting or romantic episodes in history in which the influence of the eternal petticoat, with its passions, has not appeared as the guiding destiny of events, and in the volume before us the reader can choose at his leisure between the skirts of Queen Elizabeth and Amy Robsart. No one capable of studying history can deny that Queen Elizabeth was one of the greatest and most statesmanlike Sovereigns this country has ever possessed; but as a woman, the less said about her character the better. Mr. Sidney throws at her door much of the blame attaching to the murder of Amy, Lady Robert Dudley (she was never Countess of Leicester), which, under the guidance of Sir Walter Scott, has usually been saddled upon other shoulders.

In the introduction Mr. Sidney deals cleverly with "Leicester's Commonwealth," the *fons et origo* not only of "Kenilworth," but also of the majority of the biographies of Robert Dudley, which was printed abroad in 1583.

Mr. Sidney emphatically repudiates the reception of "this anonymous libel" as a historical document, or as anything more than a "curious chronique scandaleuse." The introduction is followed by a careful bibliography of the principal, and more or less trustworthy, historical works and magazine articles which deal with the career of Amy Robsart. The second chapter is devoted to "Some Errors of Sir Walter Scott," but the whole colossal blunder of "Kenilworth" throws into the shade some of the minor mistakes of which Sir Walter was guilty as a historian.

Chapter III., "The Real Amy Robsart," shows how she was born about 1530, and was the great-niece of Sir Louis Robsart, K.G., who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, and the grand-daughter of

Sir Terry Robsart, and the great-grand-daughter of Sir Robart de Robsart, Knight Banneret, the friend and companion of the Black Prince. Certainly the real Amy was a lady well fitted by birth to be the wife of Lord Robert Dudley. Moreover, as the only legitimate child and heir of her father, she was distinctly a great matrimonial prize. The marriage took place on June 4, 1550, at Sheen, Richmond, in the presence of King Edward VI. There is not the least foundation for Scott's version of secrecy. Save for glimpses of Amy's extravagance, little is to be found concerning her until the termination of Queen Mary's reign. Then, as Mr. Sidney remarks, “the scene changes with a vengeance.”

Much, of course, hangs upon the relations between Dudley and Queen Elizabeth, and in partly ignoring this Mr. Sidney is, perhaps by its importance, led himself, or may possibly lead his readers, into wrong conclusions: for *if there was a crime*, a point upon which, after reading Mr. Sidney's book, one still remains in doubt, Queen Elizabeth, one cannot but think, must have been privy to it. In April, 1559, the Comte de Feria, the Spanish Ambassador, wrote to the King of Spain:

“It is even said that the Queen visits Lord Robert Dudley in his chamber day and night. People talk of this so freely that they go so far as to say that his wife has a malady in one of her breasts, and the Queen is only waiting her death to marry Lord Robert.”

Later on in the year De Quadra writes to the King of Spain:

“I have heard from a certain person, who is accustomed to bring me veracious news, that Lord Robert has sent to poison his wife.”

On Sunday, September 8, 1560, Amy, Lady Robert Dudley, died.

On September 11 a sensational letter was written from Windsor, in which De Quadra repeats a conversation with the Queen:

“The next day the Queen told me, as she returned from hunting, that Lord Robert's wife was dead, or nearly so, and begged me to say nothing about it.”

“Since writing the above I hear the Queen has published the death of Robert's wife, and said in Italian, ‘she broke her neck.’”

In the foregoing letter lies the most damning proof of the Queen's guilty connivance in the death of her rival. But a moment's consideration will suggest twenty explanations.

In itself the letter is evidence neither way. Chapter IV. contains the best *evidence* that exists on the subject in a remarkable series of letters, printed in full, which passed between Lord Robert Dudley

and his cousin Thomas Blount, whom he charged to spare no pains to arrive at the truth, and no one should pretend to an opinion upon the subject until he has read these letters. The first is written from Windsor on September 9, when Lord Robert had been advised of his wife's death. Considering the terms of intimacy existing between the Queen and Lord Robert Dudley, there can be little doubt that Lord Robert would speedily convey his news to the Queen, and the importance of De Quadra's letter of the 11th, as evidence of the complicity of the Queen, is at once discounted. But Mr. Sidney should have published that letter of De Quadra in full. Much hangs upon the determination of the date of "the next day."

The letters which passed between Lord Robert and Blount "read true," and we can only advise our readers to turn to them and read them in full.

Mr. Sidney ends his book with a recapitulation of the facts in favour of the supposition of Lord Robert's innocence and the reverse, and this is the conclusion with which the book ends:

"To sum up, the balance of evidence tends to show that Amy was murdered, but by a person or persons unknown. Queen Elizabeth, moreover, about a month after Amy's death, stated that 'none of Dudley's men were at the attempt at Cumnor, and that it fell out as should neither touch his honesty nor her honour.'

"*Query*: What did Elizabeth mean by the word *attempt*?"

The remainder of the volume is in the nature of an Appendix, but perhaps some of the most valuable information in the book is to be found in the notes which make it up. Note No. 4, "Children of Queen Elizabeth," is far from exhaustive. We were recently told (we confess we have not yet verified the statement) that there is still upon the statute books an Act for the legitimization of the children of Queen Elizabeth. But we would certainly like to refer Mr. Sidney to the review which recently appeared in the *Court Journal* of the latest American effusion upon the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. The value of the review lies not so much in the book which is reviewed, as in the information the reviewer adds from his own knowledge.

Additional information, we presume, will be always acceptable to an author, and we make no further apology for here referring to a local legend which is current within the neighbourhood where, by a coincidence, this review happens to be penned.

Anthony Forster was, of course, a member of the Shropshire

family of his name, which possibly is a branch of that of which Lord Forester is now the head. Willey Park, the present seat of the family, and the Willey estate was of course Weld property, and the present Foresters have no Weld blood. But they were already seated in the immediate neighbourhood, and large land-owners at Dothill. Anthony Forster held the Manor of Little Wenlock, and other property in the county of Salop, in 1545. Anthony Forster was the fourth son of Richard Forster of Evelith, and others of the family lived at Sutton Maddock. Close to Sutton Maddock—all the places mentioned are quite close together—was an old half-timbered house known as The Amyes. What may be the real derivation of the name we are quite unaware, but the local tradition is that it has relation to Amy Robsart. Mr. Sidney will find a good deal about the Forester family, and something about Anthony Forster, in “Old Sports and Sportsmen,” by John Randall.

Our own conclusion, after reading Mr. Sidney's book, is that Amy suffered from cancer, and came to her death by accident, or else committed suicide to escape from the pain of the disease in its final stages.

But it has probably escaped attention that the “accepted” version of Amy and her fate is in all probability the unconscious result of the attempt to fit into *one* story the tragedy of the life of Amy Robsart and the story of some other woman with whom Leicester may have had relations. His matrimonial matters don't fit in together at all well. Only by some such supposition can one harmonize the “secrecy” of the story and the “publicity” of the real facts.



LITTLE JACK HORNER.



THE announcement of the engagement of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to a daughter of Sir Richard Horner Paget, Baronet, will connect the member for West Leeds with the famous little Jack Horner, whom some may hear of for the first time as a real historical personage.

As may be supposed, the Horners are people of position in their county, Somerset, and are so proud of their connection that every scion of the house is named Jack, just as every member of Lord Nelson's family is named Horatio. The

founder of the house was steward to the Abbot of Glastonbury, and the pie he negotiated was a playful present to King Henry VIII., under whose crust were the title-deeds of twelve manors, and the plum he pulled out for himself was the title-deed of the Manor of Wells. Here is the story :

Of mitred Abbots who sat in the House of Lords before the Reformation, two were heads of houses north of the Trent, Selby and York, and two south of the Trent, Reading and Glastonbury. Of the last-named Richard Whiting was Abbot at the time of the Dissolution, and as Henry VIII. always seized the bull by the horns and "went for" the great people, it is no wonder that he singled out Abbot Whiting as an example of what would follow on refusal to take the oath of supremacy. By the King's orders the Abbot was hanged, ripped up, and quartered, November 14, 1539; his body was mangled by the executioner, and his head and limbs were hung up on what is called the Jor, which overlooks the abbey. This everybody knows; how the Abbot made unavailing attempts to save himself is not so well known.

No sensible person is surprised to hear that there were abuses in the monasteries, as the search for perfection in men and women is like trying to find the Islands of the Blessed—you come back to the place you started from without having discovered anything better. Since 1535 the danger about the oath had been threatening, and Abbot Whiting seems to have taught his penitents that they might take the oath without injury to their consciences. Even an Apostle was not above getting into a basket, and being let down from the town wall in order to escape temporal persecution; so why should one be surprised that Abbots and others of the sixteenth century did their best to save their lives and properties?

The history of Glastonbury is a good illustration of what two historians said on the subject of historical truth. Froude, lecturing to the Scottish youth, said, "No divine can speak the truth." Kingsley threw up the Cambridge prize, saying, "History is a pack of lies." As the earlier history of Glastonbury was written by the cleric William of Malmesbury, it is not wonderful that legend overlays truth, and Freeman says that "the chronicler compiled the history of the abbey from materials he did not believe himself." Hence we may dismiss the story of its foundation by Joseph of Arimathea, of the burial of King Arthur, and come to a real piece of history which nobody has ever denied, that, about the year 1535, the Abbot built a new kitchen, so large that its size reached the royal ears, for rumour said it was larger than the

King's own. No doubt the King already had his eye upon ecclesiastical property, and Henry may have resented an Abbot, whom he looked upon as a mere tenant, holding the abbey during the royal pleasure, launching out into such expense. He seems to have said some sharp words upon the subject, which were reported to the Abbot, who saw it would be worth his while to make his peace with the King if possible, and so hit upon one of those playful methods, common enough at the time, of sending to the King a present of a dozen manors, the title-deeds of which were concealed under the crust of a pie. It being Christmas time lent point to the joke. Such presents were common in those days, and it may be remembered that the Fuggers, the great German bankers, wishing to do the Emperor, Charles V., a benefit, invited him to dinner, and burnt on the table in a fire of cinnamon wood his bonds to the value of many thousand gulden.

The Abbot's pie was entrusted to Mr. John Horner, the steward of Glastonbury, and he travelled to London in a waggon, for coaches had only been recently introduced, and even Wolsey did not possess one. Perhaps the steward was more of a man of the world than his master, and knew that Church property would soon be at the mercy of those who chose to take it. At all events, he is said to have abstracted from the pie the title-deeds of the Manor of Wells, and presented the King with the rest. How far it availed to appease the royal greed or the royal displeasure has already been intimated. A darker deed does not occur in the annals of the English Reformation than the murder of the able and high-minded Abbot Whiting, whose worst offence was that he defended as best he could from the hand of the spoiler the property of his charge.

Mr. John Horner returned to the abbey, and told the Abbot that the King had given him the title-deeds of the manor in question. Either the Abbot made no inquiries, or else the bestowal of a valuable manor on a messenger who had brought so large a present seemed only a natural gift. We read in the past of rich benefices dropped into the laps of sleeping friars from a mere royal freak; we read how in those times the largest amount went to those who solicited the oftenest, and that a certain Marquis, being asked how he had contrived to feather his nest so well, replied: "It rained places; others held out their hands, but I held out my hat." So there is nothing intrinsically improbable in the gift having been made to the original Jack Horner, as his descendants assert to be the case. What the country people thought is shown in the popular rhyme:

"Little Jack Horner
 Sat in a corner (of the waggon),
 Eyeing (not eating) his Christmas pie;
 He put in his thumb,
 And pulled out a plum (the title-deed),
 Saying, What a brave boy am I!"

Sir Richard Horner Paget is a descendant (in the female line) of the original Jack, whose male descendants are settled close by him in Somersetshire.—*Yorkshire Post*.



THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

HINTS TO THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.



THE candid friend is ever unwelcome, but several facts which have recently come to my knowledge have seemed very pointedly to show a distinct opportunity for reform in a part of the procedure of the College of Arms. It is a matter in which there can be no possible objection to an alteration, and it is a matter in which a slight alteration must infallibly benefit both the public and the College. It is a matter of fees, and anything concerning the fixing of such fees as relate to grants of arms is decided by the Treasury. Consequently the College is not itself in any way to blame. Representations which they have made to the Treasury concerning fees have not always been followed by adoption, but this certainly is an opportunity in which strong representations might with advantage be made by the Heralds.

A grant of arms having been made, and fees amounting to £76 10s. having been paid, the design granted remains for ever unalterable, and the most trivial alteration desired can only be made by obtaining an entirely new grant of arms, and therefore of necessity by paying the whole of the fees again.

As the final acceptance of the design proposed and submitted rests with the person paying the fees, a desire for an alteration which is merely dictated by caprice, by a dislike for the design adopted, or by a desire for a better design, need not be taken into account. One hardly sees a necessity for an alteration of rules which is only dictated by the everlasting idea of change for change's

sake. But the following three cases which have come under my notice are apt illustrations of cases of hardship, and cases in which the changes proposed were advantageous and dictated by reasons of weight. In all three cases the right to bear arms was at the time of application proved and placed upon record in the College.

Case No. 1.—When descent is proved from a family entered in the Visitations to whose arms is appended the wicked little note, “respite^d for proof, but no proof made,” of course no legal right to those or any arms exists, in spite of the proof of descent. But there is a certain tenderness of treatment applied to the arms of such a family, and use at the remote period of the Visitations is well weighed. The result is that, providing the arms claimed at the Visitations belonged to no other family and interfere with no other grant, there is very little alteration made in the design when the grant of them comes to be made to the descendants of the family who failed to prove them at the Visitations. A grant of arms had been made to a certain family who subsequently proved and recorded their descent from an old Visitation family whose arms had been “respite^d”; consequently their claim to the “respite^d” arms, which they had long used, was upon a very different footing, and though a grant was still necessary to render them legal, the modifications necessary were far less extensive with the pedigree proved than when no connection could be shown. And yet there was no way of altering the design except by a new grant. Any person under the jurisdiction of Lyon Office would simply have needed to rematriculate. The opportunity of rematriculation is very frequently taken advantage of for the purpose of altering the arms, radical changes, particularly in relation to the crests, being sometimes introduced. Though one would hesitate to assert that it has ever been put into words, the idea in Scotland in practice seems to be that, if a man does actually possess arms, he is not to be mulcted for a change into as heavy an expenditure as is consequent upon the acquisition of the right to arms. In the case I have spoken of the fees were again paid and a new grant obtained.

Case No. 2.—A certain episcopal dignitary obtained a grant of arms, and after enjoying high ecclesiastical preferment died leaving issue. His sons wished to introduce a mitre into the arms to commemorate the offices and dignities which their father had enjoyed. They had no wish to “alter” the design of their arms, and the introduction of the mitre was looked upon by them more perhaps in the nature of a distinguished and distinctive difference mark than

anything else. But the addition was impossible without the fees and formalities of a new patent.

Case No. 3.—The last case I shall refer to out of the many of this character which have come under my notice is perhaps, of all, the most striking instance I know of the hardship which, in the respect I am herein referring to, the present regulations entail. An officer in the Army of the rank of General or upwards, if obtaining a grant of arms, is permitted to obtain his crest issuing from a mural coronet. Similarly, an Admiral in the Royal Navy can obtain his crest from a naval coronet. A person having held high rank in the Indian Empire can get his crest issuing from an Eastern coronet. These particular crest coronets are now rigidly denied in England to all applicants not possessing the aforesaid qualifications. A naval officer in early life had obtained a patent of armorial bearings, and in after-life, having risen to the rank of Admiral, desired that his crest should issue from the naval coronet reserved for the crests granted to those of the rank which he had reached. He found that to legally effect the change he must obtain a new grant of his crest, and though the fees upon the grant of a crest alone (arms being already in existence) do not quite amount to the same sum required for the grant of arms and crest, the reduction is by no means overpowering. There is no gainsaying the fact that these three crest coronets are much coveted, as is also the “chapeau,” a grant of which a Peer only can obtain. These ornaments being confined, and properly confined, to the ranks mentioned, the natural sequence is that any person desiring them must postpone his application for a grant until he has obtained the rank which makes him eligible to ask for the distinctive ornament he desires, or else he must penalize himself with the fees consequent upon a second grant.

There is another very radical objection to obtaining a second *grant*, for, twist the matter as one will, every patent, with the exception of those of augmentation, that is issued from the College of Arms is a *grant* pure and simple, and all the conjuring in the world with the word “confirmation” will not alter the matter. One’s rank of gentility dates from the date upon the patent of one’s arms, and few people indeed would be willing to surrender their right to a grant of 1500 or 1600 to obtain the coronet, if in consequence their rank is to date from 1900 only.

There are few officers in either the Army or Navy who do not use arms; there are certain regiments (those having pipers) in which the possession of arms is much more in the nature of a necessity than in any other walk of life of which I am aware.

It is very apparent, therefore, that the present procedure puts a premium upon the use of improper arms in the lower ranks of officers, to whom there must be the temptation to postpone their petition until they have reached the necessary rank to render them eligible for the mark of distinction which the coronet affords. But by far the greatest objection lies in the fact that, no matter what rank is obtained, a member of an old family possessing arms will not obtain a new grant to secure the coronet. The rule, therefore, is stultifying itself, for the possession of such a coronet is rapidly becoming an advertisement that until the rank was obtained no right to arms existed. When that point is reached nobody will obtain them, and the rule itself will have created its own extinction.

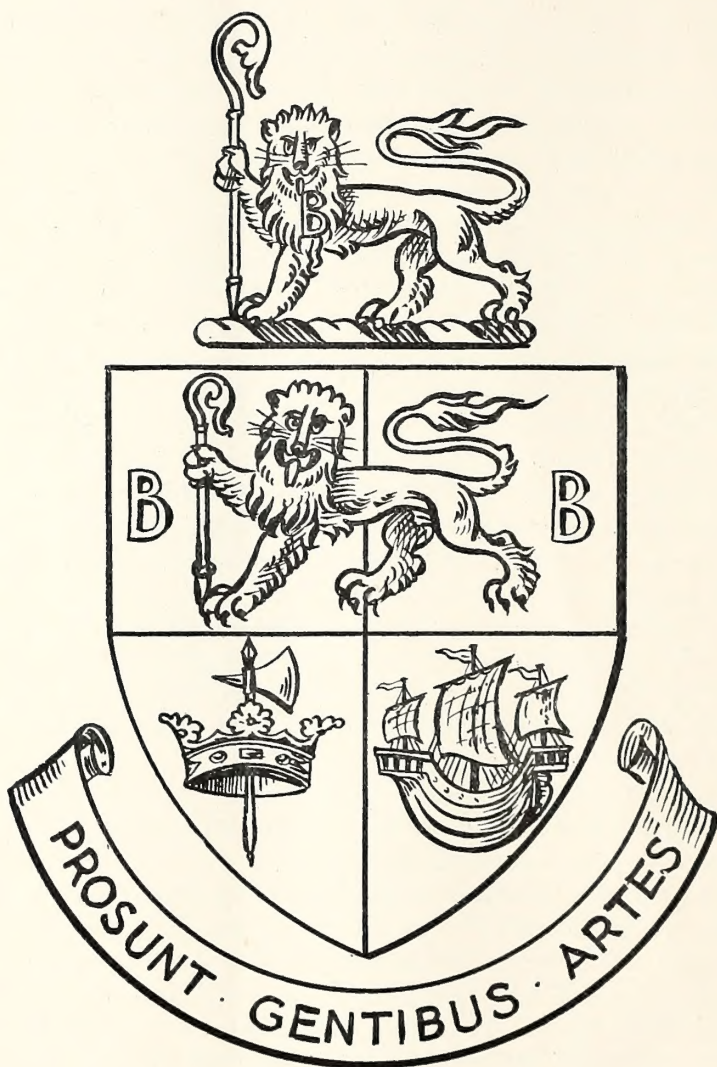
The cases I have quoted, all of which are provided for by the Scottish method of matriculation, show plainly how desirable it is that there should be some opportunity of making these slight changes as changes for small fees, and not as new grants. The stereotyping and the recording of difference marks, of quarterings, of the marks of differentiation frequently desired by different branches of a family, the changing and recording of a motto, all afford additional reasons for the introduction into the system and practice of English heraldry of some procedure equivalent to a voluntary application of the Scottish method of matriculation, whereby changes—which in themselves are permissible—may be made as changes without the forfeiture of the original rank and rights accruing from the original patent.

I put forward the suggestion for the consideration of the English officers of arms, being, however, sadly afraid that it does not stand the slightest chance of adoption.

Whether the alteration of the terms of remainder form still yet another valid ground of argument in favour of the change is a matter capable of much discussion. Lord Roberts would probably think it did, for he has already had to pay for his supporters to be granted three times. They were first granted to him for life as a G.C.B., they were regranted to him to descend with his barony of Roberts of Kandahar. Both these grants will, of course, become extinct at his death, and for them to continue to his descendants with the new earldom, we presume, they have again been granted with the altered limitation and remainder.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.





THE ARMS OF BERMONDSEY.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

THE NEW LONDON MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.

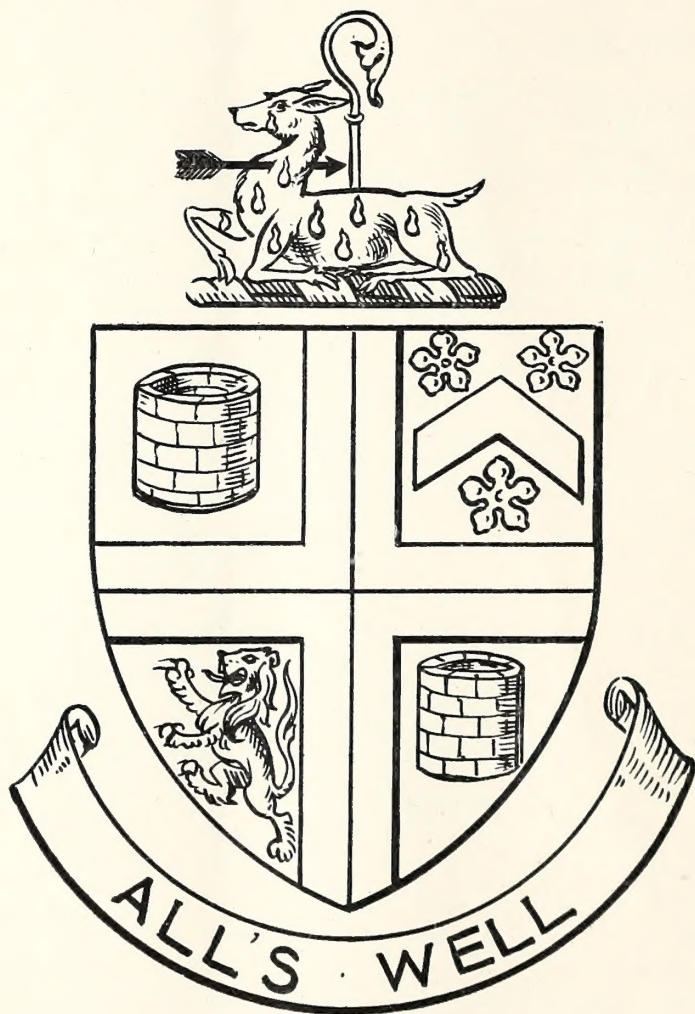


WITH the creation of the new London Municipal Boroughs has come the granting of new arms and the purchase of new chains.

At the recent inauguration celebration at Pudsey in Yorkshire, a Pudsey Alderman asked a colleague of Batley, "Have you seen the new chain we've given our man?" "Chain? why, we let our chap run loose!" was the reply.

Similarly, some of the new London boroughs have "bechained" their Mayors, whilst others are running loose, and some have obtained genuine patents of arms, whilst others—Hampstead, for instance—are making ridiculous exhibitions of themselves. The usual excuse, "use for many generations," with which a bogus coat of arms is generally excused, is, of course, quite impossible in the case of these London boroughs. As far as we can learn, Kensington, Wandsworth, Bermondsey, Camberwell, and Islington, are the only boroughs which have as yet chosen the narrow and expensive way which leads to a legal coat of arms. We have heard, however, of at least one other borough which is in the direct path, though its labour is not yet fully accomplished. Taking the grants as a whole, they might be worse in design, but they might certainly be very much better. In one instance, Camberwell, we were by the borough authorities allowed a little behind the scenes. We saw the coat first offered to the borough; we illustrate in the present number the arms as granted to suit the wishes of the borough. How any person could prefer in the second quarter the couped chevron between three cinquefoils, instead of the single cinquefoil which was first offered them, passes our comprehension, and we are only the more confirmed in our opinion that the blame for a bad coat of arms lies more with the grantees than with the College. The official blazons are as follows:

BERMONDSEY (granted March 25, 1901).—Quarterly, azure and gules, in chief a lion passant guardant, supporting with the dexter paw a crosier erect between two Roman B's; in the third quarter a battle-axe erect, blade to the sinister, enfiled by a ducal coronet, and in the fourth quarter an ancient ship of three masts, sails set and



THE ARMS OF CAMBERWELL.

flags flying to the dexter, all or. *Crest*: A lion passant guardant, charged on the shoulder with a Roman B, supporting with the dexter paw a crosier erect, both or. *Motto*: "Prosunt gentibus artes."

CAMBERWELL.—Quarterly, gules and argent, a cross quarterly between a well in the first and fourth quarters, a chevron couped between three cinquefoils in the second, and a lion rampant in the third, all counter-changed. *Crest*: In front of a crosier erect gules, a hind lodged argent, gutée-de-sang and pierced through the neck with an arrow fessewise sable. *Motto*: "All's well."

The second quarter is, of course, taken from the coat of arms used (without any authority, by the way) by Dulwich College. It is really the personal coat of John Alleyne, the founder, only his chevron is not couped. The lion stands for Peckham, though the connection we have yet to learn. The reasons dictating the choice of the charges in the case of Bermondsey we are without information concerning.



THE BARONIES OF FAUCONBERG, D'ARCY (DE KNAYTH) AND MEINILL (*continued*).



HE solicitors to the Petitioners are Messrs. Upton and Britton.

After the report of the Attorney-General the petition was referred by the late Queen to the House of Lords "for consideration and report how it may seem to" their Lordships, and referred by the House of Lords to the Committee for Privileges, and the Petitioners presented a further Petition to the House of Lords as follows:

To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough, and in her own right Baroness Conyers, the wife of Charles Alfred Worsley, Earl of Yarborough, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,

And of

Violet Ida Evelyn, the wife of George Charles, Earl of Powis,
SHEWETH:

That a Petition was presented to Her late Majesty, praying that

she would be graciously pleased to exercise her royal grace and prerogative, and determine in favour of your Lordships' Petitioners the abeyances presently existing in the ancient Baronies of Fauconberg, D'Arcy (de Knayth) and Meinill.

That in the year 1797 George William Frederick Osborne, commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen, presented his Petition to His then Majesty King George III., and thereby claimed the Barony of Conyers; which said Petition, upon the then Attorney-General's Report thereon, was referred to your Lordships' House, and was duly considered by your Lordships' Committee for Privileges of that date.

That in the year 1854 Sir Henry Paston Bedingfeld, of Oxborough, in the county of Norfolk, Baronet, presented his petition to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to exercise her royal grace and prerogative, and determine in favour of her said Petitioner the abeyance existing in the Barony of Grandison, which said Petition, upon the then Attorney-General's Report thereon, was referred to your Lordships' House, and was duly considered by your Lordship's Committee for privileges of that date.

That in the year 1891, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough, one of your Lordship's Petitioners, presented her Petition to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to exercise her royal grace and prerogative, and determine in favour of her said Petitioner the abeyance then existing in the Barony of Conyers, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to do upon the Report of the then Attorney-General.

That upon each occasion the material and greater part of the pedigree of your Lordships' Petitioners was considered and examined, and found to be correct and in order.

That the greater part of the pedigrees showing the descent of the three Baronies is identical.

That it would be attended with convenience to your Lordships' Petitioners if they were permitted to refer to their printed Case, and in the proceedings which may follow in your Lordships' House, to the evidence adduced in support of the said Petitions of the said George William Frederick Osborne, commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen, and the said Sir Henry Paston Bedingfeld, Baronet.

Your Petitioners therefore pray,

THAT they may be allowed to refer in their printed Case, and in any proceedings which may follow in your Lordships'

House, to the evidence adduced in support of the said Petitions of the said George William Frederick Osborne, commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen, and the said Sir Henry Paston Bedingfeld, Baronet, or such portions of the said evidence as may relate to the ancestors of your Lordships' Petitioners.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

UPTON AND BRITTON,
51, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

18th February, 1901.

On June 25 the House of Lords sat as a Committee of Privileges to consider the last Petition, the following being present, viz., the Chairman of Committees (the Earl of Morley), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Shand, Lord Davey, Lord James of Hereford, Lord Brampton, Lord Robertson and Lord Lindley.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., and Mr. G. D. Burtchaell (of the Irish Bar) were counsel for the petitioners; the Attorney-General (Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C.) and Mr. G. R. Askwith were present on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. H. H. Asquith explained the object of the Petition, and pointed out the great saving of time and expense and the added convenience of which would follow the granting of the Petition. The object of the application was to be allowed by their Lordships at the hearing of the Petition to refer to the evidence in three printed Peerage cases—one in 1798 and two subsequently—with a view to saving a great deal of time and a vast expense which would be involved in proving pedigree by original documents and otherwise, when that evidence accepted by their Lordships' House gave the necessary proofs. The petitioners wished to make use of that evidence instead of going over the ground already trodden, but of course that would be with all just and proper exceptions.

The Attorney-General said that, forming the best judgment he could, he thought it was a reasonable application, but he reserved to himself all rights at any stage to make objections to the evidence or suggestions as to other evidence that might be required.

The Lord Chancellor said he thought it was a proper application.

The Earl of Morley, having put the question, announced that their Lordships consented to the application.

(To be continued.)

THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN (*continued*).

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

MARCH 1, 1901.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN
ENGLAND.

*Chancery of the Order,
St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London,*

February 27, 1901.

HIS Majesty the King, the Sovereign Head and Patron of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, has been graciously pleased to approve and sanction the election by the Chapter-General of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., Sub-Prior of the Order, to the office of Grand Prior, vacant by His Majesty's resignation.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

MARCH 5, 1901.

Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of March, 1901.

THIS day, in the presence of the Lord President, the Lord Steward, Earl Waldegrave, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord James of Hereford, and Sir Fleetwood Edwards, the following Members of Her late Majesty's Privy Council were sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, viz. :

The Marquess of Huntly.

The Earl of Morley.

The Right Honourable Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox.

The Lord Windsor.

The Lord Norton, K.C.M.G.

The Lord Rookwood.

The Lord Shand.

The Lord Ashcombe.

The Right Honourable Sir Edward Fry.

The Right Honourable Sir Richard Garth.

The Right Honourable Sir James Parker Deane, K.G.

The Right Honourable Herbert John Gladstone, M.P.

The Right Honourable Sir Ralph Wood Thompson, K.C.B.

The Right Honourable Francis John Savile Foljambe.
 The Right Honourable John Gilbert Talbot, M.P.
 The Right Honourable John Lloyd Wharton, M.P.
 The Right Honourable James William Lowther, M.P.
 The Right Honourable William Kenrick.
 The Right Honourable W. W. Bramston Beach, M.P.
 The Right Honourable J. Powell-Williams, M.P.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,

MARCH 8, 1901.

Buckingham Palace, March 7, 1901.

THE KING has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Extra Equerries to His Majesty.

Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., and
 Captain the Honourable Alwyn Greville.

Marlborough House, March 8, 1901.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA has been pleased to make the following appointments in Her Majesty's Household:

To be Mistress of the Robes.

The Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

To be Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The Countess of Antrim.

The Countess of Gosford.

The Countess of Lytton, C.I.

The Lady Suffield.

To be Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The Countess of Macclesfield.

The Dowager Countess of Morton.

To be Women of the Bedchamber.

The Honourable Mrs. Charles Hardinge.

The Lady Emily Kingscote.

Miss Charlotte Knollys.

The Lady Alice Stanley.

To be Maids of Honour.

Miss Mary Dyke.

The Honourable Sylvia Edwardes.

The Honourable Dorothy Vivian.

The Honourable Violet Vivian.

To be Lord Chamberlain.

Charles John, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T., G.C.V.O.

To be Vice-Chamberlain.

Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, Earl of Gosford, K.P.

To be Treasurer.

Frederick Oliver, Earl de Grey.

To be Private Secretary.

The Honourable Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.

To be Equerry.

Colonel John Fielden Brocklehurst, M.V.O.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,
MARCH 12, 1901.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *March*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Frederick Arthur, Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., the Right Honourable Henry John, Earl of Ducie; the Right Honourable Arthur Wellesley, Viscount Peel; the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Tweedmouth; the Right Honourable Edward, Lord Heneage; and the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., were, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *March*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *March*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Beilby, Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *March*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *March*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable Julian, Lord Pauncefoot, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Privy Council.

AT the Court at *Saint James's*, the 9th day of *March*, 1901.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

THIS day the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, was, by His Majesty's command, appointed a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CONSORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

53. *Descendants of Gertrude Percy, -1890, and her husband, William Pitt, 2nd Earl Amherst, 1805-1886. See Table IV. B.*

1339	953	William Archer, 3rd Earl Amherst, 1836	} Sons.
1340	954	Hon. and Rev. Percy Arthur Amherst, 1839	
1341	955	Hon. Hugh Amherst, late Captain Coldstream Guards, 1856	
1342	956	Jeffrey John Archer Amherst, 1896	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1341.
1342	957	Joan Amherst	
1344	958	Gertrude Lucia, Countess of Albemarle, 1861	{ Grand-daughter ; only child of Lady Mary Sarah Amherst (eldest daughter), -1892, 1st wife of Wilbraham, 1st Earl of Egerton, 1832.

ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

TABLE IV. C.

Bertram, 4th Earl of Ashburnham, 1797- 1878.	1840	Ber- rine Char- lotte, sister to George, 10th Earl of Hadington, -1894.	1828	Lady=(1) Henry Reve- ley Mitford, of Exbury House, Hants, 1804- <i>Marriage dis- solved by Act of Parliament</i> , 1842 =(2) Hon. George Fran- cis Molyneux, -1886.	1836	Lady=Admiral Jane Hen- rietta Ash- burn- ham, 1809- 1896.	1838	Lady=Henry Katherine Frances Ashburn- ham, 1812- 1839. 1st wife.	1844	Lady=Eleanor Isabel Bridget Ashburn- ham, 1814- 1895.	1839	Lady=Sir Mary Agnes Blanch Ash- burnham, 1816- 1899.	1876.
1385-1396	1397-1408	1409-1411	1412	1413-1420	1421-	1421-	1421-	1421-	1421-	1421-	1421-	1421-	1421-

1795
Lady Charlotte=George, 3rd Earl of
Percy, 1776-1862.
Ashburnham,
1760-1830.
See Table IV. A.

56. *Descendants of Bertram, 4th Earl of Ashburnham, 1797-1878. See Table IV. C.*

1385	988	Bertram, 5th Earl of Ashburnham, 1840	Son.
1386	989	Lady Mary Catherine Charlotte Ashburnham, 1890	} Grand-daughter ; only child of No. 1385.
1387	990	Hon. John Ashburnham, Shemfold Park, Frant, 1845	
1388	991	Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, late Captain 7th Hussars, 1855	} Children.
1389	992	Hon. George Ashburnham, 1863	
1390	993	Lady Margaret (wife of John Joseph Bickersteth, Esq., Barrister-at-Law), 1851	
1391	994	Edward Robert Bickersteth, 1889	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1390.
1392	995	John Richard Bickersteth, 1897	
1393	996	Ruth Bickersteth, 1885	
1394	997	Lady Mary (wife of the Hon. Sydney George Holland), 1859	} Younger daughter.
1395	998	Lucy Catherine Holland, 1886	
1396	999	Rachel Mary Holland, 1891	} Grand-daughters ; daughters of No. 1394.

57. *Descendants of Lady Georgina Jemina Ashburnham, 1805-1882. See Table IV. C.*

1397	1000	Henry Mitford, 1833	Son.
		Children of No. 1397, if any.	
1398	1001	Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, C.B., of Batsford Park, co. Gloucester, and Birdhope Craig, Northumberland, 1837	} Younger surviving son.
1399	1002	Clement Bertrand Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, 2nd Lieutenant 10th Royal Hussars, 1876	
1400	1003	David Bertrand Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, Imperial Yeomanry, 1878	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1398.
1401	1004	Bertram Thomas Carlyle Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, Midshipman R.N., 1880	
1402	1005	John Power Bertrand Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, 1884	
1403	1006	Ernest Rupert Bertrand Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, 1895	
1404	1007	Frances Georgiana Freeman-Mitford, 1875	
1405	1008	Iris Elizabeth Freeman-Mitford, 1879	
1406	1009	Joan Freeman-Mitford, 1887	} Daughter.
1407	1010	Daphne Freeman-Mitford, 1895	
1408	1011	Constance Philippina Georgiana, <i>née</i> Molyneux, 1848 (wife of William Melville, Esq.)	

58. *Descendants of Lady Jane Henrietta Ashburnham, 1809-1896, and her husband, Admiral Henry Charles Swinburne, -1877. See Table IV. C.*

1409	1012	Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, 1837	} children.
1410	1013	Alice Swinburne	
1411	1014	Isabel Swinburne	

59. *Descendants of Lady Katherine Frances Ashburnham, 1812-1839, the wife of Henry William Beauclerk, of Leckhampstead, Bucks, 1812-1894. See Table IV. C.*

1412	1015	Kathleen Isabel Boyd, 1865	} Grand-daughter ; only child of Katherine Mary Beauclerk, -1867, 1st wife of the Rev. Sir Frederick Boyd, 1820-1889.

60. *Descendants of Lady Eleanor Isabel Bridget Ashburnham, 1814-1895, and her husband, Algernon Wodehouse, Rector of Easton, Hampshire, 1814-1892. See Table IV. C.*

1413	1016	Arthur Hugh Wodehouse, 1879	} Grandchildren ; children of the late Rev. William Wentworth Wodehouse, 1846-1888.
1414	1017	Alice Mary Wodehouse	
1415	1018	Francis John Wodehouse	} twins, 1855 ; children.
1416	1019	Thomas Frederick Wodehouse	
1417	1020	Elinor Alice Hilda Wodehouse, 1897	} Grand-daughter ; daughter of No. 1416.
1418	1021	Mary Elizabeth (wife of J. J. Ransome, of San Francisco, U.S.A.), 1852	
1419	1022	Algernon Lee Ransome, 1883	} Grandchildren ; children of No. 1418.
1420	1023	Reginald Hugh Ransome, 1886	

61. *Descendants of Lady Mary Agnes Blanch Ashburnham, 1816-1899, and her husband, Sir Henry Percy Gordon, Bart., -1876. See Table IV. C.*

1421	1024	Mary Charlotte Julia (widow of the late General Robert William Disney, Leith, C.B., -1892), Westhall Oyne, Aberdeen	} Daughter.

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



CONFIRMATIONE to Mr. Edward Wright, Principal of the Colledge of Glasgow, and Mr William Godron. his spouse for her liferent and his sones, of ane annual rent of 160 lib out of the lands and barronie of Clackmannan.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of the letters of disposition containing precept of seisine granted be Mr Patrick Peeples, portioner of Corshill Kilwinning to John Wilsone, weaver in Corshill Kilwinning, of the said Mr Patrick his ten shilling land of Corshill Kilwinning and others.

Composition 20 merks.

John Lutfoot Infetment of adjudicatione of the Milne of Cults to takin out. William Haly, writer in Edinburgh, adjudged for 757 lib.

Composition 20 merks.

St. Marteins.
 takin out. Infetment to James Dumbar eldest lawful son to Alexander Dumbar of Boath and his spouse of the toune and lands of Pitwhine and five aikers of land called Boljione or Smiddie lands and the lands and aikers of Broadlands and Aulderne with the burgh of Barronie, wherein the saids lands of Broadlands and Aulderne are erected holds of his majestie blensch taxtward and ward the taxtward for payment of 1 lib 5s as the proportionall part of 200 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and 6 merks as the proportionall part of 1,000 merks for the marriage. The ward changed to taxtward for payment of 40 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and 100 merks for the marriage under the King's hand under the resignatione of the said Alexander Dumbar of Boath. It hath ane confirmatione of the severall Dispositiones and other rights made by the Lairds of Calder younger of that Ilk of Lochloy to the said Alexander Dumbar and his said son. It hath a confirmatione of the saids rights in all former barronies lordships or earldoms as they were formerly [held] and unites the same in ane haill and free barronie to be called the barronie of Boath. Composition 100 merks.

Mr Thomas
 Gordoun
 takin out. Infetment to George Cumming, Provost of Elgin in liferent and William Cumming of Auchrie his eldest lawfull sone in fee of the halfe Davach lands of Lochtervandick and the halfe Davach lands of B haugh being the other halfe of the said Davach holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatione of James Sutherland of Kinmintie Tuttor of Duffus. Composition 20 libs.

Pitcairlie
 takin out. Infetment to Sir John Drummond of Logie in liferent and Thomas Drummond his eldest lawful sone in fee of the lands and barronie of Logie commonlie called Logiealmond with free regalitie and others holds of his majestie blensch and taxt ward for payment of 100 lib Scotts money for the ward also much for the relieffe and 400 merks money foirsaid for the marriage upon the resignatione of the said Sir John Drummond. It hath a confirmatione granted be Robert the third King of Scotts to the said Sir John his predecessors and authors containing severall priviledges of forrestine haulking hunting fishing in the water of Almond pertaining and belonging to his majestie in any part upon both sides of the said water, and of new erecting the foirsaid townes lands and barronies regalitie fishings forrestrie and priviledges thereof in ane haill and free barronie regalitie and forrestrie to be called the barronie regalitie and forrestrie of Logie Almond. It

hath also ane other confirmatione of the said Sir John, his ladie's, liferent out of the lands of the said barronie of Logie.

Composition 20 lib.

St Martines Confirmatione of ane Charter granted be the Earle
takin out. of Argile to Archibald Campbell of Inverraw of the toun
and lands of Inverraw and others to be holden of the said Earle.
As also ane Disposition granted be the Campbell of
the five pound lands of old extent of and others to be
holden of the foresaid Earl together with ane Charter made be
the foirsaid Archibald Campbell of Inverraw to Alexander Campbell
of Kilmartine his brother of the said lands and others foirsaid con-
tained in the said last Charter to be holden of the said Archibald.

Composition 20 merks.

Mr William Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 162 lib out of the
Gordoun. lands and barronie of Newtoun to Charles Murray of
Haddin redeemable be payment of 2,700 lib.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr William Confirmatione of two wodsett rights of nyne oxgates
Gordoun and a halfe of land of the halls of Airth to George
takin out. Forrester maltman in Airth redeemable be payment of
4,216 lib 13s 4d, as also ane other confirmatione of ane Charter of
the lands of Kinnaird and the said nine oxgates and a halfe of the
halls of Airth granted be the deceast Robert Bruce of Kinnaird
to umquhile Robert Bruce his eldest sone to be holdin of the said
deceast Robert.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr William Confirmatione of ane dispositione of the lands of
Gordoun Powfoullis to John Calander in Kincairdin for himselfe
takin out. and to the use and behoove of the rest of the Creditors
of James Bruce of Powfoullis. The particular soumes mentioned in
the signature extend to 21,750 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Walter Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 120 lib out of the
Stewart. lands of Tilligarth to James Milne Treasurer of the
Burgh of South Queensferrie for himselfe and in name and behalfe
of the baillies and counsell of the said burgh.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione to William Dumbar of Hemprigs of ane Wodsett
of the west side of the toun and lands of Keise and others redeem-
able be payment of upon the resignatione of Earle of
Caithness.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of out of the toun and maines of Clackmannan and Sauchie to John Robertson, writer in Edinburgh and his spouse, in liferent and William Robertson their sone in fee. Redeemable be payment of 10,000 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

John Remissione for Adulterie to Thomas Rankine, tailzeor
Campbell. in Boghead of Kirkintilloch. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of John Sempill of Fullwood to the Earle of Dundonald. Composition 10 merks.

HOLIRUDHOUSE. SIGNATURES PAST FEBY 8, 1678.

Infetment of the lands of Croftangrie and others to
taken out. William Corse, writer in Edinburgh, holds of his majestie
blensch and feu upon the resignatione of James Primrose, portioner
of Cramond. Composition 20 merks.

Niccoll Confirmatione of two dispositiones of the one merk
Hardie. land of Nether Monybuy to Mr Thomas Verner, present
minister at Balmacclellan. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to Robert Angus, skipper in Burntisland and Jennet
Whitehead his spous of the Corne Milne of Grange and others. It
proceeds upon two apprisings one whereof is expyred. It hath ane
confirmatione of ane dispositione granted by James of St
Mary Ile proprietar of the said Corne Milnes and others to
Whitehead of min holds of his majestie feu upon the resigna-
tion of Whitehead. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of umquhile John of Wester Clobar to
writer in Edinburgh. Composition 20 merks.

Nonentrie of ane annual rent of 1,061 merks out of the lands
and barronie of Kenmure and lands and barronie of Crossmichell
to Mr John Scougall, Commisser of Aberdene.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Adam Urquhart of Meldrum Anthonietta
Pyronen, lawfull daughter to the deceast John Pyronen broker in
Bordeaux and Thomas Wilsone, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh,
her factor upon their owne horning. It is also sought be Charles
Earle of Aboyne upon his owne horning and be George Earle of
Panmure upon his owne horning and be George Marquis of Huntlie
upon his owne horning and be Mr Patrick Lyon, Advocat. The
Marquis of Huntlie preferd. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Adam Hepburne of Humbie
 takin out. to David Hepburne of Randolphstoune his brother upon
 his owne horning. It is also sought be John Scott of Ronaldburne.
 David Hepburne preferd. Composition 40 lib.

HALIRUDHOUSE. SIGNATURES PAST FEBY 15, 1678.

Infestment on a wodsett of the burgh of barronie
 takin out. and lands of Kinross and others to Robert Master of
 Burghlie redeemable be payment of 52,440 merks holds of his
 majestie blensch under the King's hand. Composition 50 merks.

Infestment upon ane adjudicatione of the lands
 takin out. and barronie of . . . Mount to Thomas [Crauf]urd,
 merchant and one of the present baillies of Edinburgh, adjudged
 for 1,220 lib of principal together with ane annual rents amounting
 together to the soume of 1,464 lib. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment upon ane adjudication of the lands of Skedowie
 . . . east side to Margaret Moreis and Watsone her husband,
 Merchant burgess of Kirkcaldie, adjudged for 448 lib.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of recognitioun of the lands and barronie
 not to be given out till the taxt
 duety be paid. takin out. of Towiebarcley and others to William Barcley lawful
 son to John Lord Barcley of Stratoun, holds of his
 majestie taxt ward for payment of 500 marks for the
 ward also much for the releiffe and 1,000 lib for the marriage. It
 hath a denovodamus under the King's hand. Composition 40 lib.

Confirmatione to Sir Archibald Stewart of Castle-
 takin out. milk of a Charter granted be Sir Walter Stewart of
 Minto to Sir Lodovick Stewart his sone of the five pound land
 of Coats with the said Sir Lodovick his dispositione of the said
 lands to James Stewart his sone and the said James Stewart his
 dispositione thereof to the said Sir Archibald Stewart with another
 dispositione be the said Sir Lodovick Stewart to William Stewart
 writter in Edinburgh of the said lands and his dispositione and
 translatione thereof in favors of the said Sir Archibald Stewart.

Composition 100 merks.

Ultimus heres and bastardie of umquhile Petter Geddes
 takin out. indweller in Leith to John Shaw Maisser to his majestie's
 counsell and Exchequer. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of John Rentoune of Lamertoune
 takin out. to himselfe. Composition 20 merks.

HALIRUDHOUSE. SIGNATURES PAST FEBRUARY 22, 1678.

Infetment of apprising of the lands and ilse of North
 takin out. Rannaldsay and the twelve pennie land of . . . wick
 and others to Mr. Archibald Nisbett of Carfin writter to his
 majestie's signett apprised for 14,000 lib.

Composition 100 merks.

George Mackenzie. Confirmatione of ane dispositione granted be James
 Gordoun of Rothemay to John Ruddock second lawfull
 sone to Adam Ruddock, portioner of Fortrie, and Issobell Mitchell
 his spouse of the two oxingates of the toune and lands of Fortrie
 together with all other Dispositions Charters and other rights of
 the fairsaid lands granted be the said James Gordoun or any other
 persons to the said John Ruddock and his authors.

Composition 50 merks.

Confirmatione of ane dispositione granted be David Bruce of
 Kennett and his Curators of the barronie of Shanbodie eister and
 wester Kennetts and others to Robert Bruce, Merchant in Edin-
 burgh, for his owne behoove and to the behoove of the rest of the
 Laird of Kennett's creditors.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Robert Allan, Merchant in
 takin out. Rotterdame, to Andrew Steinstoune, Merchant burgess
 of Edinburgh, upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Ultimus heres and presentatione to John King lawful
 takin out. sone to Robert King, messenger in Falkirk, of soume
 houses lying in the toune of Leith which formerlie belonged to the
 deceast Jennet Chalmers, indweller in Edinburgh.

Composition 50 merks.

Escheat and liferent of . . . of Carse to . . . Campbell,
 writter in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Hugh Weir, Maltman in Lanark, and escheat and
 liferent of Thomas Tweeddale of Bankhead to James Somervell,
 Usher in Exchequer, upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST MARCH 1, 1678.

Infetment of adjudicatione of the feu duties of the West
 takin out. side of the hills of Dice of the feu duties of the toune
 and lands of Standing Stanes and of the feu duties of the toune
 and lands of Overdice and Sicklike yearlie of the feu duties tounes

milnes and milne lands of Johnstoune, the toune and lands of Drumgowan with the superiorities of the haill tounes lands milnes milne lands and others foirsaid to George Johnstounes in Gordouns milne adjudged for 3,840 merks. Composition 40 merks.

Infetment to Sir James Sinclair of Kinnaird and Dame Elizabeth Balfour his spouse of the lands and barronie of Kinnaird and of new erects the foirsaid lands and barronie in ane barronie to be called now as of before and in all time coming the barronie of Kinnaird holds of his majestie feu upon the resignatione of Sir Michael Balfour of Denmilne. Composition 100 lib.

Infetment of adjudicatione of the lands of Gulliehill and of the lands of Dardrainie and of the lands of Foord and others to Maitland of Ealep adjudged for 826 lib. 13s. 4d. . . . more extending of 165 lib. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Aberdeen of the the maines of of Angwor and others holds of his majestie upon the resignatione of Adam Urquhart of Meldrum. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to John Cout, provost of Montrose, of the lands of Fullartoune and third part of the lands of Annanie wodsett for 22,000 merks holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 50 lib. for the ward, also much for the releiffe as the proportionall part of 200 lib. and ane 100 lib. for the marriage as the proportionall part of 400 lib. upon the resignatione of Sir John Wood of Boningtoune. Composition 100 lib.

Confirmatione of ane precept of Clare constat and Charter denovodamus granted be Archibald Earle of Argile as superior of the lands and barronie of Glenelg to John McLeod of Dunevegon only brother germane and nearest and lawfull aire male to Roderick McLeod of Dunevegon holds of the said Archibald Earl of Argile taxt ward. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to Duncan Campbell, litster burgess of Glasgow of the five merk land of Kilmichall in the north-west end of the Isle of Bute holds of his majestie feu upon the resignatione of Dowgall Campbell of Kilmichall in Bute eldest lawfull sone now on life and appear and aire to the deceast Donald Campbell of Kilmichall. Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione to Ladie Jean Fleming now Countess of Panmure of ane liferent out of the Lordship and barronie of Brechin and Novar. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk of the lands of Coats commonlie called holds of his majestie blensch. It hath a novodamus and ane confirmatione of his author's rights upon the resignatiōne of Patrick Stewart.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Sir Rodger Hog of Harcarse, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice and Katherine his spouse of the lands of Harcarse Eister and Wester Printonians and holds of his majestie taxt ward and ward. The taxt ward for payment of 100 lib for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 200 lib for the marriage. The ward changed to taxt ward for payment of for the ward, and also much for the releiffe and for the marriage upon the resignatiōne of the said Sir Rodger Hog, Mr. John Fairnie of Craigiehall and Thomas Trotter of Quixwood, and erecting the foirsaid lands in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Harcarse under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat and liferent of William Hendersone in Whitehills to John Areskine of Balgownie upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Nonentrie of the eighteen merk land of Prentonan to Sir James Cockburn of Risselaw.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of George Lord Bamff to George Mortimer of Auchinbadie upon his owne horning. It is also sought be Alexander Ogilvie of Forglane and be Sir William Purves of that ilk for his majestie's. . . . Sir William Purves preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

James Escheat of James Earle of Findlator to Alexander Carnegie. . . . Merchant Burgess of upon his owne horning. It is also sought be Lord Rosehill upon his owne horning . . . preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of . . . to Sir William Sharpe, the King's Cashkeeper.

Composition gratis.

St. Martin's. Escheat and liferent of . . . Grant of Rysolis.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST MARCH 8, 1678.

Infetment to Richard Elphinstoune of Calderhall and Jean Bruce, his spous, of the lands and barronie of Airth and maynes thereof, with priviledge and jurisdiction of regalitie and erecting the towne of Airth in ane burgh of barronie, with ane weekly mercat and two free fairs holds of his majestie feu ward and blensch. The

Ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 merks for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 80 merks for the marriage under the King's hand, upon the resignatione of Mr. James Elphinstoune, writter to his majestie's signett. Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Infetment to Sir Richard Maitland of Pitreichie of the lands of Auchincreive and Skilmanar, with ane Salmon fishing about the lands of Aberdene betwixt the Rivers of Dee and Don which pertains to his majestie, holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of ten merks for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 20 merks for the marriage, and disjoins the foirsaid lands from the barronie of Geight, and erects the samein into ane haill and free barronie, to be called the barronie of Auchincreivie, upon the said Sir Richard his resignatione under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to . . . Home of the Lands of . . . to be held of his majestie feu upon the resignatione of Alexander Home of Rentoune.

Composition 40 lib.

takin out. Infetment upon ane adjudicatione of the lands and maynes of Lamertoune and others to Mr. William Calderwood, minister at Dalkeith, adjudged for 620 libs scotts.

Composition 20 merks.

Mr William Thomson. Infetment of adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Philorth, the lands and barronie of Phingask and others to William Calderwood of Pitedie, adjudged for 4,096 merks 2s. 8d.

Composition 40 merks.

Escheat of Patrick Strachan, merchant in Dundee, to James Dick of Preistfield, present dean of guild of Edinburgh.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Stewart in Montrose to David Lindsay merchant in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Mr Thomas Gordoun. Escheat of the deceast John Forbes, skipper in Aberdene, to Margaret Melville, his relict. It is also sought be Issobel Forbes, his daughter. The daughter preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Escheat and liferent of Mr Laurence Scott of Bave-law to John Steinsone, writter in Edinburgh.

Composition 20 merks.

James Alane. Ultimus heres to Mr. Patrick Cowper in Bonhard of ane acker of land in Scoone with two ruinous tene-

ments of land there, sometime pertaining to umquhile Davidsons in Scoone. It is also sought be Mr. . . . Murray Tutt of Stormont. Mr. Patrick Cowper preferd. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of . . . Arnot to Mr. . . . Arnot, his lawfull sone [and of] George Anderson . . . toune to David Richardsone, tailzeor burgess of Edinburgh, upon his owne horning.

Composition 100 merks.

Escheat and liferent of the deceast Andrew Balfour, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, to John Wood, lawfull sone to James Wood in Potterrow. It is also sought be Margaret Balfour, only lawfull daughter to the said deceast Andrew Balfour and Mr. Patrick Reid, her husband. John Wood preferd. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Thomas Wood Fail of Bankhead and Hew Weir Maltman, burges of Lanerk, to James Somervell, Usher in Exchequer, upon his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Mr. Donald McLeod, writer in Edinburgh, to Mr. Thomas Gordon, writer to his majestie's signett, upon his owne horning. It is also sought be the partie himselfe. The partie preferd. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST ON TUESDAY THE 26 OF MARCH, 1678.

Takin out. Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 7,000 merks out of the estate of Argile, with ane lodging and some tenements and others in Stirling to Anna, Countess of Argile, for her liferent use. Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Confirmatione of the lands and barronie of Roseneath and other lands in Kintyre to Archibald Lord Lorne and Ladie Elizabeth Tollemash, his ladie. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of the lands and barronie of Ottar and others to Coline Campbell of K . . . holds of the Earle of Argyle. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST . . . 1678.

. . . of gift of . . . faultures . . . and unlawes . . . escheats and other . . . of all theives, robbers, delinquents, and their cautioners and others be virtue of any sentence and decreets and other lawfull diligences done by his majestie's commissioners appointed for preventing of thefts and robberies on the borders, and that from the year 1666 to the year 1681, if the commission continue se long, to John Riddell of Hayning, under the King's hand. Gratis.

SIGNATURES PAST 21 JUNE 1678, BEING THE FIRST THAT PAST
THIS SESSION.

Takin out. Infetment to Sir Thomas Ker of Cavers of the lands
and barronie of Bedrule, the lands and barronie of Cavers,
holds of his majestie taxt ward, blensch and feu. The taxt ward
for payment of 300 merks for the ward, also much for the releiffe
and 600 merks for the marriage upon the said Sir Thomas his owne
resignatione. Composition 500 lib.

Takin in. Infetment to David Boswell eldest lawfull sone to
John Boswell of Divane assignay to the deceast David
. . . of Downfeild of . . . and portions . . . of Downfeild . . .
parochin of . . . holds of his majestie . . . upon payment 22 lib
for the ward, also much for the releiffe and . . . lib. for the marriage
upon the resignatione of William . . . of that Ilk. It hath a con-
firmatione of his authors rights. Composition 100 lib.

Confirmatione of ane Dispositione granted be William Mungall
in Falkirk to Hew McKowan, Litster in the brigend of Stirling of
four waste houses and old walls in the Castle hill of Stirling.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione of ane heritable bond granted be William Scott,
Elder, of Ardross, to George Graham, Merchant burges of Edin-
burgh and Rebecca Adamsone his spouse of the soume of 15714 lib.
10s. 8d. out of the lands and barronie of Ardross and lands and
barronie of Elie. Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Ratificatione prorogatione tack and gift of the feu
maills, feu fermes and dueties of Ha to Henry Lord
Obryan and Ladie Catherine Stewart his spouse, under the King's
hand. Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Presentation of the eight pound lands of Overtoun
and Milne thereof to William Blair of that Ilk under the
King's hand. Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Remission for Adulterie to William Glendoning in
Barend of Partoune. Composition 40 lib.

Takin out. Escheat of Alexander Crawford in Rathen to Mr. James
Moore, minister at Fraserburgh, upon his owne horning.
Composition 20 merks.

Andrew Aikmann. Escheat and liferent of Thomas Blair, Merchant in
Air, to James Somerville, Usher in Exchequer, upon his
owne horning. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Mr. Alexander . . . in Edinburgh and . . . Urie his spouse . . . upon his owne horning. It is also sought by the parties themselves . . . preferd. Composition 10 merks.

Infetment to Andrew Spalding of . . . lie of his third part of the lands of Strath . . . and the maynes of . . . and others together with privedge of birgh of Barronie of yearlie free faire and weeklie mercat, holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 40 lib. for the ward, and also much for the releiffe and 200 merks for the marriage and of new erecting the foirsaid lands, burgh of barronie weeklie mercats and yeirlie free faires in ane haill and free baronie to be called the baronie of Auschintullie and erects the haill woods and glens of the saids lands and others above specified, and of the lands and others disponed be Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark to the said Andrew Spalding in ane haill and free forre strie to be called the forrestrie of Auschintullie. It hath a confirmatione of ane disposition made be the said Sir Patrick Maxwell of the toune and lands of Dalnakirk and others to be holden blensch of the said Sir Patrick upon the said Andrew Spalding his owne resignatione under the King's hand. Composition 100 merks.

Infetment of six aikers of land called the lands of Arnotshame to David Clephane of Carslogie, holds of his majestie ward upon the resignatione of Walter Clephane his brother german.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr. Alexander Home. Infetment to John Ker of Nisbett of the lands and barronie of West Nisbett, holds of his Majestie taxt ward for payment of 800 merks for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 600 merks for the marriage upon the said John Ker his owne resignatione.

Composition 500 merks.

Infetment to Alexander Cuming of Culter in liferent and Alexander Cumming his eldest lawfull son in fee of the lands and barronie of Culter of . . . now Culter Cuming holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of . . . lib. for the ward, also much for the releiffe and 200 for the marriage upon the resignatione of the said Alexander Cumming under the King's hand.

Composition . . .

. . . others to Alexander . . . eldest lawfull sone to . . . of Bella . . . apprised for 4173 lib. os. od. Composition 40 lib.

Takin out. Confirmatione to Margaret Clark, relict to umquhile John Geddes of Kirkurd of her liferent lands of Rahcan.

Composition 20 merks.

Takin out. Confirmatione of ane Charter and dispositione granted be Robert Lumsdene of Cushney to Alexander Lumsdene younger of Cushney and Jennett Duguid his spous of the toune and lands and croft of Pittingarett, the toune and lands of Balmakellie and others with the heritable office of Bailliarie of the said lands, to be holden of the Earle of Rothes and parson of Cushney feu, as also ane other confirmatione of a charter granted be Charles Earle of Marr to the said Alexander Lumsdene of the lands of Easter Clava, to be holden of the said Earledom. Composition 40 merks.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

I have to call your attention to a printer's error in the notes to p. 531 of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE ("Buchanans of Arden"). The notes themselves are correct, and correctly arranged, but the numbering is wrong. No. 3 ought to be No. 2; 4, 3; 5, 4; 6, 5; 7, 5; 8, 6; 9, 7; 10, 8; 11, 9; the second 11, 10; 12, 11; 13, 12; 14, 13; 15, 14; 16, 15; the second 16, 16.

Perhaps you will kindly insert a note correcting the error in some early part of the magazine, as the notes as they at present stand are misleading.

Parkhill, Polmont, N.B.

A. W. G. BUCHANAN.

~~~~~ PULTENEY.

I should be obliged by either Mr. Lionel Cresswell (May, p. 18; August, p. 176) or F. W. (July, p. 129) assisting me to ascertain when and where Charles Speke Pulteney died.

Charles Pulteney married at Sherborne, Dorset, in July, 1745, Betty Speke. The trustee of her settlement was George Speke, whose daughter Ann became Countess of Guilford.

There were four children of the marriage of Charles Pulteney and Betty Speke: 1. Daniel, a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, who died in 1811, and by his will gives a legacy to his brother, Charles Speke Pulteney, his wife and child, but states, "Having never heard any account of or from a brother, whose name was Charles Speke Pulteney, since the year 1780 or thereabouts. . . ."

2. Charles Speke Pulteney, a doctor of Sherborne, Dorset, who married at

Yeovil in 1772, but disappeared in or about 1780. I can find out nothing at the College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields respecting him.

3. George Ann Pulteney.

4. A daughter who died an infant.

F. W. appears to have considerable information relative to the Speke family, but, not giving any name or address, I am prevented from writing him direct.

19, Middle Lane, Crouch End.

W. J. GADSDEN.

THE ENGLISH HAPSBURGS.

It appears to have been shown very clearly that the documents on which this claim rests were manufactured *pro hac vice*; but assuming or admitting that such alleged descent is really spurious, the question remains how the fancy arose.

We have proved evidence of foreigners settling in England and establishing families upon fallacious pretences to exalted parentage; but in most, perhaps all, cases the real individual can be identified. With the Fieldings, however, the eponymous ancestor is hazy. Still, there must have been a *raison d'être*, true or false. I have accordingly been led to speculate whether the place named Hapenburg, a manor in Happening Hundred, Norfolk, may not have been utilized through misconception to establish through fabricated documents this "Holy Roman" origin so attractive to an Ultramontane.

There were Fieldings in Norfolk at an early date, and the marriage of a Sir Geoffrey to Maud de Colville seems indisputable, the real question remaining as to Sir Geoffrey's true paternity; and I shrewdly suspect that if the family had accepted the reformed faith the alien origin would have remained dormant.

27, Stavordale Road, N.

A. HALL.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 26, 1901.

WHITEHALL, April 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, M.A., to be Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, in the diocese of London, in the room of the Right Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D., promoted to the See of London.

WHITEHALL, April 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto the Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church

of Saint Paul, in London, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D., late Canon thereof, to the See of London.

WHITEHALL, April 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Reginald Coombs Hunt, M.A., to the Vicarage of the Venerable Bede, Gateshead, in the county and diocese of Durham, void by the cession of the Reverend Hugh Hornby Birley, M.A.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 26, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

The Right Honourable Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated April 18, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

April 30, 1901.

WHITEHALL, April 29, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., late Governor of the Presidency of Madras, to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, April, 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements:

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:

His Highness Idris bin Almarhom Bandhara Iskander Sah, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Perak, in the Federated Malay States.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Frances Robert Ellis, Esq., Government Agent of the Western Province of the Island of Ceylon; John Henricus de Saram, Esq., District Judge of the Island of Ceylon; and James Montague Bent Vermont, Esq., Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 3, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 27, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Eric Clare Edmund Phipps, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service (to date from January 14, 1901).

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Wilfred Meysey Clive, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 18, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Louis Des Graz, Esq., to be Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Philip Charles Sarell, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Souliana.

DOWNING STREET, May 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve the reappointment of Henry Leclézio, Esq., C.M.G., and Wilbraham Tollenmache Arthur Edwards, Esq., to be Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of Mauritius.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS, PIMLICO, May 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Victor Alexander Spencer to be Page of Honour to His Majesty, vice the Honourable Ivan Josselyn Lumley Hay, resigned.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 27th ultimo, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, and appointing the Right Honourable Ronald Ruthven, Earl of Leven and Melville, to be His Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BANFF.

The Right Honourable Lord Mount Stephen to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated April 29, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 7, 1901.

The Christian names of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel (now Colonel Regimental District) Robert Albert Hickson, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), who was appointed an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in the Gazette of April 19, 1901, are as now described, and not as therein stated.

The descriptions of the undermentioned Officers, who were appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order in the Gazette of April 19, 1901, are as now, and not as therein stated:

Lieutenant S. T. Staughton, Victorian Mounted Rifles.

Captain Frank Lake Bowden, British South Africa Police.

Captain *Hoel* Llewellyn, British South Africa Police.

Captain G. A. Heberden, Kimberley Light Horse.

Captain G. Glyn, Rhodesian Regiment.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 7, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, May 7, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned Officers of the Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the terms of the Royal Warrant. Dated July 25, 1892 :

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

3rd (Cambridgeshire) Volunteer Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment :
Captain and Honorary Major Oliver Papworth.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Essex Regiment :

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel Henry Palmer, retired.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Northamptonshire Regiment :

Major Frederick Willoughby.

Captain and Honorary Major the Right Honourable Charles Robert Spencer.

HOME DISTRICT.

Rifle.

1st Bucks Volunteer Rifle Corps :

Major the Honourable Thomas Francis Fremantle.

2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps :
Captain and Honorary Major Percy John Dixon, retired.

The Prince of Wales's Own, 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) Volunteer Rifle Corps :
Acting-Chaplain the Reverend Canon Robinson Duckworth, D.D.

13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) Volunteer Rifle Corps :

Captain and Honorary Major Algernon Sidney Rose.

15th Middlesex (The Customs and the Docks) Volunteer Rifle Corps :

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Underhill.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment :

Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel George Frederick England.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment) :

Captain and Honorary Major William Hepworth.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) :
Quartermaster Hiram Pickles.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment) :

Captain and Honorary Major John Samuel Hilton.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment) :

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Wright Bemrose.

1st Nottinghamshire (Robin Hood) Volunteer Rifle Corps :

Captain and Honorary Major Thomas Hodgson, retired.

1st Volunteer Battalion, the Durham Light Infantry :

Captain and Honorary Major Thomas Baker Swinburne).

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment) :

Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel George Westby.

5th Volunteer Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment :

Captain and Honorary Major Charles Dennis Bradwell.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment :

Major Charles Herbert Collis.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment :

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Summerside Williamson.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) :

Captain and Honorary Major Richard Lewis.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment :

Captain and Honorary Major Robert Lord, Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel Edward Morton Garstang, M.D.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Manchester Regiment :

Captain Peter Nightingale.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) :

Lieutenant - Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel William Warrington Dobson.

SCOTTISH DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st Argyll and Bute Volunteer Artillery :

Lieutenant John McIntyre Macdougall.

1st Edinburgh (City) Volunteer Artillery :

Surgeon-Major George Ritchie Gilruth.

1st Fifeshire Volunteer Artillery :

Acting Chaplain the Reverend Christopher Halliday.

1st Orkney Volunteer Artillery :
Honorary Colonel James William Balfour.

Rifle.

5th Volunteer Battalion, The Royal Scots
(Lothian Regiment) :

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel
Sir John Maurice Clark, Bart.

6th (Fifeshire) Volunteer Battalion, The
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) :

Captain and Honorary Major Andrew
Burt.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Highland
Light Infantry :

Captain and Honorary Major George
Paterson MacRae Rome.

9th Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifle Corps :

Acting-Chaplain the Reverend James
Hamilton, M.A.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The Gordon High-
landers :

Surgeon-Major Walter Smith Cheyne,
M.D.

4th (Donside Highland) Volunteer Battalion,
The Gordon Highlanders :

Lieutenant James Foote McPhail Massie.

1st (Renfrewshire) Volunteer Battalion,
Princess Louise's (Argyll and Suther-
land Highlanders) :

Captain and Honorary Major James
Hamilton Hill.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

2nd (The Weald of Kent) Volunteer Bat-
talion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) :

Captain William Hoare.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Rifle.

3rd (Duke of Connaught's Own) Volunteer
Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment :

Surgeon-Captain Charles Sage Ticehurst.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Artillery.

1st Monmouthshire Volunteer Artillery :

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas
Wallis.

Rifle.

1st Volunteer Battalion, The Prince Albert's
(Somersetshire Light Infantry) :

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel
Hugh Frank Clutterbuck.

3rd Volunteer Battalion, The Prince Albert's
(Somersetshire Light Infantry) :

Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel
Frederick Wake Pinney.

2nd Volunteer Battalion, The South Wales
Borderers :

Captain Edward Charles Badger.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 30, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. William A. Rublee as Consul-General of the United States of America at Hong Kong ; Mr. Martin J. Carter as Consul of the United States of America at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia ; Don Alfredo Torres as Consul of Chile at London ; Mr. John T. Murphy as Consul of Ecuador at Cardiff ; Mr. William Moran as Consul of Ecuador at Hull ; and Señor Don Santiago Boshell as Consul of Colombia at Great Grimsby.

WHITEHALL, April 27, 1901.

The King, taking into His Royal consideration that, upon the decease of John Baptist Joseph, Baron Dormer, of Wyng, in the county of Buckingham, which happened on or about the 22nd day of December last past, the dignity of Baron Dormer devolved upon his nephew Rowland John, Baron Dormer, as the eldest son and heir of Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, commonly called the Honourable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General in Her late Majesty's Army, deceased, who whilst living was heir-presumptive to the Barony of Dormer, whereby according to the ordinary rules of honour the brother and sisters of Baron Dormer cannot enjoy that rank, title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, which would have been due to them had their father, the said Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, survived his said brother and thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Baron Dormer, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that Charles Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, Esquire, Commander in His Majesty's Royal Navy, Eveline Mary, wife of James Logan Stewart, Esquire, Captain of 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Mary Catherine, wife of John David Rees, Esquire, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Ethel Mary Dormer and Constance Mary Dormer, Spinsters, brother and sisters of the said Rowland John, Baron Dormer, shall henceforth hold and enjoy the rank, title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence, as younger children of a Baron, to which they would have been entitled had their said father succeeded to the said Barony of Dormer :

And to command that the said Order and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms.

WHITEHALL, May 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Frederick Sleigh, Viscount St. Pierre and Earl Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan, and Pretoria in the Transvaal Colony, and of the city of Waterford, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., V.C., Commander-in-

Chief of His Majesty's Forces, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Black Eagle, conferred upon him by His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia.

WHITEHALL, May 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edward Barton Toase to the Vicarage of Gomersal, in the county of York and diocese of Wakefield, void by the cession of the Reverend Robert Fetzner Taylor, M.A.

WHITEHALL, May 7, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 7th instant, to appoint Harold Thomas, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Rotherham.

CROWN OFFICE, May 6, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Frederic Anstruther Cardew to the Rectory of Sudborne-with-Orford, in the county of Suffolk and diocese of Norwich, void by the resignation of the Reverend Edward Maude Scott, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, May 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 1st instant, to appoint John Campbell Shairp, Esq., Advocate, presently Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Argyllshire at Inverary, to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Ayrshire at Ayr, in the room of William Alexander Orr Paterson, Esq., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 10, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, May 10, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of services rendered during the operations in South Africa :

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order :

Lieutenant Herbert Ambrose Reid, Imperial Bushmen, who, with 20 men of his Corps, on April 25, 1901, surprised a party of Boers, and dispersed them, capturing their Commandant, 41 men, a maxim gun, and many stores.

WHITEHALL, April 27, 1901.

The King, taking into His Royal consideration that, upon the decease of Henry Richard, Baron Berwick, of Attingham, in the county of Salop, which happened on or

about the 2nd day of November, 1897, the dignity devolved upon his nephew, Thomas Henry, Baron Berwick, as only son and heir of Thomas Noel Noel-Hill, Clerk, commonly called the Honourable and Reverend Thomas Noel Noel-Hill, who whilst living was heir-presumptive to the said Barony of Berwick, whereby according to the ordinary rules of honour the sister of Baron Berwick cannot enjoy the title, rank, place, and precedence which would have been due to her had her father, the said Thomas Noel Noel-Hill, survived his said brother and thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Baron Berwick : His Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that Mary Selina Noel-Hill, Spinster, sister of the said Thomas Henry, Baron Berwick, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the rank, title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as younger child of a Baron, to which she would have been entitled had her said father succeeded to the Barony of Berwick :

And to command that the said Royal Order and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's College of Arms.

CROWN OFFICE, May 9, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament :

Borough of Monmouth.

Joseph Lawrence, Esq., in the place of Frederick Rutherford Harris, Esq., whose election has been declared to be void.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Henry William Hurrell, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 6, 1901.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Honourable Edward Algernon Fitz-Roy, M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated April 11, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 14, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S, May 13, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council :

This day the Right Reverend Arthur Foley, Lord Bishop of London, was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S, May 13, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council :

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a Representation of the Right

Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, to appoint James Alexander Macdonald, Esquire, F.R.S.E. and M.A., B.Sc. of Edinburgh University, to be one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

[This is in substitution of the Notice which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 10th instant.]

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Honourable Edward Algernon Fitz-Roy, M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 9, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, May 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :

James Watts, Esq., for his conspicuous bravery in carrying despatches through the Chinese lines from Tientsin to Taku, on June 19, 1900.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, May 13, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Charles Apthorpe Wheelwright, Esq., Magistrate of Mahlabatini in Zululand, in recognition of his gallant conduct throughout the operations in South Africa, and especially in defending his post and driving off the enemy when attacked by overwhelming numbers.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, May 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

KNIGHT OF GRACE.

Charles Dibdin, Esq.

LADY OF GRACE.

The Lady Sarah Isabella Augusta Wilson.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian name of Lady Edward Cecil, whose selection as a Lady of Grace was published in the *London Gazette* of March 12, 1901, should have been described as Violet, and not as therein stated.

DOWNING STREET, May 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of William Chatham, Esq. (Assistant-Director of Public Works), to be an Official Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Hong Kong.

WHITEHALL, May 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend John Bird Stopford, M.A., to the Vicarage of Leesfield, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of Manchester, void by the cession of the Reverend Thomas Rawlinson Sale, M.A.

WHITEHALL, May 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Arthur Lewis Webb, Esq., Director-General of Reservoirs, and William Marshall Hewat, Esq., Inspector of Special Buildings, Upper Egypt, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that they may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second and Third Class respectively of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon them by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services in the Egyptian Public Works Department.

[This Notice is in substitution for that relating to this Officer which appeared in the *London Gazette* of April 19.]

WAR OFFICE, May 17, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned Officer in South Africa :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, May 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Australia :

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New South Wales and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :

The Honourable Sir John Stokell Dodds, Knt., C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Tasmania, and at present administering the Government of that State.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :

The Honourable Neil Elliott Lewis, M.A., B.C.L., Prime Minister of the State of Tasmania.

Alexander Forrest, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Western Australia.

Arthur Wellington Ware, Esq., Mayor of the City of Adelaide, in the State of South Australia.

Thomas Proe, Esq., Mayor of the City of Brisbane, in the State of Queensland.

John George Davies, Esq., Mayor of the City of Hobart, in the State of Tasmania.

Edward William Wallington, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, and Clerk of the Federal Executive Council.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir William Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Don Diego Tomas Tillock as Consul-General of the Argentine Republic for Australia ; Mr. William E. Nelson as Consul-General of Paraguay at Liverpool ; Mr. C. F. Roth as Consul of Germany at Cochin (Malabar Coast) for the Native States of Travancore and Cochin and the British District of Malabar and the Laccadive Archipelago ; Mr. Frederick Cohen Henriques as Consul of Italy at Kingston, Jamaica ; Mr. Vicente Nunes Tavares as Consul of Portugal at Gibraltar ; Mr. D. A. Stuart as Consul of the Netherlands at Madras ; Mr. Ernest Courtenay Lord as Consul of Nicaragua at Birmingham ; and Mr. Edmund Burke as Consul of Honduras at Belfast.

WHITEHALL, May 16, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. William Delanoy His

Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness by Mr. Delanoy in his capacity of Director of Stores and Industries in the Prisons Department of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior.

INDIA OFFICE, May 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in succession to Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, K.C.S.I., whose term of office has expired.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 17, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S, May 13, 1901.

Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on the Representation of the Board of Education, to appoint Charles Alexander Buckmaster, Esq., M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford ; Hermann Henry Hoffert, Esq., D.Sc., London ; Samuel Joseph Cartlidge, Esq., Associate of the Royal College of Art, London ; Frank Pullinger, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and B.Sc., London ; William Chambers Lefroy, Esq., M.A., Christ Church, Oxford ; Thomas Barton Shaw, Esq. ; Edwin Jennings Ball, Esq., Ph.D. (Heidelberg) ; Samuel Felix Dufton, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, D.Sc., London ; Daniel Evan Jones, Esq., B.Sc., London ; Harold William Taylor Wager, Esq. ; Hugh Gordon, Esq., M.A., New College, Oxford ; William Bruce Dallas Edwards, Esq., Associate of the Royal College of Science, London ; Alfred Edwin Tutton, Esq., B.Sc., New College, Oxford, F.R.S. ; Walter Rees Swain, Esq., B.Sc., London ; Harvey Allport, Esq. ; William Benjamin Hards, Esq., B.A., London ; Cyril Duncombe FitzRoy, Esq. ; Arthur Dufton, Esq., M.A., Cambridge University, B.Sc., London ; John Parry Laws, Esq. ; and George Albert Baxandall, Esq., Inspectors under the Secondary Branch of the Board, to be His Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Scott, late of the 3rd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 15, 1901.

By the Way.

THE quaint old Norman custom of proclaiming the Clameur de Haro was performed not long ago by Mr. H. Turner, one of the principal ratepayers of Guernsey. The dispute concerned the legality of an election. Mr. Turner was vociferously cheered after the proceedings. Sinking on one knee, Mr. Turner repeated the words, "Haro O mon prince à mon aide on me fait tort," three times. The words are supposed to signify, "Oh, Rollo, my prince, succour me, I am wronged." The Clameur de Haro is tantamount to invoking a summary injunction to stay proceedings, and is exercised by any person who thinks his land rights are infringed by another person. After the Clameur, the person stated to be infringing is bound to desist from trespass until the matter has been judicially settled. In this respect it is thought that in this instance the invocation was wrongly applied. It is supposed that the Clameur is addressed to Rollo, the first and great Duke of Normandy, who was celebrated for his strict and impartial justice. Any person who exercises the right has to swear an affidavit attested by two witnesses, which he presents to the bailiff of the island. The matter is then entered for judgment.

The oldest Manx coin properly located bears the following on the obverse: "Iohn Murrey, 1668, his penny, I.M." Murrey was the Governor, and he made his own copper pence legal tender. Liverpool—through the Derby family, who were Kings of Man—is connected with the old coins. The first to bear the Derby arms were issued in 1709. On the one side there was, of course, the eagle and child, and the motto "Sans changer"; on the other the three legs, with the "Quocunque jeceris stabit," still commonly employed. Other copper coins, and some silver ones, had upon them a view of Peel Castle. All were "tokens," mere promises to pay, a set of 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s., 1d., and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being issued by Messrs. Littler, Dove and Co. This was in 1811.

In accordance with a quaint custom of very ancient origin, members of the Clitheroe Corporation recently assembled at the annual "cockle and mussel feast" for the purpose of choosing a Mayor for the ensuing year. Although this singular title is still retained, cockles and mussels form but a very small dish on the social board.

The quaint custom of riding the marches of Langholm was recently observed. A drum and fife band paraded the town at 5.30 in the morning, and later the peculiar Border sport of a hound race or trail took place over a six-mile course. Afterwards a procession marched through the town, hundreds

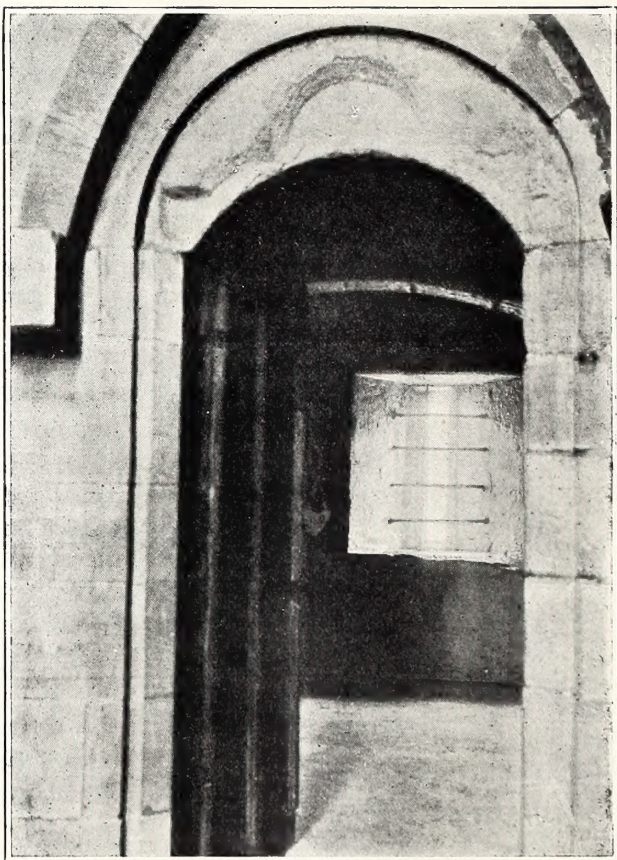
of boys and girls shouldering heather besoms. A monster thistle, barley bannock and salt herring were carried aloft.

Henry Edward Mary Taaffe, Viscount Taaffe of Corren, in the Peerage of Ireland, claims the right to vote at the elections of representative Peers for Ireland. The Lord Chancellor is considering the claim. The family of Taaffe has been long settled in Austria. Lord Fairfax is also taking steps to prove his right to his Peerage.

The Devon and Somerset Staghounds, whose opening day was but a short while ago, are a pack whose history is supposed to be near in point of antiquity to that of the now non-existent Royal Buckhounds. There was a kennel at Simonsbath when the Exmoors were hunted in Queen Elizabeth's time by Her Majesty's Ranger, Hugh Pollard, and to this kennel the Devon hounds could be traced back in line direct. The pack never ceased to flourish up to 1825. The second Sir Thomas Acland was one of its most famous modern Masters. Another was Lord Fortescue, who kept the pack at Castle Hill from 1812 to 1818. When the kill had been good, James Tout, the huntsman, used to enter the Castle Hill dining-room in full costume, there to sound a "mort." After which "Stag-hunting!" would be solemnly drunk. In 1825 this famous pack was sold. A couple of years later, however, another pack was purchased, and from then till now, with one or two brief intervals, has afforded an exposition of what all good North Devonians hold to be the finest and the most genuine sport in England.

A proclamation was issued by Queen Elizabeth, dated July 7, 1580, forbidding the erection of new buildings in London where none had before existed in the memory of man. The extension of the Metropolis was deemed calculated to encourage the increase of the plague; to create a trouble in governing such multitudes; a dearth of victuals; multiplying of beggars, and inability to relieve them; an increase of artisans more than could live together; and the impoverishment of other cities for lack of inhabitants. The decree further stated that lack of air and lack of room to walk arose out of too crowded a city. A proclamation to the same effect was also issued by James I. An Order of Council was made on April 22, 1674, for prosecuting those who built on new foundations in the cities of London and Westminster. The County Council would relish the opportunities of generally "worrying round," which such an Act would give them if it were still in force. We wonder if there has been any definite repeal of it, as otherwise it might be a useful weapon to invoke in, say, the case of Christ's Hospital and other "open spaces."





THE ENTRANCE TO THE SANCTUARY CHAMBER.

(See page 301.)



The Genealogical Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

AN IMPERIAL PEERAGE.



EW people exactly understand what is the relation of the Crown and the Sovereign to the creation of peerages. One is by no means sure that there are many people who correctly understand what a peerage is, and what part it plays in our Constitution. The old theory, of course, was that the King is simply the first among his Peers. Whether, in fact, such a position was ever recognised and accepted from the days of Duke William to the twentieth century is a subject capable of much argument, with, perhaps, the single exception of King John at Runnymede. On that occasion one is almost doubtful whether the King was even the first. The Commonwealth, of course, must be eliminated from any consideration of the Sovereignty. If the King were but the first amongst his equals, how came it that the *creation* of Earls and Earldoms was solely in his hands from the beginning of the Norman dynasty? That undoubtedly was the fact, for we find the Conqueror dividing his kingdom into earldoms, and nominating those who were to govern them. Those Earls and their earldoms were vastly different from Earls and earldoms of the present day. To all intents and purposes they were tributary regalities, and originally they were much more of the character, though without the name, of petty Kingdoms and petty Kings owing allegiance to an overlord, than Viceroys ruling on behalf and in the

name of another. This character, however, steadily declined; and as the power of the Crown increased, earldoms became less even than vice-regalities, and the position and character of the Earl eventually ended in a kind of combination of Lord-Lieutenant and glorified High Sheriff before the earldom and its attributes were finally divorced from their territorial character. A Baron never partook of this nature, and though an Earl and a Baron at the present day are practically the same thing, the one rank merely taking precedence of the other, there was originally nothing whatever in common between the two. Macaulay's proverbial schoolboy knows that when the Conqueror divided the lands of this country amongst his followers he introduced that feudal tenure of which all of us learnt from our school-books, and which provided that those who derived rent and benefit from the land should bear the costs of the military establishment of this country. In return for the land which they held from the King, they were liable to stated military service in the persons of themselves and their under-tenants. Now, every man who held land in chief of the King originally (the tenures, as the times passed, became in many cases both complicated and varied) held it *per baroniam*. Personally, I have never yet been able to obtain an authoritative and exact knowledge of everything that is comprised within that term, nor can I find that any other writer has exactly attempted its definition, though, of course, the general knowledge as to what the term meant is to be found in many places. Possibly it meant no more than the stated military services, which are to be found recited in post-mortem inquisitions; but I am inclined to think that the term meant more than this, for there are cases mentioned in peerage text-books—for example, the first Lord Furnival, who, though one of the largest land-owners in the North, was found by the King's tribunals to hold no land in barony. It is inconceivable that none of his estates were held in chief from the King.

Now, everyone who held land *per baroniam* was a Baron, and apparently others as well. There were hundreds of Barons, Barons great and Barons small, but they were Barons. William I.'s Charter to the city of London is addressed to the Barons of London, and there is little doubt that he meant thereby those whom we should now describe as the freemen and burgesses of the city. There were also Barons of the palatinates, and the word "baron" was in early times a decidedly comprehensive term. It is curious to note that from the earliest times earldoms were hereditary. Considering the comparatively lawless state of things which held at that time, it is distinctly

instructive to notice how regularly the inheritance of an earldom descended, and how few cases there are in which the strength of the Crown or of a family usurper operated sufficiently to divert the succession from the direct line. Of course, there are a number of such cases, but the inheritance of an earldom was a good deal more certain than the inheritance of land.

A King who reigns, and more so a King who rules, requires always supplies of money and of men. In England there has always been the semblance of Constitutional Government, and it has not been usual to levy taxes merely by the exercise of brute force. From an early point we find the King summoning his Council and his Great Council to advise with him, and in the two are the germs, and perhaps a good deal more than the germs, of the Privy Council and Parliament. Of course, Parliament, as a fact, existed long before the word "parliament" can be found in the English language. To a Council the King summoned whom he chose, and anybody whom, for the purposes for which the Council was gathered together, he thought it well should be present. The distinction between a Parliament and a Council is that supplies were voted at the former and not at the latter. In fact, some writers have alleged, and apparently with much justification, that any meeting at which taxes were imposed must of necessity be a Parliament, the presumption being that taxes would not be paid unless their exaction was warranted in all due form. A true and undoubted Parliament, however, is held by purists to require the attendance of all estates of the realm. In those days the land paid practically the whole of the taxes, and, to all intents and purposes, the whole of the land belonged to the Church or to the Barons of the King. Now, if the King wanted supplies he naturally summoned those who had to provide them, and consequently we find that the Bishops and Abbots were summoned, and their presence in Parliament, disagreeable as it may be to the Church to recognise the fact, is doubtless due almost entirely to the large landed possessions, of which they were the trustees for the Church.

The others who were summoned to the Great Council to provide the supplies and to advise with the King were naturally the most important people of the kingdom. The Earls, his Viceroys, were of course present, and the whole of the rest, being large land-owners, and all land being originally held *per baroniam*, were Barons. But there was no essential connection between the barony and the land, and the summons to attend the Council of the King, save the connec-

tion produced in a roundabout way that the barony—that is, the land held in barony—gave the Baron importance and wealth, without which he would certainly not have been summoned to the Council of the King. There was, of course, from an early period, the elective part of the Great Council, who represented the middle class, the remainder of the population from whom taxes were levied. These sat not as representing themselves or their own interests, but as the elected representatives of a wide tax-paying body. Those whom the King summoned by name, and summoned because of their own importance, in a measure represented themselves, and were, of course, of much greater importance than those who were merely sitting to represent a larger number of others, and were naturally, therefore, the Lords of Parliament. Amongst these Lords of Parliament were the Earls, the Archbishops, the Bishops, and the Abbots, all of whom were Lords of Parliament. But what were the rest of the Lords of Parliament? Well, they were all of them Barons, and consequently the rest of the Lords of Parliament, who had no other rank by which they could be described, were known as the Barons, and it is from this that the lowest rank in the peerage are now known as Barons. But as Peers they were simply Lords of Parliament, and there have been Peers and Lords of Parliament—Lord Furnival, for instance—who certainly were not Barons. It is interesting to notice, by the way, that even to the present day, in his writ of summons, a Baron is only described as *chivaler*. When Barons were first made by patent, they were created both Barons and Lords, and the true description of Lord Mowbray as Lord Stourton (the Barony of Stourton being the oldest barony by patent now existing) is “Baron and Lord Stourton, of Stourton, co. Wilts.”

Earldoms from the very earliest times, as has been stated, were hereditary; Lordships of Parliament were not until a much later date. Truth to tell, the King summoned whom he chose, omitting some summonses in nearly every list of writs in early times. Infirmary, lunacy, absence abroad, and other reasons account for some of the many omissions, but there is not the slightest doubt that the King's pleasure, and nothing more, accounts for a much larger proportion. A summons to attend was not originally considered a privilege, and many were glad to escape. The tenants of abbacies and bishoprics, of course, changed, and the tenancies were never hereditary. The possessions and not the man provided the reason which led to the summons, and it was therefore not to be expected that there should be anything hereditary about the summons issued to one whose

summons was only due to his position as a trustee for the Church of some of her great possessions. At the present moment, in Standing Orders of the House of Lords, it is plainly asserted in so many words that a Bishop is not a Peer, but only a Lord of Parliament. With laymen it was different. The land, which gave the importance and which carried with it the liabilities of military service, was hereditary. The father was summoned because of the importance and position he derived from that land; and the son, after his father's death, having become possessed of the land, and having, therefore, obtained the importance which it carried and succeeded to the liabilities which it entailed upon its owner, was naturally likely to be summoned in his turn. He usually was summoned, and in like manner his son was summoned in his turn, and it was a gradual evolution from these ever-present facts that made a lay Lordship of Parliament hereditary, and not any premeditated intention of any King or of any modeller of the English Constitution that the Councillors summoned to advise the King should have a hereditary right to be present. It is an accident pure and simple, but an accident, created by the hard logic of facts, which has caused our Upper Chamber to be hereditary. It is utterly impossible to say when the sitting in Parliament became a hereditary right. As late as the fifteenth century instances can be found of omissions from the list of summonses which can only be explained as the result of the pleasure of the King. But those amateur politicians who are always so ready to suggest a remedy for a conflict between the House of Lords and the Commons, and who propose to get over it by permitting the King to withhold certain writs of summons until the parties are in such a position that the will of the House of Commons can be passed into law, should remember one thing, which is that the experiment has been tried. The King may have in theory the right to withhold summonses at his pleasure—the King undoubtedly has the power to create any number of Peers, which is, of course, the other alternative which is so glibly put forward—but when the experiment of withholding writs was tried, the House of Lords resolved that, as the House had not been properly called together and was not complete, it was incapable of legislating. It needs but little consideration to see that if, for swamping purposes, a huge batch of new Peers were to be created, the House would come to a decision, and rightly so, that such action were an abuse of the Constitutional powers of the Crown, and would declare these creations to be illegal, or else would adopt the simpler plan of declining to admit such Peers for introduction.

A peerage at the present day comprises some number of separate and distinct capacities and attributes, namely: (1) The hereditary titular designation; (2) the hereditary Lordship of Parliament and right of legislation, to which is inseparably attached the precedence within Parliament; (3) the rank and dignity; (4) the various privileges of the peerage; (5) the precedence outside Parliament and in the general table of precedence.

With the exception of the second and fourth, these are all matters of honour within the sole and personal prerogative of the Sovereign. Let us, therefore, see what is the exact relationship of the Crown to a peerage at the present day. The Crown can create any number of Peers at its pleasure, providing always that the peerages created be hereditary peerages of the United Kingdom; but a peerage having been once created, the writs of summons to Parliament must be issued in due course. By specific Acts of Parliament the Crown, within certain limitations, can create legal life Peers and Peers of Ireland. The peerage once having been created, the Lordship of Parliament which it includes is, according to the Constitution, beyond the control or interference of the Crown. The privileges and immunities attaching to a peerage are partly matters of law, partly of custom, and partly at the pleasure of the Crown, according to their nature. The titular designation is under the control of the Crown, and cases can be cited showing the interference of the Sovereign. As a matter of actual fact, however, upon this point an accomplished fact is treated as unalterable. Nevertheless, it should not be overlooked that the Crown has the power, the authority, and the control in all matters of title and designation. It creates and confers knighthood and orders of knighthood; it created the rank of Baronet and it confers baronetcies; it sanctions changes of name; it gives names and titles at its pleasure and of its mere motion; it sanctions and recognises at its pleasure titles and designations which have been conferred by foreign Sovereigns.

On the question of precedence within Parliament, the Sovereign has no say. Though "the placing of the Lords" was accomplished by an Act of Parliament, the House of Lords are the sole judges in matters of peerage, and they give effect to these judgments by resolution. It is not unlikely that the foregoing statement will be questioned, and that I shall be reminded that in a peerage case the petition of the claimant is merely referred to the House by the King, that they may inform him "how it may appear unto their lordships." It is so usual for the Crown to act implicitly upon the opinions expressed by the Committee for Privileges that

these opinions are usually accepted as judgments, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are not. But the cases of Stafford, Banbury, and Wensleydale prove conclusively that the House has the power to challenge the King upon constitutional points, and has exercised this power upon some number of occasions.

Outside the House, the will of the Sovereign is the supreme law on matters of precedence, and the position in the general table of precedence of the elder and younger sons of Peers (who have no precedence within the House) above some Peers who have such precedence establishes the power and authority of the Crown. Briefly, then, to sum up, the King of his own motion, and by his power as it exists at the moment, and without any necessity for new legislation, can confer upon any man or woman (1) any rank, or title, or designation, including the titles of Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron. He can confer those titles for life or hereditarily; he can confer any precedence outside the House of Lords; he can confer many of the privileges (*e.g.*, attendance at a coronation)—in fact, most of the privileges of the peerage upon which any value is placed. The only limitation to his power is touching the Lordship of Parliament comprised in the peerage as at present understood. Now, it is idle to suppose that this Lordship of Parliament is the attribute which is most coveted by aspirants to the peerage, or is the one most valued by the members of the Upper House. Many Peers, including Lord Rosebery and Lord Curzon, would gladly relinquish it. Mr. Gladstone declined to possess it at any price. There is not the slightest doubt that it is the titular designation, and the rank, and the right to walk before other men, and the right to use a coronet, which are the attributes that Peers and their wives chiefly value. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent the King creating a new peerage, hereditary or for life, at his pleasure, and conferring upon the members of that peerage title, rank, precedence, and honour in every degree as great, and as much to be coveted, as are those attributes when attached, as at present, to our peerage. The power exists already.

Peerages are created for two reasons, first as rewards, and second because the services and advice of a given person are desired in the Legislature.

Let us now look at another side of the question. The British Empire comprises the Indian Empire, which is governed by the Governor-General in Council, subject to the control of the Secretary of State for India, also "in council." It is only in a comparatively

roundabout way that the Government of India is under the control of the British Parliament. Appeals from the Indian Courts are heard by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and the laws for India are not made in the English Parliament. Similarly, the Australian Federation and the Dominion of Canada are self-governing in everything, making their own laws, and their judicial appeals being to the Privy Council, and not the House of Lords. Under Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for the Federation of Australia, certain Australian Law-Lords were to be appointed that they might be available for the purposes of Appeal work in this country. The scheme, however, owing to Australian opinion, has been hung up for the present. With the idea of giving the colonies some representation in the British Parliament, certain colonial Peers have been already made; for example, Mountstephen, Strathcona and Mountroyal, and perhaps Haliburton. Now, these Peers, in so far as they represent others than themselves, have no true interest in English politics; their interest lies in the colonies, and though it may seem ungracious to thus put it, there is not the slightest doubt that they ought not to be allowed to interfere with our domestic law-making whilst this country is denied the right to interfere with theirs. Colonial law-making in this country is concerned with the Privy Council and not with the House of Lords, and though a peerage, considered as a reward, has never been more truly earned than was, for example, the peerage of Macdonald of Earncliffe, a great anomaly has been created, inasmuch as we appear to be rewarding colonials, with colonial interests and for colonial services (with none of which England has the slightest concern), by making them Peers of this country, and giving them the right to interfere with our legislation in a most unjustifiable manner. What should logically be done is that these colonials should be made members of the King's Privy Council, which is really the only Imperial body having Imperial legislative powers; but the gift of a Privy Councilorship is not, of course, an equivalent reward to the gift of a peerage, and the natural result is that what is wanted is an Imperial peerage, sitting as the Upper House of an Imperial Parliament. It would be a bold Ministry, however, which would dare to remodel the British Constitution to that extent. We prefer to tinker at what already exists, altering it to suit the needs of the moment, and the needs of the moment are these: first the representation of the colonies in this country for higher legislative purposes, and representation in such a way that the colonies and their nominees are not able to interfere with the domestic legislation of the United

Kingdom. Brief as has been the appearance of the colonial Peers in our Parliament, we have had already one glaring example of colonial interference with this country's domestic legislation in Lord Strathcona's proposed Marriage Act. On the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister on its own merits, it is unnecessary to express any opinion. At present it is illegal in England, and hitherto all attempts to make it legal in this country have signally failed. It is legal in Canada and in Australia, and Lord Strathcona's Act, whilst leaving the general subject alone, attempted to make colonial marriages of this character legal in this country, and to impose upon the United Kingdom certain domestic legislation of the colonies with which the domestic law of this country was at variance. We cannot have laws made in the colonies and imposed upon us here, and Australia and Canada being self-governing and beyond our legislative interference, our own legislation should be equally free from their interference. The second necessity of the moment is the provision of some opportunity for the King to confer high reward for great services within the Empire, but outside the limits of the United Kingdom. The G.C.M.G. is now somewhat cheap. His Majesty has the power, if he wishes, to create for life, or hereditarily, Peers of the Empire—therein lies the opportunity of reward. Let Peers of the Empire be Members of the Privy Council—therein lies the answer to the legislative necessity. There is no reason why they should legislate in the English House of Lords; there is every reason why they should not. As a distinguished military commander, Lord Roberts' services and experience will doubtless be of great use to this country, when, after the termination of his term of office as Commander-in-Chief, he is unmuzzled. But that was not the reason he was raised to the peerage. He received his barony as a reward for services in Afghanistan, and his earldom for his services in South Africa. Now if, as there is no doubt, his peerages are rewards for Imperial services, why should they carry with them the right of domestic legislation, when those services had no relation whatever to the domestic legislation of this country? His rewards should be Imperial, as should have been the rewards of Lord Mountstephen and Lord Strathcona, if, indeed, these gentlemen had properly earned any reward at all. Why, again, should this country be saddled with Lord Kitchener's legislative interference because of his services in Egypt? His reward should have been Imperial in all truth, and not local. It recalls the scandalous proceedings by which the peerage of Ireland in the last century was made the

dumping-ground for English political hangers-on. What earthly reason, for instance, was there to justify the creation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as an Irish Peer?

There can be little doubt that many difficulties would be solved if the King, off his own bat, chose to create an Imperial peerage which should carry title and rank *and legislative rights in the Privy Council*, but yet should deliver us from the interference of colonials in our domestic policy. The King's influence would be wider, and the Empire would be more consolidated, and the whole theory of reward and legislation would be much more logical, if the King could create Lordships and Lords, Counties and Counts, and Princedoms and Princes of his world-wide Empire. The whole subject is a matter for the King in the exercise of his prerogative, and not for the British Parliament.

A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE SEALS OF THE DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.

BY GALE PEDRICK, F.R.HIST.SOC.



IN general with other uses, the employment of seals to facilitate ecclesiastical administration has lost its antique significance; to modern times it has descended as a mere formality with a usage considerably restricted. Practically ceasing to be arbitrary (except in the case of bodies corporate), the maintenance of the practice, to some extent, is dependent upon individual caprice. As a result, and, moreover, as the jurisdictions contained within the various dioceses numerically disagree, the number of seals employed therein often differs. In the diocese of Bath and Wells ten seals continue to be exercised, all of which have already been described in a previous number of this magazine; in the historic diocese of Winchester, the original bishopric of Wessex, employment is now given to six by

- (1) The Bishop.
- (2) The Dean and Chapter.
- (3) The Archdeacon of Winchester.
- (4) The Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight.
- (5) The Archdeaconry of Surrey.
- (6) The Vicar-General of the Bishop.

The first, third, and fourth are personal as well as official—that is to say, although employed by the corresponding dignitaries in their respective capacities, they are inscribed with their names, hence becoming void at death; the second, fifth, and sixth are purely official—the second appertaining to a corporate body (and thus perpetual), the remainder devolving with the offices to which they are attached.

I. The seal of the Bishop, the Right Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, is without question the finest episcopal example used in either of the provinces as now constituted, and perhaps the most beautiful graven since the decadence of the splendid art of metal seal engraving, which reached its nadir as the Renaissance (contrarily influencing the classic art of gem engraving) began to dominate. In style it corresponds with the class approximate to the richest and final stage of the Gothic phase, and lacking that full and rich relief which distinguished the seals of pre-Reformation times, nevertheless reveals, by the aid of modern excellence of workmanship, the spirit of antique design often, yet by no means generally, repressed by a woeful want of skill. Medieval in conception, full of grace is the design, the execution of which displays a delicacy of treatment alike admirable and noteworthy. Since the type prevailing amongst episcopal seals contemporaneous is purely armorial, this instance supplies a signal contrast. It is a *vesica*-shaped seal, and presents, within a plain ellipse, a Gothic arcade, having a terrace of fleur-de-lis finials, richly carved with minute quatre- and tre-foil cusping of three trefoiled bays, the central, which abutts, pinnacled and surmounted by a rich *pretiosa* mitre. In the central bay, episcopally vested and supporting a pastoral staff, stands the nimbused figure of the kindly St. Swithun, the special patron of the city of Winchester; in those on the right and left those of SS. Peter and Paul, also nimbused, conventionally attired, and carrying their customary emblems. On either side of the arcade is a cross diapering; the cavity beneath is filled with pointed masonry, from the top of which hangs pendant in the centre a Garter enclosing a George surmounted by a mitre between two shields, that on the dexter containing the arms of the see—Gu., 2 keys indorsed in bend sinister, the uppermost arg.; the other or; a sword interposed between them in bend dexter of the second pommel and hilt, or; that on the sinister the arms of the Bishop: Az. on a chevron or between two stars in chief and a pheon in base arg. a fleur-de-lis gu. The whole is enclosed by a hempen bordure containing in Lombardic characters

(divided by a harp within a circle at the foot of the seal) the legend :

“ SIG : RANDALL : THOMAE : DAVIDSON : S : T : P. WINTONIENSIS :
EPISCOPI : A : S : MDCCCXCV.”

The beauty of the cusping referred to is very striking. St. Swithun, who is acclaimed by William of Malmesbury as a “treasury of virtue,” was one of the most erudite men of his age, and the greatest of its builders; he was tutor to King Alfred and St. Ethelwold, and for ten years Bishop of Winchester, from 852 A.D. As the weather saint in the English calendar he is regarded; the removal of his body to the interior of the cathedral, where it was placed in a golden shrine, is said to have been delayed by forty days’ continuous rain, a circumstance amenable for the doggerel—

“ St. Swithun’s day, if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain :
St. Swithun’s day, if thou be faire,
For forty days ’twill rain na maire,”

which expresses a conviction still shared by a large number of people. The colossal Cathedral of Winchester, famed for its association with the royal house of Wessex, was originally dedicated to St. Peter, but afterwards St. Swithun, being held in such great veneration by the people, it came by degrees to be called by his name. Henry VIII. gave it the title of the Holy Trinity; at present the Holy Trinity, Saints Peter, Paul, and Swithun are regarded as its especial patrons, and, omitting all attempts at personifying the Holy Spirit as repugnant, it is the modern dedication the seal of the Bishop primarily conveys. Upon the foundation of the Garter, Edward III. conferred the prelacy of the order upon the bishopric of Winchester, which accounts for the occurrence of the George. The first to assume the insignia was the munificent and well-beloved Bishop Edyndon, who has a chantry within the Cathedral. This prelate was responsible for a historic conceit: offered the archiepiscopal chair of Canterbury just before he died, he declined, saying that “if Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester is the deepest manger.”

2. The seal of the Dean and Chapter, which is circular in shape and of a coarse style of art, is of two parts, dating respectively from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Until the Dissolution the Chapter of Winchester was purely monastic. In 1539 William Kingswell, the last Prior, partly through fear and partly through

covetousness, surrendered the monastery attached, and in the year following Henry VIII. refunded the Cathedral and instituted a new Chapter, to consist of a Dean and twelve prebendaries. To this period the date of the obverse recedes. It exhibits, within a beaded circle, a crude northern elevation of the Cathedral, with flagstaff in the central tower (here depicted circular instead of square); in the north transept appears a geometrical rose-window, another illuminating the eastern end of the building; within a canton in the field is a rose, and beneath the Cathedral a floral detail. Prior Silkstede, who added about 26 feet to the Lady Chapel (*circa* 1500), where his rebus and devices are observable, is held responsible for the design of the window of the northern transept, and most likely he also designed the eastern window, erected about the same time by Bishop Fox, who rebuilt the central part, from the tower eastward to the low aisles attributed to Godfrey de Lucy (*temp.* John). The rose, as the badge of the Tudors, illustrates the connection of the building with Henry VIII. The legend in the bordure recites:

“SIGILLUM. COMMUNE. ECCLESIE. CATHEDRALIS. WINTON.”

In the sixteenth century the foundation underwent a reconstruction; Charles I., by Letters Patent dated at Westminster, October 24, 1638, reissued the Cathedral statutes; this incident the reverse of the seal illustrates, and to this epoch it belongs. It presents the King, crowned, and enthroned beneath an awning, holding in his right hand a fleury sceptre, in his left an orb; on his right is the Dean, and in the foreground the shortened figures of the twelve Prebendaries, all affrontée, with their hands clasped in prayer. The legend sets forth the connection of Kings Henry and Charles with the Cathedral; it runs:

“FUNDATOR. HENRICUS. OCTAVUS. CONSERVATOR. REX. CAROLUS.”

Both Henry's foundation charter and the MS. statutes of Charles (comprising 144 quarto pages of vellum, with the King's autograph on the top of the first page and Archbishop Laud's at the foot) are preserved in the Cathedral archives. We were amused to find the subject of the reverse defined in the British Museum Catalogue as “The Ascension.” Presumably from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Charles I. the obverse only was employed. It was preceded by two chapter seals, dating respectively from the eleventh century and the last decade of the thirteenth. The first exhibited the original patron, St. Peter, nimbused, and holding key and book, seated above the roof of the Cathedral, and remained in use

until 1294, when it was superseded by a dual seal, bearing obversely a trio of arches, with buttresses and corbels, in the Gothic, occupied similarly with the bays upon the Bishop's seal, already illustrated (the design of which might have been in part derived therefrom), with a wavy sun and crescent in the field, and reversely a similar architectural arrangement containing Edward I., crowned, and supporting a sceptre between two prelates (no doubt intended for St. Swithun and St. Ethelwold, who, 980 A.D., rebuilt the monastery, and first translated the remains of his tutor to the inside of the Cathedral), with, at the base, under a trefoiled archway, four monks depicted in prayer.

3. The seal of the Archdeacon of Winchester, Right Rev. G. H. Sumner, D.D., Bishop of Guildford, is an insignificant example, unworthy alike that dignity and his office. Erroneously of circular form, it follows the armorial type, simply displaying upon an ornamental shield containing erm. two chevrons gules the arms of the Archdeacon impaling those of . Legend :

“THE SEAL OF GEORGE HENRY SUMNER, M.A., ARCHDEACON OF WINCHESTER, 1885.”

4. The seal of the Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight (Ven. Henry Haigh, M.A.), excepting that its configuration is correct and of more respectable proportions, merits the same criticism bestowed upon the preceding, the style of which it pursues. It displays (not upon a shield, but extended over the elliptical shape) the arms of the Archdeacon: Az. a saltire cantoned with two stars in chief and base, and with as many crescents addorsed in the flanks arg., impaling those of . Legend :

“THE SEAL OF HENRY HAIGH, M.A., ARCHDEACON OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT, 1887.”

5. The seal of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, although absolutely lacking in artistic merit, is very interesting; it is the most curious of the series, and possesses a problematic value in addition. The matrix, I am informed, has received very rough treatment, and the design it sustains is by no means easy to decipher. It is a seal of the Renaissance, and of *vesica* shape. In the upper part it exhibits the crucifixion of St. Andrew, who holds a book in the right hand and raises the left, upon a saltire cross (strictly speaking, the apostle is not actually crucified, but appears to be merely bound at the waist to his instrument of martyrdom); in the lower a gentleman, or

ecclesiastic, seated in a tall, square-backed chair, ornamented with bosses and with scrolled arms. At each extremity of the cross a rose occurs. There is no inscription which associates the seal with any particular office or dignitary. The seated figure is a frequent device amongst post-Reformation archidiaconal and other seals, and wholly conventional. The costume is that of the time of Henry VIII., and this, in conjunction with the appearance of the rose of the Tudors, and a comparative study, admits of our assigning it in point of date to the time of Henry or Elizabeth. Whether this seal was originally designed for the Archdeaconry or borrowed from some ecclesiastical office without the diocese is a debatable point. Two reasons strongly support the latter theory. The first is that, although the seal bears no inscription, there is evidence that one has been obliterated, perhaps to adapt it to its present uses. The next is that St. Andrew has no titular association with the diocese; the patrons, as we have seen, are the Holy Trinity, Saints Peter, Paul, and Swithun, and in one instance only does St. Andrew appear (as far as remains show) in the seal designs of the diocese, namely, upon the episcopal seal of Bishop Bilson (1597-1616), which displays the saint holding his cross. Possibly it drifted in from the See of Wells. On the other hand, to the prelacy alluded to, when the apostle in question held a brief association with the Bishopric, the seal might be assigned; whilst the occurrence of the Tudor rose on the obverse of the capitular seal, and on this, might point to a relationship between the seal and the Surrey Archidiaconate. If this existed, the obliteration might show the conversion of a personal-official into an official seal only. An additional theory is here set up, for what it may be worth, to make it indigenous to Winchester. Bishop Bilson was succeeded by James Montague, who in turn was followed by Lancelot Andrewes, the greatest prelate to occupy the see subsequent to the Reformation; the connection between his surname and the chief design of the seal is obvious, and, it might be, originally it belonged to him, passing at his death to the Archdeaconry under notice. Mr. Moore, the courteous registrar, who asked my opinion, informed me that he took the seal to the Herald's College, but the officials there were unable to throw any light on the matter; it is extremely improbable that any further will be.

6. The Vicar-General's seal is a scenic production of little artistic or other value, in the creation of which the principle fixing the shape of ecclesiastical seals has been overlooked. Circular of form, it presents a meeting between two of the dedicatories, SS. Peter

and Paul, the first carrying a key over his left shoulder, the second resting upon a sword, with the legend :

“THE SEAL OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE LD. BP. OF
WINCHESTER.”

Although in comparison with the ancient seals of the diocese the present series, viewed as a whole, considerably suffer, they are not wanting in interest; in comparison with the current seals of other episcopal jurisdictions they claim collectively at least an equal measure.



CONCERNING THE MAKING OF GENTLEMEN (*continued*).

EARLY GRANTS OF ARMS.

R^o Oñibz ad quos ꝑc. saltm. Sciatis qđ Principis cuius (*sic*) int̃sit ꝥ deceat suos subditos ꝑcipue illos qui sibi tam in guerris suis q^{am} alia ꝑuicia impendunt honoribz priuilegiis ꝥ dignitatibz ꝑmiare ꝥ decorare ut ad huiusmodi ꝑuicia impendend^o cicius annuent^r ꝥ fiant ꝑmpciores. Hinc est qđ nos consideracoēm hēntes ad gata ꝥ laudabilia ꝑuicia que dīctus ꝥ fidelis nr^o Bernardus de Guaros multiplici^r ac diu^osimode nob^{is} tam in guerris nr̃is q^{am} alias impendit ꝥ impendet infutur^o Volentes eidem ꝥ suis sup ꝑdcis honoribz priuilegiis ꝥ dignitatibz grām nrām impartiri, eundem Bernardum tanq^{am} benemeritum ꝥ nob^{is} gatum necnon ab eodem ꝑcreatos ꝥ ꝑcreandos ꝥ descendentes ab eisdem nobilitamus nobilesqz facimus ꝥ cream^o ꝥ in signum huius nobilitatis arma ꝥ armoe insignia in hiis tris nr̃is depicta cum libtatibz immunitatibz priuilegiis franchisesiis iuribz ꝥ aliis insignis viris nobilibz debitis ꝥ consuetis impꝑm damus ꝥ concedim^o ꝑ presentes. In cuius ꝥc. T. R. apud Westm̃ viiij die Septembr^o. ꝑ bre de priuato sigillo ꝥ de dat^o ꝑdca auctoritate pliamenti. (Vascon Roll, 24 Hen. VI., mem. 6.)

TRANSLATION.

The King to all, etc., Greeting. Know ye that it behoves and becomes every prince to reward and decorate his subjects with honours, privileges and dignities, especially those who render him services both in his wars and of other kinds, in order that they may be inclined more readily to render such services, and may be made

more prompt. For this reason we, having consideration to the pleasing and praiseworthy services which our beloved and faithful Bernard de Guaros has many times and in divers ways rendered, and will in future render to us, both in our wars and otherwise, wishing to bestow our grace with regard to the aforesaid honours, privileges and dignities upon him and his, ennoble the said Bernard as one well deserving and pleasing to us, and likewise his issue begotten and to be begotten, and their descendants, and make and create them noble; and in token of this nobility we by the presents give and grant the arms and insignia of arms depicted in these our letters, with the liberties, immunities, privileges, franchises, rights and other insignia to noblemen due and accustomed, for ever.



THE TOWN UPON THE HOLY STREAM.

A SANCTUARY.



THE word "sanctuary" conveys to us many meanings, but in its widest sense we understand it as a place consecrated, and giving shelter to any troubled or guilty soul seeking a harbour of safety.

Sanctuary probably dates from the Cities of Refuge ordained by the Levitical dispensation, and set apart for the man-slayer to flee to, "who hated not his neighbour in time past." This wise provision of an asylum for the unwilling shedder of blood seems to have been an example followed by nations all over the globe, Christian and pagan alike.

In process of time corruptions crept in, and gradually the wise law conveyed by Moses was not adhered to in its original simplicity. From being a temporary shelter for the distressed man-slayer (fleeing from the immediate avenger of blood) until his cause could be tried by the congregation, sanctuary became an encouragement to evil by protecting those guilty of wilful murder and other terrible atrocities. We hear of cities of Greece and Rome harbouring vast numbers of criminals of every description, whom magistrates and citizens alike were prohibited from seizing when claiming sanctuary rights. Both civil and ecclesiastical law held such rights inviolable.

Thus, from being a merciful dispensation "sanctuary" became a powerful evil, and in most civilized countries its rights in this

respect have long since been abolished, wise laws now protecting the criminal until he has had a fair and open trial. The North-American Indians, said to be of Jewish descent, still have their cities and houses of refuge. To these the unintentional man-slayer may flee for protection, or prisoners of war escaping from their captors find therein a safe shelter. In either case the law of sanctuary is inviolably kept. Should, however, the refugee stray outside the prescribed bounds, the avenger may lawfully seize him, and blood for blood be claimed. These sanctuaries are called "white towns"; it is said that no human blood has ever been shed in them.

It would seem from time immemorial any consecrated building gave sanctuary at the altar. In Anglo-Saxon times the King's court possessed the same privilege, and sheltered the criminal. Old chroniclers tell us the limits in this case were on every side of the gate of the palace "3 miles 3 furlongs 3 acres 9 feet 9 palms and 9 barleycorns."

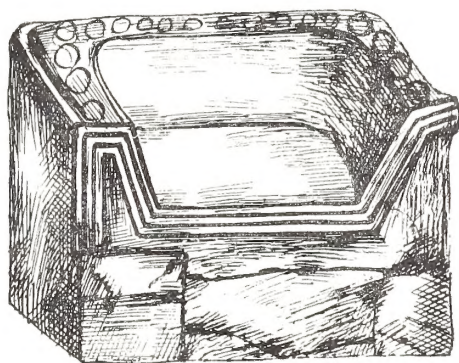
Certain towns obtained, also, privilege of sanctuary. One of the first of these was Hexham, Northumberland. Even during the Roman occupation this seems to have been a place of much importance, and occupied by Roman Generals.

In 650 St. Wilfrid appears on the scene, with "his athletic body, unclouded cheerfulness, and blessed mind," as an old writer describes him. Having fixed on Hexham to found his abbey there, Queen Ethelred bestowed on him vast lands from her dower with which to endow his church, and Wilfred was thus lord temporal and spiritual over the whole extent of land from Humber to Forth, subject only to the King, Hexham being a regality for many centuries.

Hexham Abbey rose—a magnificent structure. Wilfrid brought workers from many lands, who enriched it with their special handiwork in masonry, carving, etc. The chronicler Edda says it was the finest ecclesiastical building this side the Alps. As a crowning glory, Hexham received the privilege of sanctuary (this grant being confirmed in succession by Alfred and others). The centre of the sanctuary was the "frid-stool" (Anglo-Saxon *fritte-stöl*), said to have been brought by Wilfrid from the "blessed isle" Iona. The Hexham frid-stool is said to be the finest Anglo-Saxon specimen in England. The stone is polished smooth with age, but round the upper edge the curious Celtic carving, the twisted rope, is still fine and clear. It was said to have been the constant seat of St. Wilfrid. It and the crypt are almost all that remains of the original structure of Wilfrid's abbey, and the glories of the carved "sanctuary

arch" can only be guessed at. The *fritte-stöl* now stands inside the altar-rails of the abbey; its place in Wilfrid's days seems doubtful, but it was probably near the high altar or by the shrine of the patron saint. The bounds of the sanctuary were a mile in every direction, measuring from the abbey. At the mile radius, north, south, east, and west, sanctuary crosses were placed, marking the boundary (one was in the river). These were dedicated to the Virgin. The base of one of these is still standing on the north bank of the Tyne—the spot still known as Lady Cross Bank.

Prior Richard, from whom we gather some of our earliest accounts of Hexham, tells us the penalties for seizing persons inside

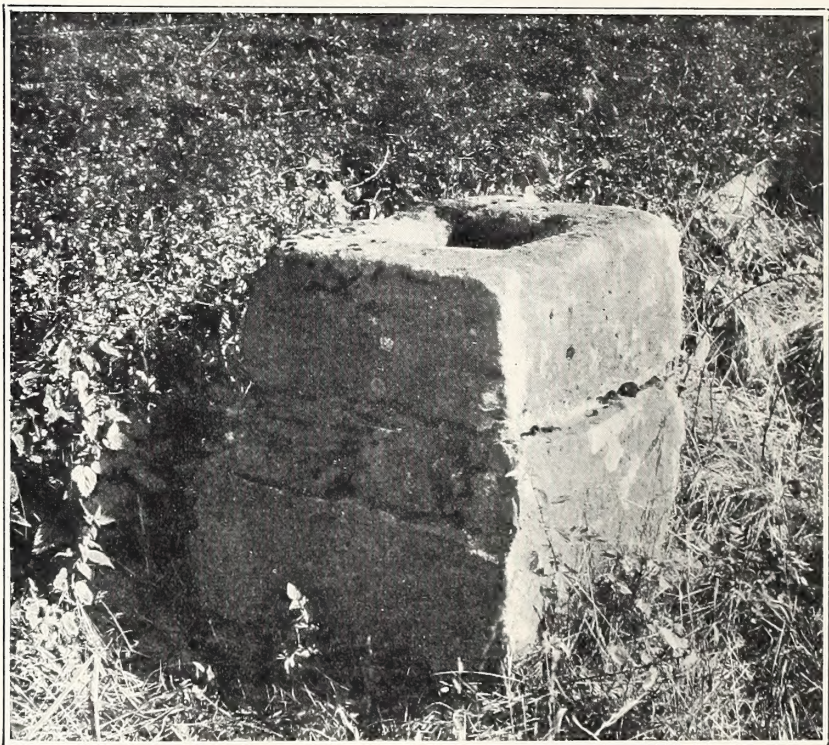


THE FRID-STOOL AT HEXHAM ABBEY.

sanctuary bounds were relatively heavier the nearer to the centre, or "stool of peace," and these fines were exclusive of the heavy penances for sacrilege. Thus, *inside* the mile crosses the penalty was £16; within the town wall, £32; inside the churchyard walls, or St. Wilfrid's Gateway, £48; inside the abbey itself (the choir), £144. "But"—to quote the words of Prior Richard himself—"into whomsoever the devill shall enter that they shall presume to seize anyone in the stone chair near the altar, called the 'frid-stool,' for such flagitious crime none shall be allowed to purchase remission by any sum of money, but they shall be *botelos*—incapable of pardon."

These sanctuary laws were binding on all alike, from prince to peasant; thus we hear of Henry II. narrowly escaping excommunication from having allowed the murder of Thomas à Becket when claiming sanctuary at the altar of Canterbury. The King, being convicted of sacrilege and breach of sanctuary, had to impoverish his exchequer by vast sums to purchase indemnity from the ban.

It is curious to note in all early history of Northumberland, however fierce the foe and bloody the fight, in Border or other warfare, the rights of sanctuary were respected, and Hexham was unmolested, none caring to meddle with a town under special protection of the saints. A few exceptions there were. In 875 an attack was made by Halfdene the Dane, who plundered and burnt the town and parts of the glorious old abbey, many treasures of which were carried away or buried beneath the ruined masonry.



THE BASE OF THE SANCTUARY CROSS AT LADY CROSS BANK.

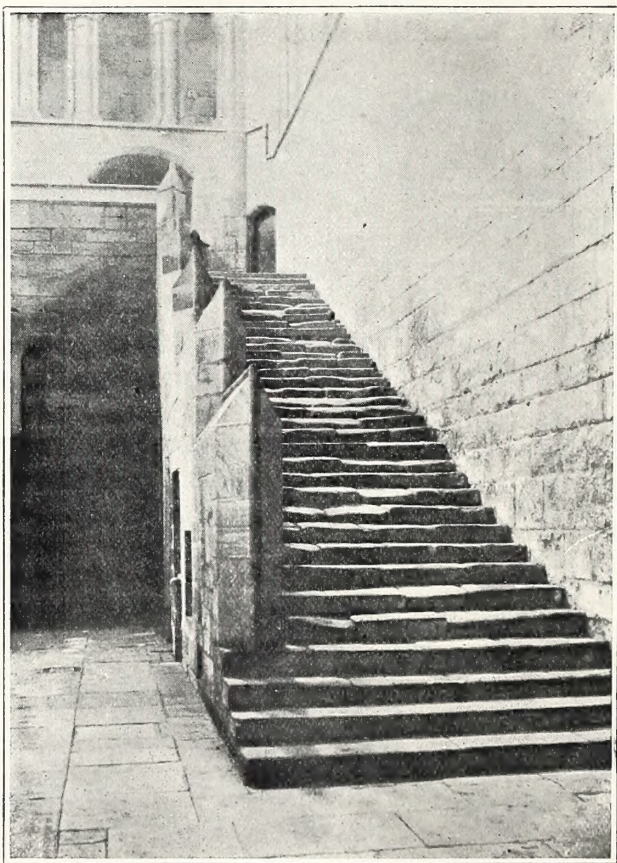
Remorse, however, soon overtook the spoilers after this sacrilege, and, deeply penitent, many became converts, and the King, we hear, bestowed lands and wealth (wrested from the inhabitants of Northumberland in time past) on the followers of St. Cuthbert. About 1080 Malcolm of Scotland invaded the North, and, respecting the sanctuary rights, gave Hexham a wide berth. In the desolation and slaughter of the surrounding country, however, many of the fugitives fled to the town for shelter. Malcolm, changing his

tactics, then scoffed at "sanctuary," and vowed he would exterminate both sainted town and every inhabitant. Collecting his forces, he marched and pitched his tents over against Hexham, on the north bank of the Tyne, ready to cross at morning light and commence the work of bloodshed. The old story tells that one Eilaf Tod was a priest at Hexham, and when the terror-stricken people pressed to the abbey, dreading the morrow, Eilaf and his fellows spoke words of cheer, beseeching only to pray and trust. That night, when quietness at last reigned, the young priest Eilaf, worn with sorrow, lay in heavy but trustful sleep. Then, it seemed to him, he saw two men in shining armour riding into the town; and they rode nearer and nearer, until they were close beside him. And Eilaf stood up wonderingly, recognising St. Cuthbert and St. Wilfrid. The saints asked of the clamour and distress of the town, and Eilaf told all the trouble. Then said one: "Fear not; behold, in the early twilight I will stretch out my net from the source of the Tyne to its mouth, so that none can cross it or do you any harm." Then the vision passed. When morning dawned, all the inhabitants of the town rose on what they deemed was their last day on earth; but behold, the Scottish host was invisible, for a thick fog lay over all the Tyne, and the river was swollen and racing madly past, so that none might pass it. Malcolm and his army waited on the further side for three days, but the fog never lifted, or did the swollen waters assuage; then, discerning a protecting Providence, the King departed with his host, and troubled Hexham never again.

An interesting feature of Hexham Abbey still standing, and said to be "the finest example in England," is the night stairs leading from the abbey up to the monks' dormitory. We can imagine Eilaf Tod wearily climbing these steps on that eventful night above-mentioned, and passing under the arched entrance to the dormitory (seen in photo facing stairs at top). Of the dormitory itself nothing remains, but it was immediately above the vestibule, and probably in the same style of architecture. At later dates "sanctuary" seems to have been set at nought, and Scottish foes ravaged both town and abbey. Vestiges of molten lead may still be found in the crevices of the night stairs, from the burning of the roof under Wallace. The priors, however, did much to the work of restoration, Prior Rowland Leschman being a special benefactor in this way. His shrine is one of the wonders of the abbey, the carved work said to have been done by the hand of his brother (many members of the community being fine artisans as well as artists). This tomb and altar was long supposed to be that of

Prior Richard. The pilgrim guarding the shrine is quite grotesque, and the smaller carvings almost equally so—fox and geese, St. George, a nightmare, and other curious subjects.

It would seem that, though many treasures were taken ruthlessly from Hexham and its abbey, the fiercest marauder dared not touch the sanctuary chair or frid-stool. The special privileges



THE NIGHT STAIRS AT HEXHAM ABBEY.

ended with James I., when sanctuary rights were finally abolished. In the olden days, by a well-ordered community, a guilty person seeking sanctuary was protected only so far as that no avenger of blood could slay him ruthlessly. A sanctuary chamber was provided in the abbey, and a watcher kept there, who, on seeing the criminal flying thither, with ever-anxious gaze backward on his pursuer, opened the abbey doors and admitted the criminal, keeping

him in safe custody in the "chamber." After forty days the poor wretch, clothed in sackcloth, appeared before the coroner or other judges, and, having confessed himself guilty, "adjuration of the realm" was pronounced upon him, and he was banished from England, taking the oath of adjuration. Being convicted also of felony, he was allowed a specified number of days to prepare for his journey, and then, with a cross in his hand, embarked for some distant port, never to return under penalty of death.

In the course of time it was discovered that by these means England was banishing, in the persons of convicted felons, many clever artificers and mechanics, who took to other lands inventive powers and natural abilities which the Mother Country could ill spare. A new law was formulated by Henry VIII., in pursuance of which "adjuration of the realm" was discontinued. By the new sanctuary regulations, the criminal, after the forty days' protection in the sanctuary, appeared before the congregation, and, confessing his guilt, was allowed to choose such town of sanctuary as he preferred, and there to be held a sanctuary prisoner (or sanctuary person, as he was styled), and to remain within the precincts of such town for the term of his natural life, his worldly possessions having been previously confiscated and his hand branded with hot iron, as a mark of his degradation.

Many Kings have sojourned in Hexham for longer or shorter periods, and its abbey and sanctuary were well known. It will be remembered that close to Hexham the last gallant stand of the Lancastrians was made, and we are all familiar with the story of Queen Margaret and her young son leaving the field of the lost battle and plunging into the thick wood, where the robber chief became a friend. It is possible—nay, probable—that the Queen had some hope of finding her way to and claiming sanctuary at Hexham, one of the Lady Cross boundaries being not far from the spot.

MARTIA.



FLORENTINE HERALDRY.



R. HOWEL WILLS has just issued, under the above title (published by Dean and Son, Limited, offices of Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, etc., at 10s. 6d.), a most valuable contribution to heraldic literature. Mr. Wills calls his book a "Supplement to the Guide-books," and one can, of course, plainly see the scheme which has been in his mind, and the plan upon which his ideas have developed themselves; but at the same time one cannot help thinking that the book is considerably beyond the knowledge of the ordinary users of guide-books. The average tourist knows nothing of heraldry, and it is idle to think that he can be taught the intricacies of the science to the extent to which Mr. Wills carries his subject. The volume is one for the student who knows heraldry well enough to appreciate the differences that exist between the heraldry of Florence and that of these countries. The book is undoubtedly a scholarly production, and deserves great praise. It is divided into three parts, the first of which is devoted to a general introduction, part of which is taken up with an explanation of the differences between English and Italian heraldry. This is followed by a short account of ecclesiastical usages as related to heraldry, which is followed by some remarks upon Florentine augmentations, which form a fascinating subject, a few remarks as to the rules of Italian blazon, which completes the first part. The second part, which occupies more than one-third of the book, consists of a glossary of Italian heraldic terms, and the third part is an armorial of the leading Florentine families. The armorial is supplemented by an ordinary, which to the tourist is doubtless the most valuable part of the book.

In the first section will be found an account of the origin of heraldry, and one cannot do better than quote the opening passage in the volume under review :

"Speaking generally, Italian heraldry obeys the rules that are followed in other countries, but at the same time it is more lax in its obedience. If the usage of French heralds be taken for the just mean, a position to which they are entitled from having invented the rules and then imposed them upon the chivalry of other nations, then the English are too rigid in their adherence, whilst the Italians admit too many licenses ; and this may be stated without reference

to certain arms belonging to Neapolitan and other Southern families, which are more like pictures than real armorial bearings. Even among the Venetians, where there was true heraldic feeling, this is the case, and the same laxity is to be found in Florence."

The foregoing and certain remarks which will be found in review in this number upon another foreign heraldic volume should give pause to those "little Englanders" of armory who seem to think that landscape in a coat of arms is a purely British failing, for which poor old Sir Isaac Heard is chiefly responsible. So far from British heraldry being inferior in its laws, or in its practice, or in its examples to the present-day armory of other countries, as many would have us believe, we are daily coming to the conclusion that there is less unwarrantable license in this country than in others, and that the Scottish practice and law and system of heraldry would be the finest in the world, if the game were to be played in Scotland in all its rigour. Unfortunately, Scotland does not practise always what it preaches.

The early history of armory in Italy seems to have been much the same as throughout the rest of Europe. On this point Mr. Wills remarks:

"It is only much later, when these distinctions became hereditary and had to be carefully regulated, that such a right could be held to reside in the Sovereign. By the middle of the thirteenth century it is clear that supervision was exercised, as rolls of arms exist with names and bearings carefully set forth, whilst still later official armorials were drawn up, regular 'herald's visitations,' of the greatest value historically.

"The Sovereign was the fount of honour with reference to knight-hood, and might mean the Pope, the Emperor, whether of the West or of the East, or of the local Sovereign, monarch, or supreme Republic, as the case might be. But against this must be set the idea of nobility as something inherent in a man by right of his descent from a certain stock, a 'quality' innate in the family, and quite independent of potentates, single or collective. This idea of nobility, derived from ancient Rome, involved two things—the full dominium of property and free birth from a free-born house. Therefore an emancipated serf could never be *nobilis*, however wealthy he might become."

Mr. Wills mentions an instance of a field which is quite unknown to British armory. The Italian term is *scagliato*, in other words *scaly*—a family named Cambi displaying "scaly argent and gules."

We wonder if there is any record in England of an augmenta-

tion which Mr. Wills states was granted in 1338 by Edward III. to the Florentine family of Bardi, which augmentation, was an escutcheon of England in the sinister chief. It is supposed to have been an acknowledgment of a loan of money. This would be one of the earliest known British augmentations.

We think it rather late in the day to find anyone still believing in the existence of abatements, but Mr. Wills apparently accepts them as facts. The constant recurrence in Florence of the coat of arms argent, a cross gules typifies no reference to St. George, inasmuch as this coat was that belonging to "the people of Florence." This should not be confused with the quite distinct coat of arms of the city of Florence. This coat of arms of the people of Florence, when it occurs upon another coat, is an augmentation. The seignoria of Florence frequently gave augmentations, usually in one or other of two forms: either the word *libertas* in golden letters upon a chief or some other ordinary, or else an escutcheon of the arms of the people of Florence as above quoted.

"Florentine Heraldry" will in every way repay both perusal and careful study. Personally, we only regret that the author has not seen his way to add to its interest by illustrating some of the many coats of arms which are exceedingly quaint to English eyes; nevertheless, we are supplied with a large amount of technical and detailed information, none of which is readily accessible elsewhere at a price which no one can consider too expensive. In conclusion, we add a few extracts from the first part, which will afford our readers the opportunity of noticing the differences concerning the points touched on between Florentine heraldry and our own.

"Princes bear a coronet resembling the ducal one employed in England, with a *tocco*-cap of blue velvet, and a gold tassel on the top. Dukes bear one similar to that of Princes, but without the cap and tassel. Marquesses use one of *fioroni*, strawberry-leaves alternating with *perle*-balls; but these pearls are always grouped in threes pyramidwise, placed on a very short spike. Counts bear sixteen large pearls set on as many spikes. Viscounts may be omitted in dealing with Florence, nor do Barons require more than a passing notice, their coronet being twined about with a string of pearls passed in bend sinister six times over the hoop of gold. The untitled nobility bear a gold hoop with eight large pearls set on the upper edge, and quite recently a new shape has been designed for the patrician families of republican times, a useful innovation when we consider the historical importance of the same, and how widely they differed in feeling and habits from feudal nobility. This

coronet is a hoop of gold, burnished on the lower edge, with four lance-heads alternating with as many pearls on the upper.

"It must be observed that not all persons entitled to coat-armour are therefore allowed to bear coronets.

"Crowns are also civic, drawn usually with battlements, and are divided into provincial, municipal, and communal, the latter being subdivided into communes of over three thousand inhabitants, and those with less. The mural crown was granted for prowess in a siege, whilst the *corona antica*-Eastern crown is also found occasionally, as a rule, in the case of animals which are borne crowned=*coronati all' antica*.

"Tenenti or supporti=supporters are allowed only to those who are entitled to use the manto=mantle of red velvet, lined with ermine, hung behind the shield. Persons so entitled are Knights of the Supreme Order of SS. Annunziata, who were styled Cousins of the King, Great Officers of State, and Princes and Dukes."

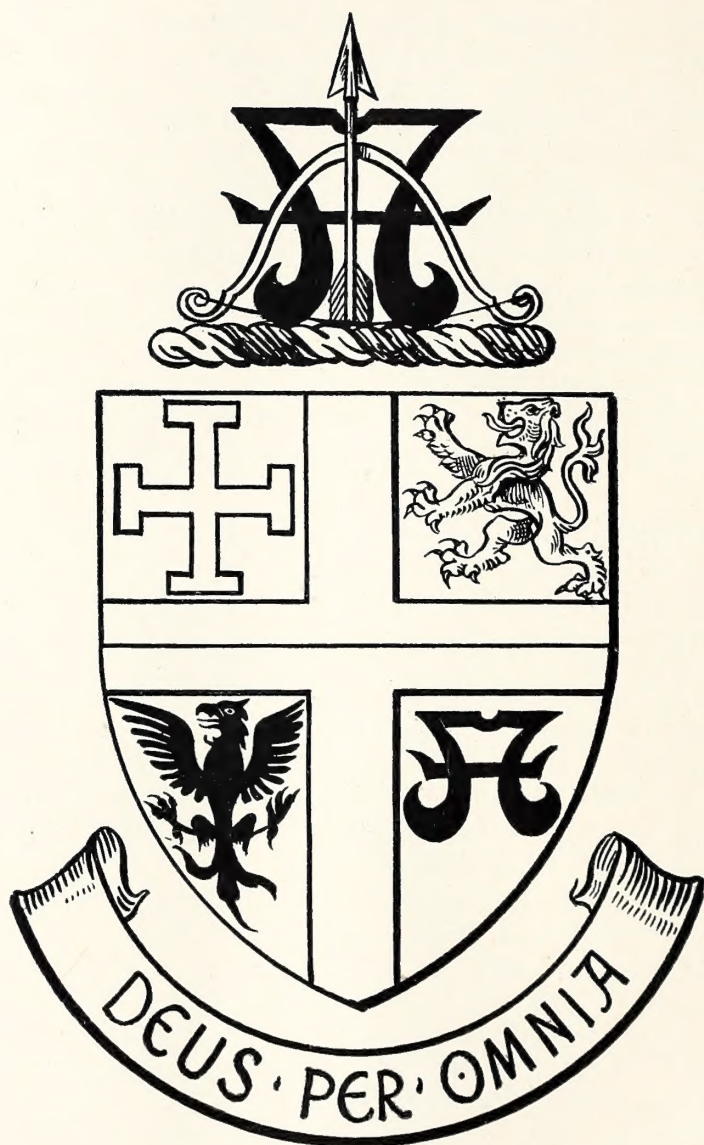
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"Cardinals place a red hat with long silk cords twined lozenge-wise, with five rows of tassels, fifteen on each side of the shield, and behind it a cross in pale. Archbishops place a green hat with four rows of tassels, and the crozier in pale behind the shield; Bishops a mitre and the pastoral staff, of which the crook is turned outwards. Abbots and prothonotaries of the Church use a black hat with two tassels, and a pastoral staff turned inwards, implying a more limited jurisdiction. Both Bishops and Abbots have the *vessillo-vexillum* attached to the staff, a piece of cloth or similar material serving as a banner, and therefore showing them to be captains of the Church militant.

"Abbesses bear their arms on a lozenge surrounded by a black rosary, and behind the pastoral staff turned inwards.

"Bishops also impale the arms of their see, bearing their own on the sinister side, and it is also customary for them to impale those of the Pope who nominated them on the dexter. Thus the present Archbishop of Florence would bear: Tripartite in pale, first, Pecci, having been appointed by Leo XIII.; second, the See of Florence; third, Mistrangelo. Further, metropolitans often place crozier and pastoral staff in saltire behind the shield."





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ISLINGTON.
(See next page.)

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC
ARMS.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ISLINGTON.

May 2, 1901.

Arms.—Per fesse gules and argent, a cross counterchanged between a cross potent or in the first quarter, a lion rampant argent in the second quarter, an eagle displayed in the third, and a water bouget in the fourth, both sable.

Crest.—In front of a water bouget sable, a longbow stringed fessewise and an arrow erect proper.

Motto.—"Deus per omnia."

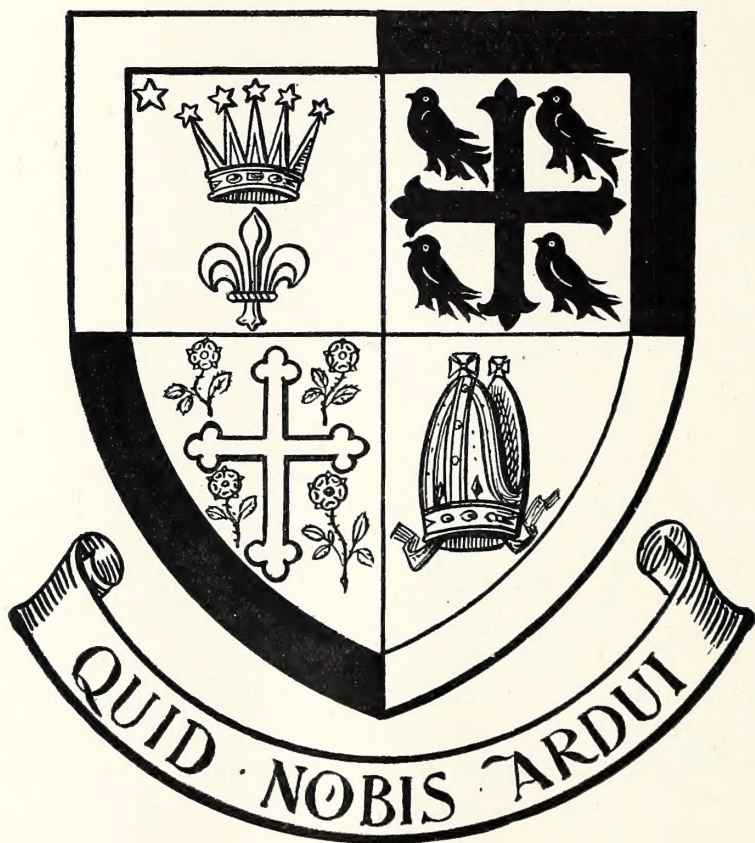
THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF KENSINGTON.

May 23, 1901.

Arms.—Quarterly gules and or, a celestial crown in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base of the last; in the dexter canton a mullet argent in the first quarter; a crown flory between four martlets sable in the second; a cross botony gules, between four roses of the last, stalked and leaved proper, in the third; a mitre of the second in the fourth; all within a bordure quarterly, also or and sable.

Motto.—"Quid nobis ardui."





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF KENSINGTON.

DALGLEISH OF TINNYGASK.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

*Arms: Argent, a tree eradicated fessways vert, between three pheons azure.**Crest: The stump of an oak-tree sprouting out branches and leaves, proper.**Motto: "Reveriscam."*

HIS family derives its surname from the lands of Dalgleish, in the parish of Rankelburn, co. Selkirk, and junior branches of the family appear to have established themselves in the county of Fife early in the sixteenth century, some of them afterwards going into Perthshire.

Symone de Dalgleis, or Dalgles, witnessed a Crown Charter in 1407.

Sir William de Dalgles of Dalgles, Knight, was Steward to the Bishop of Glasgow in the year 1452, and afterwards to the King.

John of Dalgles, or Dalgleis, of that Ilk, co. Selkirk, had a remission in the year 1494, and died shortly afterwards, leaving a son and heir.

John Dalgleis of that Ilk (ancestor of the Dalgleishes of that Ilk), in whose time a branch of the family first appears to have settled in Fifeshire, where:

William Dalgleis, or Dalgleish, possibly a younger brother of the above, owned land in 1505. He was doubtless ancestor of the following:

Lawrence Dalgleish, Baillie of Dunfermline, named in 1556.

Thomas Dalgleish, named in 1557.

Lawrence Dalgleish, senior, and Katherine Sym, his spouse, infetted of a tenement in Dunfermline, December 22, 1558.

Robert Dawgleish, mentioned in 1561.

George Dalgleish, in Over Lassody, witness to a sasine, September 6, 1577.

I. THOMAS DALGLEISH, tenant in the Lynn of Tinnygask,¹ witness to a sasine (that of James Murray, of Perdewis, in the said property), April 2, 1582. He was without doubt father of—

II. ROBERT DALGLEISH, first Laird of Tinnygask or Tunnygask, in the parish of Dunfermline (now Saline), Fifeshire, of which he

¹ More frequently written Tunnygask. In old documents it appears as Fingask, Dunnygask, etc.

had a Charter of Feufarme from James Henderson, of Fordell, and Robert, his son, for himself and his heirs, April 4, 1589. He had, however, been in possession several years previously, for we find in the Charter of Confirmation by Robert, Commendator of Dunfermline, in favour of James Murray, of Perdewis, and Agnes Lindsay, his spouse, of the "terras de Tunygask," that the said lands were "per Robertus Dalgles occupatas." By his wife, Janet Harper, who married secondly Robert Turnbull, he had issue :

1. James Dalglesish, younger of Tinnygask, his heir.
2. Nicol Dalglesish, in Tinnygask, in 1602, married Helen Blackwood, and had, with possibly other, issue :
 - (1) Robert Dalglesish, baptized at Dunfermline, April 27, 1602.
 - (2) George Dalglesish, baptized at Dunfermline, February 7, 1608.
3. Christian Dalglesish, married at Dunfermline, November 7, 1620, John Aitken, of Barnbathie, Fifeshire, and had issue. See "Aitken of Thornton."

III. JAMES DALGLEISH, second Laird of Tinnygask aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, had sasine in fee as such (his father being then dead), August 2, 1632, from James Henderson, Superior of the said lands of Tinnygask, on a precept dated at the Hague, May 2, 1630 ; and on June 11, 1648, he had a Charter from the same for himself and Robert Dalglesish, his son, "of all and whole his lands of Tunnigask, to hold of the King and his successors, Superiors of the Regality of Dunfermline" and Sasine in Superiority, January 9, 1649. He married at Dunfermline, November 28, 1615, Katherine (who had liferent sasine of Tinnygask, September, 1633), daughter of [Robert Wardlaw, sometime in Balmule Mill, and afterwards of Whitfield and Touch, by Katherine Dalglesish, his spouse], by whom he had issue :

1. Robert Dalglesish, younger of Tinnygask, his heir.
2. Nicol Dalglesish, baptized at Dunfermline, March 22, 1630, a witness to the Instrument of Sasine in favour of his father and elder brother, January 9, 1649 ; appears as Portioner of Auchtertule in a deed of "Resignation by, and taking burden on him for, Margaret Creich, widow of Adam Bryce, in Carneil of Carnock, for any right of life rent, to Mr. Charles Wardlaw of Logie, of 3 acres of Newlands in the parish of Dunfermline, which lands were acquired from Christian Dalglesish, January 6, 1672." He had as

Portioner of Newbigging of Auchtertule a lease of part of the lands of Tunnygask from his brother Robert for nine years from Martinmas, 1675, dated July 12 of that year, and as tenant of Tunnygask gave a bond to John Lindsay in Carnock, 1676.

- [3. Walter Dalgleish, Clerk of the Regality of Dunfermline, in 1650 married Mary Hoone, who was living a widow in January, 1672, by whom he had issue :

(1) Christian Dalgleish, who married at Dunfermline, July 21, 1656, Duncan Campbell, of Auchlyn, and had, with possibly other issue, a son Robert, baptized at Dunfermline, February 10, 1659.]

4. Janet Dalgleish, baptized at Dunfermline, October 5, 1617; married, September 27, 1642, when she had sasine in liferent, John Mackie, son of William Mackie, of Cocklaw, by whom she had issue at least two children :

(1) William Mackie, baptized at Beath, January 10, 1647.

(2) Ellen Mackie, baptized at Beath, April 29, 1649.

5. Helen Dalgleish, baptized at Dunfermline, November 28, 1622; married, at Cleish, April 25, 1644, Henry Douglas, in Carnock, and had sasine on a rent out of Craigluscar from James Durie, June 27, 1651.

6. Christian Dalgleish, baptized at Dunfermline, December 18, 1625.

7. Nance Dalgleish, baptized at Dunfermline, May 12, 1633; married there, May 7, 1658, James Figg, and had, with possibly other issue, a son :

(1) William Figg, baptized at Dunfermline, September 30, 1660.

8. Barbara Dalgleish, baptized at Dunfermline, December 18, 1635.

James Dalgleish was living June 6, 1654, when Katherine Wardlaw, "spouse of James Dalgleische of Tynegask," was served "heir of Hendrie [Henry] Wardlaw of Foulford, her brother-german, in the lands of Dewarsbeith, *alias* Foulford, within the parochin and regaltie of Dunfermling." She was dead August 26, 1670.

IV. ROBERT DALGLEISH, third Laird of Tinnygask aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding. He was baptized at Dunfermline, February 20, 1620, and succeeded his father after June 6, 1654, and

before June 10, 1657, having had sasine in fee, January 9, 1651. On September 26, 1670, he had a Charter of Resignation and Confirmation, following an Instrument of Resignation by him, dated September 6, 1670, from the Earl of Dunfermline, and the next year (June 23) resigned his lands of Tunnygask and Foulford (of which latter he had had a Charter of Confirmation from Charles, Earl of Dunfermline, August 26, 1670) into the hands of the Crown for a new Charter under the Great Seal, which was granted to him in liferent, and to Robert his son in fee, the same day. He married first, at Dunfermline, January 23, 1649, Janet, daughter of Andrew Turnbull, Portioner of Grange, who as his contracted spouse had liferent sasine of Tunnygask from James Dalgleish, January 1 preceding. By this lady he had issue :

1. Robert Dalgleish, younger of Tinnygask, his heir.
2. James Dalgleish, who had 1,000 merks under an Instrument of Resignation by his father, September 6, 1670.
3. Janet Dalgleish, who had 800 merks under the same Instrument, and died unmarried, April, 1708.

The Laird of Tinnygask married secondly by contract, dated May 18, 1657, Janet Blackwood, daughter of James Blackwood, of the Wood of Cutilnidraue, who as "his contracted spouse" had liferent sasine of Foulford, June 10 following. Robert Dalgleish appears to have leased his lands of Tinnygask to William Burt, and was dead before May 8, 1674.

V. ROBERT DALGLEISH, fourth Laird of Tinnygask and Foulford aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded before May 8, 1674, when at his instance William Burt was ejected from Tinnygask, he not having fulfilled the conditions of his lease. He married, before November 25, 1702, Marion, daughter of Robert Hunter, Baillie of Culros, by Eupham Castlelaw, his wife, and had with other issue :

1. Robert Dalgleish, younger of Tinnygask, his heir.
2. Elizabeth Dalgleish, youngest daughter. Her father signed at Tinnygask, July 10, 1725, an assignation in her favour of 400 merks still unpaid, on a bond by Henry Wardlaw, Portioner of West Luscar, dated November 2, 1706, and for 1,000 merks "as the just half of 2,000 merks, which Robert Dalgleish, jun., was to pay on his father's death."

Under a disposition dated December 11, 1705, of Robert Hunter,

Baillie of Culros, his estate was divided between his son Robert and his daughter Marion, wife of Robert Dalgleish, which was confirmed by a disposition and destination signed at Culros June 7, 1715, by Eupham Castlelaw, his widow. Marion Hunter was dead by July 10, 1725, and Robert Dalgleish died March, 1733.

VI. ROBERT DALGLEISH, fifth Laird of Tinnygask and Foulford aforesaid, eldest son and heir of the preceding, to whom he was served heir July 20, 1733, and had Instrument of Sasine August 21 following. He married by contract signed at Lambhill November 2, 1717, Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Lindsay of Lambhill, when she was infest in liferent in Foulford and in the pendicle of Tinnygask, called Knowend, and by her, who was still living in 1746, he had issue at least a son and daughter :

1. Robert Dalgleish, younger of Tinnygask.
2. Janet Dalgleish, married at Beath September 5, 1755, James Moodie, Laird of Cocklaw, Fifeshire, and died 1807, leaving issue.

Mr. Dalgleish sold Foulford in 1746, and died September, 1768.

VII. ROBERT DALGLEISH, younger of Tinnygask aforesaid, eldest son and heir-apparent of the preceding, whom he predeceased May, 1767, having had issue by his wife :

1. Robert Dalgleish, younger of Tinnygask, successor to his grandfather.

VIII. ROBERT DALGLEISH, sixth Laird of Tinnygask aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding, was born about 1742, and was served heir to his father December 8, 1767, being then twenty-five years complete, and succeeded his grandfather in Tinnygask September, 1768, having a Special Retour dated at Cupar on October 22, 1771, which sets forth that "*Robertus Dalgleish de Tunngask avus RD. nunc de T. lateris præsentium unici filii de mortui R. D. Junioris de T. qui fuit filius natu maximus dicti quondam R. D. obiit,*" etc. He married, at Edinburgh, August 8, 1787, his cousin-german Janet Moodie, third daughter of James Moodie, Esq., of Cocklaw, and Janet Dalgleish, his wife, by whom he had issue :

1. Robert Dalgleish, younger of Tinnygask, died young 1796.
2. Robert Dalgleish, after his brother, younger of Tinnygask.
3. William Dalgleish, emigrated to Canada, some time farmer of Brinbrook, Ontario, had issue :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Robert Dalgleish, farmer in Iowa. | } All living
July 25,
1871. |
| (2) William Dalgleish, of Brinbrook aforesaid. | |
| (3) Catherine Dalgleish, Caledonia, Ontario. | |
| (4) Janet Dalgleish, Brinbrook. | |
| (5) Isabella Dalgleish, Brinbrook. | |
4. Christian Dalgleish married Thomas Colville, farmer of Craigluscar, near Dunfermline, and had issue :
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Thomas Colville, of Dunduff and Barnhill. | } All living
July 25,
1871. |
| (2) Janet Colville, wife of James Ferguson Robertson, farmer of New Mains, Whitekirk. | |
| (3) Robert Colville, Australia. | |
| (4) Alexander Colville, New Zealand. | |
| (5) Helen Colville, married John Low, of Dunfermline, who died before 1871. | |
| (6) Christian Colville. | |
| (7) Elizabeth Colville. | |
| (8) Andrew Colville. | |
5. Elizabeth Dalgleish, living unmarried at Craigluscar, near Dunfermline, July 25, 1871, when a petition was presented to the Lords of Session by Thomas Colville and others, praying for the appointment of a Curator Bonis.

Mr. Dalgleish died September 23, 1830, aged about eighty-eight years, and was buried in Saline churchyard.

IX. ROBERT DALGLEISH, seventh Laird of Tinnygask aforesaid, second but eldest surviving son and heir of the preceding, was born in 1798, and succeeded his father September 23, 1830, being served heir to him by a Crown Precept dated September 23, 1831. He married Helen Moir, and had issue :

1. Robert Dalgleish, younger of Tinnygask.
2. John Moodie Dalgleish, some time in New York, and in 1876 resident in Rothesay.

Mr. Dalgleish died October 19, 1868, aged seventy years.

X. ROBERT DALGLEISH, Esq., eighth Laird of Tinnygask aforesaid, elder son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded October 19, 1868. He sold the property to Major James Aytoun in 1888, and died unmarried.

REVIEWS.

Die Ritter des Königlich Preussischen Hohen Ordens vom Schwarzen Adler und ihre Wappen (1701-1901). 4to. Berlin: W. Moeser. 1901.

This armorial of Prussia's premier order of chivalry, the Black Eagle, is a second and up-to-date edition of that which appeared in 1881, and is officially published with a preface by Count Kanitz (Ceremoniemeister) upon the bicentenary of its foundation. Possessing more than the interest which usually attaches to international collections of arms, it is practically a catalogue of the élite of the native workers for the greatness of Prussia and modern Germany and their foreign co-operators since the days of Frederic I. The work consists of a list of the knights in chronological order to December, 1900, with short biographical notes, the armorial of ninety plates and an index, so that the student is afforded a comprehensive survey of Continental, and especially German, heraldic matter, carefully prepared and artistically presented, though many of the coats leave much to be desired from the latter point of view. Perhaps chromo-lithography is hardly the most favourable medium for the reproduction of heraldic detail upon a scale so small as is adopted here; in many cases, however, the result is so favourable as to cause one to wonder why equal care was not employed throughout. The British coats include those of George III.'s issue (excepting the Duke of Kent), of that of Queen Victoria and of His present Majesty; in some cases the marks of cadency upon their labels seem to have got the better of the designer. In No. 498, the arms of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., the lateral points of the label should bear anchors *az.*, not, as here, *sa.*, and the same should apply, we believe, to the late Duke of Edinburgh's achievement. The Duke of Cumberland's (afterwards King of Hanover) fleur-de-lys on the centre point of his label is rendered *or* for *az.*, but perhaps it is beside the mark to cavil at such minutiae when the Hanoverian electoral crown is degraded to a golden box-iron! Also, we see that the Duke of Arenberg is given for the Ligne quartering en surtout 1-4, *gu. a fess arg.* instead of *or a bend gu.*, a bad slip; and we thought the Rampolla del Tindaro (Cardinal Rampolla, 1893) field was *az.*, not *gu.* Some Belgian royal Princes have also figured amongst the knights of the order: Philippe, Count of Flanders, the late Prince Baudouin, and Prince Albert. They are given the Belgian lion, but without the escutcheon

of Saxony, or the cadency marks apportioned to them by the Arreté Royal of July, 1880. All these things, it seems to us, should have been attended to. Knight No. 1,117 is the Court-painter Adolf von Menzel, and it would be interesting to know whether his arms are an expression of Teutonic faith under certain circumstances in pictorial heraldry, or are merely the painter's own design. As the coat may be unfamiliar to some British "heraldistes," we will attempt a blazon: Upon a lofty terrace, semée of chestnut (?) and cypress trees ppr., a domed palace with a flight of steps, mounting to it in prospect arg.; among the clouds of the sky, in dexter chief the sun in splendour, all ppr. charged in bend sinister with a motto-band az. inscribed "Nec Soli Cedit," thereto an eagle volant sa. imperially crowned or; on a chief gu., a sceptre and sword in saltire, handle and hilt in base, thereon a royal (?) crown.

Baltischer Wappen Kalender, 1902. 4to. Riga. Kunstanstalt E. Tode; Verlag von E. Bruhns. 1901.

This publication, which recalls the "Münchener Kalender," contains some two dozen coats and crests in colour of nobility of the Russian Baltic provinces, with short genealogical notices. The selection appears a representative one, and includes, among others less famous, such illustrious names as Rosen, Pahlen, Lieven, Wrangel, and Uexkuell. The Pahlen-Koskull crest, *Drie Schilkolben*, is uncommon, and we do not remember another example of bulrushes as helm insignia. The style of design is, of course, German; but even for German work the drawing is extremely vigorous, and in some cases the directness of effect obtained is quite excellent, though here and there the detail has a tendency to woodenness (*i.e.*, the fish in the Maydell coat), and the mantling is occasionally stiff. As chromo-xylography, too, the work is of great merit.

The *Jahrbuch des K. K. Heraldischen Gesellschaft "Adler,"* Vienna, for 1901 (*neue Folge, elfter Band*) is also at hand. Among the contents are:

1. M. Wertner's "Genealogische Forschungen," consisting of "Die Abstammung der Königlichen Familie Hunyadi," and "Die Einwanderung der Deutschen, und die Hermannstädter Präpste bis zum Ende des XIV. Jahrhundertz."

2. "Ueber heraldische Bucheinbände, ihre Binder und Freunde," by Count Poetickh von Petenegg. A general study, containing all the usual data which pass for the history of the subject in France,

with some interesting matter upon German bindings and upon those of Italy, especially in Rome during the third quarter of the seventeenth century under the Altieri Pope, Clement X.

3. H. G. Ströhl's article, "Russisch-Asiatische Wappenrolle" (founded upon a work in Russian, the nine coloured plates of arms drawn by the author), is a most valuable contribution to the literature of public arms, and affords some matter for comparison with our own national series. Asiatic Russia is divided for administrative purposes into Caucasia, Turkestan, the Kirghiz Steppes, and Siberia, and subdivided into ten governments, sixteen territories, and the district of the Black Sea. To these, except the latter, and to the cities and chief towns, some hundred coats in all have been granted since the eighteenth century, whence the consolidation of Muscovite power in the Orient may be said to date. Interesting particulars are given as to Russian legislation affecting territorial arms, and the author remarks that in such matters the Russian is founded upon the German system, a Teuton, Bernhard, Freiherr von Köhne (1817-66), chief of the heraldic section of the Senat Dirigeant at St. Petersburg, being responsible for the heraldic regulations upon the matter codified in 1857. However this may be, the touchstone to be applied in such cases would seem, after all, to be appropriateness, heraldic law and national idiosyncrasy duly respected. But Köhne is said to have observed *pedantically* the laws of blazon concerning metal and tincture! This, in seriousness, can hardly be urged as a fault; indeed, all things, and Siberia, taken into consideration, the result is in our opinion quite satisfactory. As it would be impossible in the space at command to give anything but a mere outline of the style of thing, and as some of the arms will be known to those who have perused the Russian armorial of 1880, we must confine ourselves to attempting the descriptions of a few of the more striking and some recent coats. The territory and city of *Samarkand* bear Az. between two mulberry branches or, a pale wavy arg. (for the river Serafschan), on a chief of the last, three annulets (2, 1) sa. Grant, January 31, 1890: The annulets are said to refer to the arms and seal of Timur. And *Turkestan*: Or, an unicorn passant, head lowered, armed and unguled gu. Ströhl calls these the old Byzantine arms of the prefecture of Asia. *Transcaspia*: Az., on a terrace or, a clawless tiger ramp. arg., holding in its right paw an archer's bow, the string broken, or. *Caucasia*: Per fess or. and az., in chief the summit of the Caucasus, encircled with the chain which bound Prometheus to the rocks in base, on a terrace (or steppe) vert, with snow-clad

mountains, a Caucasian horseman turning his bow against a pursuer, ppr. The frequency with which physical features, natural products, weapons, and the tiger occur, to the exclusion of the purer bearings, might disgust the Occidental purist; but admitting the (to us) barbaric effects occasionally obtained, reflection upon the fitness of things also suggests the question, What under the sun has *Irkutsk* to do with the heraldic furniture of the West? It bears instead, On a terrace vert, a tiger passant to the sinister ppr., holding in its mouth a sable. The Siberian series includes *Vladivostok*: Vert, on rocks in base, mounting towards the dexter flank arg., a tiger ppr.; on a canton, in sinister chief, a pale az. between two volcanoes sa., vomiting flames gu. (for the coast province). *Nischne-Kamschatsk*: Az., a whale naiant pp., a chief of *Irkutsk*. *Tomsk*: Vert, a horse salient az. This grant dates from 1878. *Naryn*: Az., a sturgeon naiant or, a chief of *Tomsk*. *Aldanskaya*: Arg., a fess wavy az.; the local colour of a latitude 62° N. The mineral industries of Western Siberia are doubtless responsible for the following: *Barnaul*: Az., a representation of a furnace in blast sa., a chief of *Tomsk*; and *Biisk*: Az., a mount or, showing the section of a coal-mine (*i.e.*, an inverted T). The same author likewise contributes "Die Amstwappen der Wappenkönige von Grossbritannien und Irland," with a carefully-drawn plate of arms and concise information as to the official heraldic personnel of these islands.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

MUGGERIDGE.

I am desirous of obtaining the following information: Samuel Muggeridge, of Banstead, co. Surrey, and of London, died in 1787, and is buried at Banstead. He was uncle to Sir Henry Muggeridge, Sheriff of London in 1854-1855, and the above Samuel's widow, Mary, married, secondly, about 1796, J. Maryon, of London.

I am anxious to obtain evidence of both marriages of the above Mary

Muggeridge, or any information as to residence which might lead to the same. I have had the church registers of Banstead and neighbourhood searched without result. The first marriage must have been about 1781-1783.

Oakwood, South Hanningfield, Essex.

J. E. C. MARVON.

THE ENGLISH HAPBURGS.

It may be that Lord Denbigh does not read the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, so I venture to write to correct Mr. A. Hall's letter in the October number, headed "The English Hapburgs." Mr. Hall writes: "I shrewdly suspect that if the family had accepted the reformed faith the alien origin would have remained dormant." It may not be known in Stavordale Road, from where Mr. Hall dates his letter, but there are few who do not know that the late Lord Denbigh became a Catholic, and was in consequence a considerable loser in fortune, his father and all his relations being what is called strong Protestants. Surely before writing to the magazine correspondents might try to be accurate.

GANDOLFI.

Blackmore Park.

BARONIES OF FAUCONBERG, DARCY, AND MEINILL.

With reference to the article in the current number of your magazine relating to the Baronies of Fauconberg, Darcy de Knayth, and Meynill, I should like to be allowed to make the following remarks, *re* paragraph numbered 9: Sir Richard Strangways and Elizabeth (Nevill) his wife had issue, not only a son, whose line is now extinct, but also a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Byrt, of Shrophouse, co. Dorset, son and heir of James Byrt, of Byrthall, in Essex, and also of Shrophouse (descended from Sir Walter Byrt, Knt., *temp.* Henry II.); and at the present day the Brigstocke family of South Wales are direct descendants of Robert Byrt by Elizabeth Strangways his wife (see query concerning Barony of Grey of Rotherfield in GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, November, 1900). Again, *re* paragraph 19, Elizabeth, the *elder daughter* and coheir of Philip, Lord Darcy and Meynill, married as his second wife Sir James Strangways, of Harlesey Castle, co. York, and had issue a son and heir, Sir Richard Strangways, who married Elizabeth Nevill, coheir to the Barony of Fauconberg, as above. Thus it is shown that there are other heirs to the Baronies in question besides the Countesses of Yarborough and Powis.

G. BRIGSTOCKE.

CHRYSTIE.

I should be grateful for any information as to the lineage of Thomas Chrystie, who about 1755 married Helen Finlay, through whom, and by purchase, he acquired the estate of Balchrystie, Newburn, Fife. In "The East Neuk of Fife" it is stated that he was a shipmaster, of Burnt Island, and that he died before 1775.

Short Heath Lodge, Farnham, Surrey.

GEO. CHRYSTIE (Colonel).

HUGUENOT SOCIETY.

Your correspondent who asks for information as to (1) the Huguenot Society, (2) family of Vidal, can get information as to the former from the secretary, R. S. Faber, Esq., 90, Regent Park Road.

I find in the registers of "La Patente," edited by the society, the name of Vidal occurring five times, that of *Fargues* once; and doubtless among the other publications of the society, and in the register at Somerset House (French churches), he would find more information. The Huguenot Society's publications are at the British Museum Library, if he can go and see them.

C. DE L.

DESCENDANTS OF NELL GWYNN.

I have just been reading your article on Nell Gwynn with much interest. At p. 387 (GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, No. 45) you have:

"125. Edward Murray Whitbread [other descendants, if any, of Catherine Elizabeth Dundass (d. 1876) and her husband, General Geo. Freeman Murray]."

It may interest you to know something of these descendants, though I cannot tell you a great deal.

I knew General (then Major, H.M. 65th Regiment) Murray and his wife, when he was in command of the troops here in New Plymouth in 1856-1860, and his youngest son, Frederick, was my particular friend. Now, General Murray had the following issue :

1. Gertrude Murray.
2. Adelaide Murray.
3. John Murray.
4. Frederick Murray.

1. Gertrude Murray married W. F. Russell, who for many years was manager of the Bank of New Zealand at Whanganui, but retired about two years ago, and now lives at Christchurch, New Zealand. Both he and his wife are alive. I cannot say how many children they had, but one, Frederick Russell, owned a considerable estate at Nukumarū, twenty-five miles from Whanganui. He joined one of the contingents for service in Africa, and was killed there in one of the engagements early this year.

2. Adelaide Murray married Captain Whitbread, of H.M. 65th Regiment, about 1860-1861, and no doubt your "125. Edward Murray Whitbread" is their son.

3. John Murray was in the mercantile marine, but I do not know what became of him. I think he never married.

4. Frederick Murray was a Lieutenant in one of H.M. regiments, and died in Ireland unmarried about 1862 or 1863.

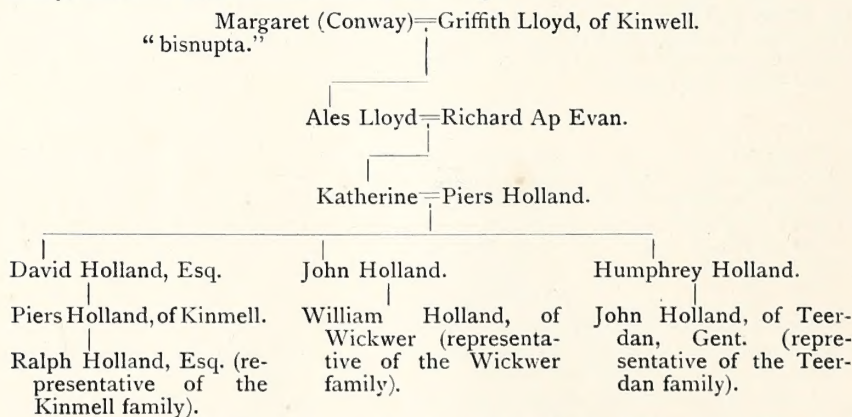
I apprehend that one of the uses of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE is that it enables subscribers to assist one another. In that spirit I send you the above few items.

S. PERCY SMITH.

Matai-moana, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

FAMILY OF HOLLAND.

In *Arch. Camb.*, under heading "Flintshire Genealogical Notes," vol. xii., p. 40, Mr. Ebbelwhite gives a large number of notes relating to the Conway family, and from these I construct the following :



No dates are given in connection with these memoranda. I should be very glad, therefore, if any of your readers could tell me : (a) About what should be the date of any of these persons. (b) Is there any further record of Ralph Holland, the representative of the Kinnell family, either as regards his forefathers or his descendants? (c) What was the relationship of these Hollands with the great family of Up Holland, including the Earls of Kent and Huntingdon?

The Gables, Southcote Road, Reading.

W. RAVENSCROFT.

SCHOMBERG.

Can you or any of your readers explain the following apparent discrepancy? In Beatson's "Political Index" it is stated that David Schomberg held the

office of Master-General of the Ordnance (England) from April 28, 1689, to July 28, 1693.

Surely Frederic Arnand, first Duke of Schomberg, held that office from April 18, 1689, until his death at the Boyne, July 1, 1690. I think I have somewhere amongst my papers a document signed by him as the Master-General of the Ordnance during this time (meaning Duke of).

Is it possible that D. Schomberg was in the original MS., and became extended into "David"? If so, how about the date 1693? Is anything known of any such David?

A. S.

October 1, 1901.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 21, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Francis Jones, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Island of Rhodes; Frederick George Freeman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Diarbekir; Henry Richard Wallis, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tete; Gerald O'Brien Toulmin, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Sofia; and George William Yelverton Prendergast, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Vilayet of Scutari.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 16, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Reefet Bey as Consul-General of Turkey at Malta; Count Gerolamo Marazzi as Consul of Italy at Cardiff, with jurisdiction over the Counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth; and Mr. E. A. Davison as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Bridgewater.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 20, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 17th instant, to appoint Charles Kincaid Mackenzie, Esq., Advocate, K.C., to be Sheriff of the Sheriffdom of Fife and Kinross, vacant by the resignation of Aeneas James George Mackay, Esq., Advocate, LL.D., K.C.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

May 20, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 17th instant, to appoint Arthur Thomas Glegg, Esq., Advocate, to be one of the salaried Sheriffs-Substitute of

the Sheriffdom of Renfrew and Bute at Greenock in the room of Sheriff John Henderson Begg, transferred to Aberdeen.

CROWN OFFICE, May 20, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:

County of Cork — Mid-Cork Division. Daniel Sheehan, Esq., in the place of Charles Kearns Deane Tanner, Esq., deceased.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

Charles Edward Keyser, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Tuesday, May 28, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, May, 28, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

Horace Brand Townsend, Lord Farquhar; Frederick Treves, Esq., C.B.

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

General Count von Moltke; Baron Hermann von Eckhardstein.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Major-General Arthur Henry Paget; Colonel (temporary Major-General) A. H. Laye; Colonel Henry Fludyer, commanding Scots Guards; Henry David Erskine, Esq. (of Cardross); Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, Esq., C.B.; Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., C.B., M.V.O.; George Thomas Hertslet, Esq.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolaus von Rauch, commanding 5th (Prince Blücher of Wahlstatt) Hussar Regiment.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Captain Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh, Duke of York's Own Loyal Suffolk Hussars; Colonel Thomas William, Viscount Coke, commanding the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Militia; Colonel the Honourable North de Coigny Dalrymple Hamilton, commanding 3rd Battalion Scots Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Napier Miles, commanding 1st Life Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Audley Dallas Neeld, Bart., C.B., commanding 2nd Life Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Fenwick, Royal Horse Guards; Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel George Francis Addison Cresswell, 3rd Volunteer Battalion Norfolk Regiment; Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson, Royal Horse Guards; Frank Reginald Beck, Esq.; Francis Morgan Bryant, Esq.; George Augustus Courroux, Esq.; William Augustine Ellison, Esq., M.D.; the Reverend Canon Frederick Alfred John Hervey; Thomas Kingscote, Esq.; Rowland Edmund Prothero, Esq.; Reuben D. Sassoon, Esq.; William Tait, Esq.; Daniel Alfred Anley Tupper, Esq.; The Reverend Edmund Warre, D.D.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Captain Richard von Rentzell, 1st Regiment (Queen Victoria's) of Dragoons of the Guard; Captain Carl Court, 5th (Prince Blücher of Wahlstatt) Hussar Regiment; Lieutenant Eggert von Usedom.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

Lieutenant Henry Cecil Elwes, Scots Guards; Lieutenant Albert Edward Stanley Clarke, Scots Guards; Monsieur Hua.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH CLASS.

Lieutenant Freiherr Max von Senden; Lieutenant and Adjutant Freiherr Franz Heereman von Zuydwyck, 1st Regiment (Queen Victoria's) of Dragoons of the Guard; Lieutenant Carl von Roehl, 1st Regiment (Queen Victoria's) of Dragoons of the Guard; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ernst Boguslaw von Kameke, 5th (Prince Blücher of Wahlstatt) Hussar Regiment; Lieutenant Sigismund von Michaelis, 5th (Prince Blücher of Wahlstatt) Hussar Regiment.

DOWNING STREET, May 25, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (late Governor of Madras), to be Governor of the State of Tasmania and its Dependencies.

WHITEHALL, May 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Élire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, to elect a Bishop of the See of Oxford, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor William Stubbs, late Bishop thereof; and His Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Reverend Francis Paget, D.D., Dean of the said Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Oxford.

WHITEHALL, May 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto Sir Alfred Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa and Administrator of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Milner, of St. James's in the county of London, and of Cape Town in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

WHITEHALL, May 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, containing a grant to the Members of the firm of Eyre and Spottiswoode, of the city of London, of the office of King's Printer.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, May 28, 1901.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn has been pleased to appoint Captain William F. G. Wyndham, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be an Extra Equerry to His Royal Highness.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

May 31, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, May 31, 1901.

ERRATA.

The descriptions of the undermentioned officers, who were appointed Companions of the Distinguished Service Order in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901, are as now, and not as therein stated: Captain G. C. Glyn, Rhodesian Regiment; Lieutenant Gordon Stewart Drummond Forbes, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.

The name and description of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer, brought to notice for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of May 7, 1901 (p. 3114), is as now, and not as previously stated: No. 616 Corporal A. A. Leather, 9th Company, 3rd Battalion the Imperial Yeomanry.

DOWNING STREET, May 29, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Ambrose Povah Ambrose, Esq., Louis Seide Rathier du Vergé, Esq. (Storekeeper-General), William Thomas Alder Entage, Esq. (Director of Public Instruction), Henri Lorans, Esq. (Medical Inspector in the Medical and Health Department), Frederick William Llewellyn Nash, Esq., Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G., Gustave Albert Ritter, Esq., George Robinson, Esq., and Louis Rouillard, Esq. (Substitute Procureur and Advocate-General), to be Members of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius.

CROWN OFFICE, May 30, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to nominate the Reverend Charles William Herbert Kenrick, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter, void by the cession of the Reverend

Ernest Charles Atherton, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift by reason of the late vacancy of the See of Exeter.

CROWN OFFICE, May 29, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:

County of Salop—Western or Oswestry Division. George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable George Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore), in the place of Stanley Leighton, Esq., deceased.

WAR OFFICE, June 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Reverend E. H. Goodwin, B.A., Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, as Honorary Chaplain to His Majesty, in recognition of his services while Principal Chaplain to the South African Field Force.



By the Way.

ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL CULME-SEYMOUR has been gazetted to the "office or place" of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty. Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle is appointed Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom. These are now honorary appointments, involving no duties and conferring no emoluments.

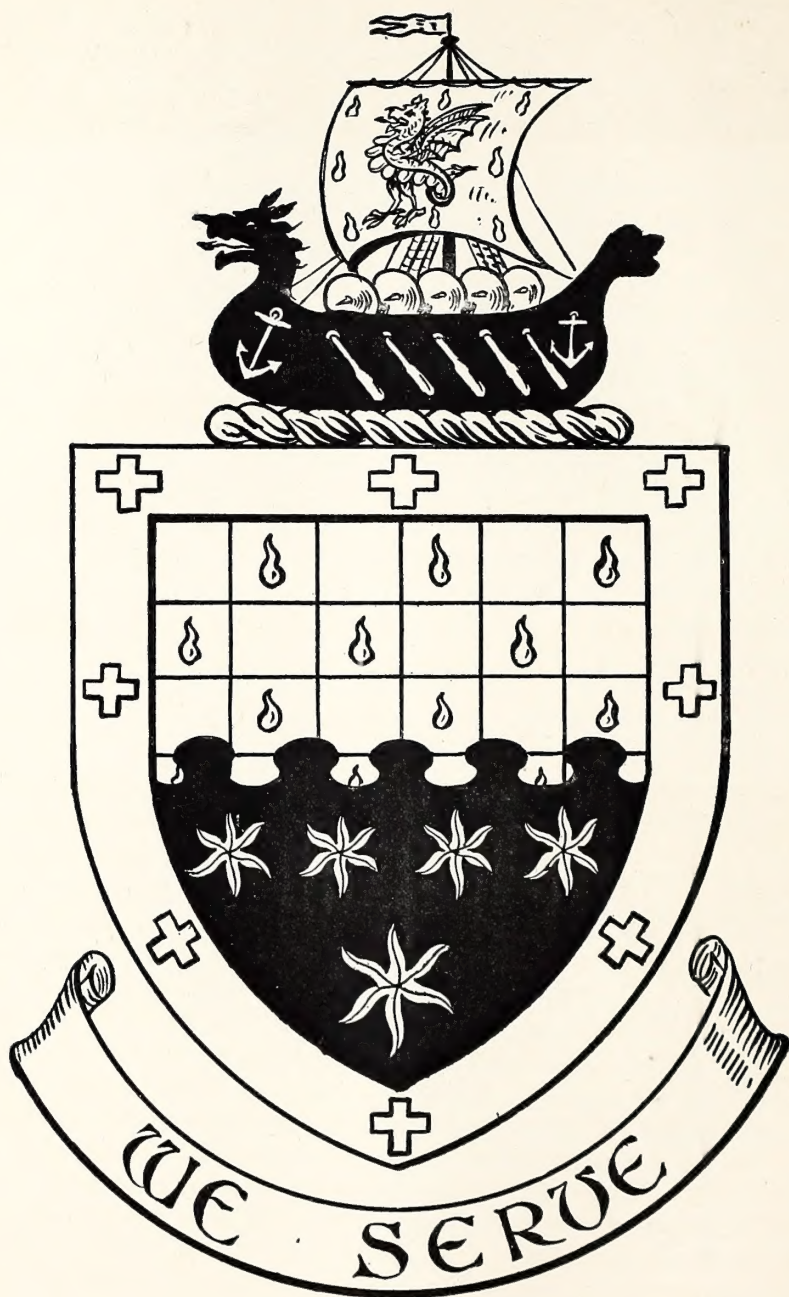
Under the Angevins, it was usual to appoint an Admiral of the North and another of the West, and there was only occasionally a Commander-in-Chief or Admiral of England. From 1406, however, there was always an Admiral of England, who commanded in chief the fleets of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine. Lord Howe was Vice-Admiral of England at the "Glorious First of June."

Miss Elizabeth Alma Blake, now a certificated lunatic, is the latest exponent of that form of megalomania which leads women oftener than men to make adoptive grandfathers and grandmothers of crowned heads. In former days, either the proper treatment of this malady was not understood, or the lunacy laws were not calculated to deal with it. Thus, there was the Olive Wilmot Sauer case, in which it was claimed for this lady that she was not only the legitimate daughter of Henry, Duke of Cumberland, but that, as she could prove that all the issue of George III. were illegitimate, she might be Queen of England if she liked. When her case was re-edited as "Ryves and Ryves *v.* Attorney-General," Lord Chief Justice Cockburn had no hesitation in deciding that the "Princess Olive of Cumberland" must have

been more or less insane. That, though, was somewhat late in the day, for the "Princess" had been long dead, and quite the usual percentage of people had got to believe in her. For dealing with this class of patient the prompt medical certificate hath no fellow, and there are scores of patients at the moment waiting for the certificates.

An old scandal has been revived at Hemel Hempstead by the discovery of a number of leaden coffin-lids in the Vicarage garden. Corporation workmen, excavating for drainage, came upon the lids two or three feet below the surface. A coat of arms was plainly visible on each lid, and one of them bore the following inscription: "Here lyeth buried the boddy of Dame Ann Combe, the dutiful and respectful daughter of her father, late of Ashenham, in the county of Essex, Esquire, and beloved wife of Richard Combe, Hemel Hempstead, in the county of Hertford, Knight, April 17th, 1658." This find seems to establish the truth of a story which much excited the district some twelve years ago. The then Vicar of Hemel Hempstead, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, was accused of having removed some of the coffins from the vault in the parish church belonging to the family of the late Sir Richard Combe. It was admitted that when an adjoining vault was opened for the burial of Lady Ashley Paston Cooper, the walls of the Combe vault were broken open. The Vicar had the walls repaired, but it was alleged first had removed some of the leaden coffins. Among the stories current at the time was one that the Vicar sold the coffins as old metal. The scandal created the greatest possible interest all over the country. It was mentioned in Parliament, and the Bishop of the diocese was appealed to. Both authorities refused to take action, and as there was no known descendant of the Combes alive the mystery was never solved. How the coffin-lids got into the grounds of the Vicarage is as yet unexplained.

We often laugh at the credulity of French people who believe that the English still "sell their wives at Smittfill"; but it is certain, from the evidence of the police courts and other sources, that some of the most ignorant of our fellow-countrymen, in common with the equivalent inhabitants of other nations, do occasionally transfer their legal spouses to other men for a consideration received, in the belief that they are observing all the necessary formalities. In looking over a collection of literary and other curiosities in a Worcestershire house a few days ago, the writer of this note came across an agreement, duly signed and witnessed, which there are several definite reasons for regarding as genuine, while there are none for doubting its authenticity. It runs as follows, save for the suppression of the names, the publication of which might possibly be embarrassing to the present representatives of the families concerned: "I, ———, hereby agree to dispose of ———, my wife, to Mr. ——— for the sum of £10 os. od. in hard cash this 20th day of August, 1861. Witness my hand ———. Witnesses ——— and ———." In the absence of the place and personal names we do not think the mere date will compromise anybody at this distance of time.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF WANDSWORTH.

(See page 348.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1901.

THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND
OFFICES OF ARMS.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE rôle of Candid Friend was ever popular, and it is easy at any time to criticise existing institutions; it is particularly easy when the etiquette of the institution criticised precludes a reply therefrom. Though, of course, no etiquette is legally binding, nevertheless, when that professional etiquette is so pronounced and so rigidly adhered to as in the case of the College of Arms, it always savours to me of hitting a man who has his hands tied behind his back to take advantage of that etiquette and the resulting immunity. I am afraid, and I regret it, that a great many people look upon me as the unofficial, but the tacitly accepted and recognised, journalistic mouthpiece of the College of Arms. At any rate, I am told so in print until I am sick of reading the remark. Only those who are my personal friends, or else the intimate friends of officers of the College of Arms, know how absolutely fallacious such a supposition happens to be. The real truth is that the College of Arms repudiates me and all my work most heartily, and the only reason this repudiation has not been officially and more publicly made is, I imagine, that I have

never claimed to speak on behalf of the College of Arms, and have always myself distinctly stated that my views were my own, and that I was not writing on behalf of the College. That my writing and my views have to some extent influenced the public in favour of official heraldry, and have as a consequence probably benefited officers of arms, I should imagine could hardly be denied ; but, at the same time, the amount of the "benefit" resulting has, it seems to me, been greatly exaggerated. That the whole of my writing has been in support of official heraldry is simply due to the fact that, after I had studied and thought out the matter most carefully, I came to the conclusion that the official view of matters armorial was the correct one. I have therefore urged it to the best of my power.

The foregoing is by way of personal explanation, in the hope of inducing my readers to believe that this article is written in a spirit of impartiality, with an earnest desire to advance the good of armory, and that the suggestions which I shall put forward are the consequence of the most careful consideration of the results of an experience of all the offices of arms, which I should imagine can be equalled by no other person frequently writing upon the subject. I would briefly add that I have not been "put up" to write this article, that no officer of arms has the faintest idea that I purpose doing so, and that I believe the suggestions which I shall make are desirable in the impersonal cause of the science of armory. Finally let me remark that the appearance of this article is not dictated by any personal quarrel or grievance, as are the great majority of the criticisms concerning officers of arms and their doings which one so often sees in the press. I am just as good friends as I have ever been—perhaps rather more so—with those officers of arms whose personal friendship or acquaintance I have ever been honoured with. Consequently I have no personal axe to grind.

Nor is this article written in any spirit of hostility to the College or Officers of Arms. I honestly believe that within the limits of the existing system the present official conduct of affairs is as near perfection as is possible, and I know the place and its practices much more thoroughly than any other writer. But I think in some cases the system is wrong, and that the alterations I shall suggest would immeasurably strengthen the position of the College, and add to its dignity and the weight of its pronouncements. The present system is old, and times change.

* * * * *

Before one begins to suggest alterations, it should be made clear

exactly what is the present status of affairs. The officers of arms are all, without exception, members of the Royal Household, holding their offices by letters patent under the Great Seal. Those who belong to the Scottish and Irish armorial establishments are (save in matters of precedence, etc.) in exactly the same position as any other servant of the Crown holding his office by patent, the Judges always excepted. In England the case is different. Not only do the officers of arms hold their offices by patent, but they are collectively incorporated by charter into the close corporation of His Majesty's Royal College of Arms.

Now, many people state, and the view finds favour even in high quarters, that this fact of their incorporation is the weak spot in their constitution. Some writers, having put their fingers upon this particular spot, seem to consider themselves to be a kind of armorial Homocæa. In my opinion, the fact of incorporation is one of the greatest advantages, as I hope to demonstrate later. Other reformers point the lurid finger of Anglican and Evangelical and all other exaggerated Protestantism at the Romanism of the Earl Marshal. As a matter of fact, the Romanism of the Duke of Norfolk affects the College of Arms as little as would his atheism or his Hebraic extraction, if either of these possibilities could be imagined. His religious opinions may affect the proportion of Catholics holding office in the College of Arms a little, but no man's religious faith can affect his heraldic or genealogical abilities. When the Roman Catholic Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster found it impossible, in spite of all the influence which he could bring to bear—found it impossible, I repeat, to obtain the very slightest official recognition of armorial bearings for the Romish See of Westminster, and found that it was impossible through the medium either of fees or of influence to obtain a grant of arms for that see, the religious faith of the Earl Marshal may well be wiped out of consideration.

There are others who seem to think that this or that officer of arms is the spot which has to be touched, and that his preferment or his resignation would have a vast effect upon the control of armorial business. I hold that kind of opinion myself. No thirteen men are ever likely to hold the same opinions or possess identical abilities. But personal objections or advantages are merely temporary, and bounded by the lifetime of the officer concerned. They have no relation to the system. So it will be best during the course of this article to eliminate as far as possible the individual personalities of the various officers of arms.

Now, the whole subject of the proposed reform of the College of

Arms, as it has hitherto been urged in print, is summed up in one sentence—yes, in one word—fees. The crux of the matter is this: In Scotland and Ireland the whole of the fees payable upon a grant of arms go in some form or another direct to the Crown. The salary of Lyon King of Arms, presumably adequate, is not affected to the extent of one penny-piece by the number of grants which pass through his office. Ulster is in the same position. In England the case is entirely reversed. The salaries are trivial; for example, Norroy gets a salary of £21 a year, and heralds and pursuivants less. But each officer of arms, in accordance with the decisions of the Treasury, retains a proportion of the fees paid upon grants of arms which pass through his hands. The object of such an arrangement is clear—namely, that those who do the work should be paid for doing it. In Scotland and Ireland they are paid whether they do their work or not. In England the herald himself only is the sufferer, if he loafs down to his office regularly at an hour when even a journalist has already got to work.

The English officers of arms practise like solicitors and other professional men, each having his own clientèle and himself taking the profits of his practice, and retaining a proportion of the fees upon the grants of arms which pass through his hands. The Kings of Arms are paid sealing fees. The corporation of the College of Arms takes a portion, and Somerset House through the stamp on the patent takes £10 on each grant. There should be no secrecy about these facts, for the whole matter has been dealt with in a Parliamentary return. There is no doubt that Garter can make a very decent income, and Clarenceux and Norroy the same, though to a less extent; but the real practising officers, who are the heralds and pursuivants, soon find that without careful attention to their practices their incomes are trivial to the last degree. There is plenty of heraldic business being done at the College, however, and as most of it reaches some officer of arms direct without going through the public office, it naturally follows that any officer of arms who obtains the reputation of doing his business promptly and efficaciously, or any officer who is widely known in society, or has a good name to work upon, must inevitably make a bigger income than those who rely upon aristocratic relationships, or who wait for the gods to look after their incomes. A professional man must live, and if the Treasury decide that his income in a Crown matter is to come from fees, and not from a salary, the absence of salary dictates as a stern necessity the acquisition of fees. But there is not the slightest doubt that the whole College of Arms, from the top of the

ladder to the bottom, is in the public estimation tarred with the stigma of benefiting by fees. And the public, I am afraid, will always be inclined to consider whilst the present state of affairs exists that an officer recommends a grant of arms solely because by so doing he nets certain fees for himself. It is only a few months ago that a person came into my office and told me that his family had used a certain coat of arms, that a certain officer of arms had declined to admit his right to use it, that the same officer of arms had tried to dissuade him from attempting to establish a right by proving a pedigree, and had recommended him to obtain a new grant. The whole circumstances of the case were disclosed to me. I saw that it involved the proof of a pedigree from the sixteenth century, and that there was little if any reason to suppose that the claimant was descended from the family to whom the arms belonged. From phonetic reasons it seemed to me that it was almost impossible for a name to be corrupted from the visitation form of the name of the family to whom the arms belonged to that in use by the claimant. Having explained all this to me, he asked me, "Now, honestly, is there any chance that Mr. — told me I had no chance of proving this pedigree because of the fees he would get from the grant of arms?" I thought the simplest way to answer the inquiry was to tell him from my own experience what the cost would be of collecting the evidences necessary for the proof of the pedigree, even presuming the descent had been known and available, for example, in one of the county histories or in Burke's "*Landed Gentry*." And then I asked him to consider what would be a fair remuneration to any professional man for the time occupied in collecting those evidences, and I pointed out to him that the pedigree of his family, if it existed, was quite unknown. I then told him the exact sum Mr. — would have received if a grant of arms had been obtained. I am not sure that he believed me, but I am curious to learn what has been or will be the result. This is not an isolated case, for this suspicion undoubtedly underlies most of the expressions of opinion concerning the College of Arms. It is assiduously fostered by the writers whose names I have mentioned. A lie once told takes a great deal of catching up, and when this idea is deep-seated, deep-rooted, and accepted in the minds of the public, it seems almost hopeless to attempt to combat it. The simplest and the only way is to remove the opportunity.

The curious point is that in all the years I have been writing, in all the years I have been at work upon "*Armorial Families*," and

from amongst all the thousands of people with whom I have corresponded upon armorial matters, I have never once had the faintest suggestion of such a complaint concerning any work under the jurisdiction of Ulster's Office and Lyon Office. The fact, which is of course publicly known, that the whole of the fees go to the Government in Scotland and Ireland is self-evident proof that no Scottish or Irish officer of arms can possibly be biassed in his judgment or advice by any question of fees, and yet, on the other hand, this argument is being constantly and every day applied to the business of the College of Arms. There is a still stronger argument; it is almost impossible to get the public mind to accept the fact that a grant of arms in England can possibly be a Crown matter when the fees paid cannot be traced in their entirety in England, as they can be in Scotland and Ireland, to the actual Exchequer of the Crown. Some writers would seem to wilfully ignore the fact that if the Government receives money in fees, and pays that amount in salaries, the result is the same or rather worse for the Government as when it declines to either pay or receive, and contents itself with a £10 stamp upon a patent of arms.

The conclusion is obvious, and it is irresistible, and one only wonders that the officers of arms have not long ago seen the disadvantage they labour under, and themselves taken steps to obtain the necessary Treasury warrant authorizing a change.

What I propose is that the £76 10s. should be paid entirely in stamp duty, Somerset House impressing stamps to the value of £70 upon the patent, and the College of Arms as a corporation being empowered to impress a stamp of the value of £6 10s. upon the patent, so that every grantee of arms should know exactly where the money he has paid has gone to. The cost of the parchment, of the leather case, and of the engrossing and the painting of the patent, should be defrayed by the College of Arms as a corporation, as also the clerical expenditure in making the necessary records. Applications for grants of arms should be made direct to the Registrar of the College and carried out by him. No officer should be allowed to benefit in the slightest degree from the fees paid upon patents of arms, and the Registrar should not be permitted to practise.

Of course, I have not the slightest idea what is the present financial position of the College of Arms in its corporate capacity, and possibly its own funds are in such a position that after the painting and preparation of the patent the balance remaining would not be sufficient for the up-keep of the College as a corporation.

REFORM OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS 339

There are other considerations which possibly may modify the figures which I have suggested in some slight degree. I put them forward as no more than approximate for the explanatory purposes of my proposals. And as illustrative of my meaning and my suggestions they are sufficient. The Crown, roughly speaking, therefore, would receive £70 from grants of arms instead of £10 as at present. The £10 tax the Government is not likely to forego, but £60 remains in the hands of the Government to be apportioned in the form of salaries in lieu of the fees hitherto the property of the officers of arms. This I would apportion as follows: To Garter £1,000, to Clarenceux and to Norroy £750 each, to the Registrar £700 (he being one of the heralds), to the remaining five heralds £400 each, to the pursuivants £350, and to the Earl Marshal's secretary £250.¹ Possibly, in the light of more definite information than I possess, these proportions might be modified. These would be the salaries paid (in addition to the trivial salaries as at present) instead of and in place of the remuneration officers of arms receive from their shares in the fees upon grants, and leaving all of them, with the exception of the Registrar, and as far as the present considerations go, entirely free to practise in all directions of their profession with the one exception of the business of passing grants of arms.

But I make a further proposal. It should be clearly understood that, as matters are at present arranged, the fees are not equally distributed. Some officers of arms, owing to private means or other personal reasons, content themselves with practising to a very small extent; others have a wide circle of personal friends who naturally place in their hands the business they may require to have done; others seem to alienate their friends and clients from personal reasons.

Such a state of affairs is absolutely inevitable when the world is free to choose to which of the ten heralds or pursuivants it has to apply. My experience almost leads me to believe that practically the great majority of the business done at the College belongs at present to four of the officers, who are certainly the four best qualified for their work; and it would be manifestly unfair to take away their vested interests in the practices they have created and established, putting their financial benefits upon the same footing as those of other officers who, from any reasons what-

¹ I would add the warning remark that these figures are used solely for purposes of illustration and argument, and I have no means of knowing whether they would even approximately represent the true figures.

soever, have not troubled, or have failed to get together a decent practice.

Whilst I would urge that the scheme I have suggested should be immediately accepted as the final basis for the future, as soon as it can be brought into operation, it is evident that for the lifetimes of the officers now holding appointments some other temporary arrangement is necessary.

I would propose that the portions of the incomes of the present offices derived from fees upon grants of arms should be carefully ascertained and averaged upon the results of the years 1900 and 1901, and the proportions of the various incomes stereotyped as those into which the annually available sum, whatever it may be, should be divided.

I would then divide these incomes into three classes—Kings of Arms, heralds, and pursuivants. Suppose a King of Arms were to die, the remaining two retain their present incomes as fixed. The new King of Arms gets the salary allotted to his office providing that the income of the deceased King of Arms exceeded that amount, the balance being appropriated by the Government. If the income from fees was less than the salary fixed according to the scale I have indicated, the new man might be appointed at a salary equivalent to that of the deceased King, holding his appointment temporarily at that salary until a subsequent death of another King of Arms, and the consequent creation of another new King of Arms, enabled the adjustment to be made. When there had been three new Kings appointed, the salaries, according to the scale, must inevitably exactly fit the allotted sum, because the scale would be calculated upon the fees paid to the Kings of Arms upon the grants. In the same way the heralds, as they relinquished their appointments by death or elevation, would automatically bring about the same result, because each pursuivant, on his creation as a herald, would be appointed at the salary according to the scale. And by the time six new men had been appointed, the whole thing would have automatically worked itself right. Thus, no person in the future would be appointed a herald at a salary of more than the scale sum of £400 a year in lieu of his fees upon grants. Let us take them one by one. The senior herald is made a King of Arms, his income from fees upon grants of arms being, shall we say, more than £400 per annum. He relinquishes and sets free a greater sum than the new man is to be paid, the balance being temporarily absorbed by the Crown. Herald No. 2 dies, his income, let us suppose, being less than the scale sum. The new man would be

appointed at £400 a year. As the Government had absorbed the balance in the previous case, it would make good the deficiency in the second. As soon as none of the remaining "original fees incomes" exceeded the scale sum, those of the existing heralds who remained would have their salaries increased to £400.

An entirely different scheme would be to appoint the new pursuivants at smaller salaries, letting all salaries which were below the scale sum increase automatically as money was released by the forfeiture through death or elevation of the larger incomes. But the actual figures to be employed would, of course, be properly calculated and decided by an actuary; and whether my figures are right or wrong, they do not obviate the self-evident fact that some such propositions as I have put forward are necessary, and that the methods I have suggested are at any rate the best which have been put forward up to the present time. There remains the point as to how these suggestions could be compulsorily put in force from outside, supposing that the officers of arms themselves objected to such a proposal.

With regard to the heralds and pursuivants, the situation is very simple. They have no vested interest in any particular portion of the fees upon grants of arms unless they do the business. And if a herald or pursuivant did not choose to accept the situation, he could do the other thing, resting happy in the assurance that he could not get a grant through except upon the new suggestions, and equally certain that the public would cease to pay him fees for grants which he could not procure. With the Kings of Arms the matter is different. Provinces and jurisdictions have been assigned to them. Arms are not valid without their seals, and they have a prescriptive right to fees for sealing patents. It is quite conceivable that any one of the three English Kings might turn round and say he would not seal patents of arms except upon the old basis. The Crown has got him, however, in a cleft stick. A King of Arms is empowered by his patent to grant arms by himself or jointly with the other Kings, as the Earl Marshal's warrant may direct, such warrant being first had and obtained. And a grant of arms would be perfectly legal if made by one King of Arms alone, providing that the warrant for it had so directed. Human nature being what it is, and with the reversion of the office of Garter and its greater emoluments always in prospect to an officer of arms as the prize of his profession, it is inconceivable that neither of the other Kings could be persuaded by the Earl Marshal to accept the new régime. If, however, through a spirit of loyalty to each other, the three Kings

of Arms united in a kind of aristocratic strike, there is apparently a deadlock in the business, which at first sight seems an impossible bar, particularly because at the time of the abortive creation of the office of Bath King of Arms it was decided by the law officers of the Crown that it was not within the powers of the Crown to appoint any further King of Arms to the prejudice of those existing. But there is a way out of even that difficulty. The King has the right to grant arms himself without troubling the Kings of Arms, and if he chose to himself issue patents of arms under his privy seal, as is done in the cases of augmentations, during such time as the Kings of Arms declined to accept the altered circumstances, or until a death gave him the opportunity afforded by a new appointment, there can be little doubt of the result. A grant of arms by the King under his hand and seal would probably be considered a very superior article to one issued from the College of Arms, and any contest between the King and the Kings of Arms would quickly fizzle out. I don't think any such compulsory plans as I have suggested would be found to be necessary; but as the opinions of the officers of arms themselves must of necessity (short of a prolonged popular agitation, which one would hesitate to arouse) be in a large measure the controlling factors, it is just as well that they should keep before them the fact that their acquiescence is not indispensable when they turn the matter over in their minds, and form their opinions upon the proposals I have put forward. To sum the matter up, their incomes from these fees would not be reduced in any way, but would be made certain instead of casual, which should be an advantage, in view of the possibility of a prolonged illness; their official position would be made stronger and infinitely more dignified; and the public respect for themselves and their offices would be vastly increased.

I have not the slightest doubt that the chief criticism which will be passed upon my suggestion is the fact that when it was nobody's business to attend to grants of arms they would greatly decrease in number, and that as a consequence the Government would lose sadly by the bargain, because it would be compelled to pay the salaries even supposing the fees received did not reach an equivalent sum. That criticism, however, is, in the light of past experience, absolutely baseless. When Lyon Office was conducted upon the fee system the business decreased till the office was practically moribund, and it could hardly have been conducted in a more inefficient manner. Since the system has been changed to the one I advocate for adoption in England, the volume of business has been greater, and no

one with any knowledge can do other than admit that its conduct has been infinitely superior and more satisfactory both to the public and to the Crown. The population of England is more than seven times greater than that of Scotland. I believe that, as against the 120 grants issued annually in England, there can be placed between forty and fifty to the credit of Scotland, which, at any rate, would seem to show a far greater degree of interest in the subject in Scotland than in England. I am inclined to think it really indicates no greater interest in the subject, but a less amount of prejudice against the official control of armory. At any rate, there is far less bogus heraldry in Scotland than in this country, in spite of the fact that the laws of arms north of the Tweed are much less elastic and much more rigidly enforced.

Within the last few months I have been so frequently thanked by people whose attention I have drawn to mistakes in the display of arms submitted to me in reference to the bearing by cadets of undifferenced Scottish arms, that one is inclined to view such mistakes rather more charitably, and admit that there must be a large number of cases in which incorrect arms are borne in good faith and under misapprehension. At any rate, such really is the explanation in many cases where the Scottish law confining undifferenced arms to the head of the house has been broken.

It is desirable that such mistakes should be officially pointed out, and if no officer of arms personally profited by the granting of arms, the objection to any steps being taken to point out the inaccurate bearing of arms at once disappears. And I would require the Registrar, not on his own behalf, but as the mouthpiece of the College, to write a formal letter pointing out that arms should be recorded, and that arms which are not accepted by the College of Arms have no authority, upon the following occasions: Upon the creation of every Peer, Bishop, Knight, or Companion; at the appointment of any Ambassador, Consul, or Vice-Consul; at the creation of every new Corporation, whether it be that of a town or other public body; at the pricking of the Sheriffs; and at the election of every Mayor. There would, of course, be no compulsion upon these people to obtain grants of arms, but it would prevent them getting into the hands of unofficial shopkeepers, and those who were not in a position to obtain a grant of arms in a legal manner would receive a hint or warning that it was better not to use bogus arms. There would also be no objection to the Registrar pointing out to editors of peerages and similar works arms which were incorrectly attributed to individuals in their publications.

(To be continued.)

A TUDOR PEDIGREE FRAUD.

BY J. W. V. DE P. BRUNSTORFF.



SERIES of descents to be found in most genealogical works is the following :

- I. King John of England (nat. 1167, ob. 1216),
mar., 1200, Isabel, dau. and heir of
Aymer, Count of Angoulême (ob. 1246),
by whom he had, int. al. :
- II. Eleanor (ob. 1275), who mar., 1238, Simon
de Montfort, Earl of Leicester (nat. ca. 1208, ob. 1265),
by whom she had, int. al. :
- III. Eleanor (nat. 1253, ob. 21, 6, 1281), who mar., 13, 10, 1278,
Llewellyn ap Griffith, Prince of North Wales (ob. 11, 12,
1282), by whom she is said to have had :
- IV. 1. Gwenllyan (you. dau. and heir, a nun at Senysringham,
nat. 19, 6, 1281, ob. 7, 6, 1337), and
- IV. 2. Catherine (eld. dau. and ev. sole heir, nat. ca. 1279-1280),
who mar. Philip ap Ivor, styled Lord of Iscoed, co.
Cardigan, also Lord of Cardigan (nat. ? ob. ?), by whom
she is said to have had :
- V. Eleanor (nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Thomas ap Llewellyn ap
Owen, styled last Lord of South Wales, representative
of the Princes of South Wales, by whom she is said to
have had :
- VI. 1. Margaret (you. dau. and co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar.
Sir Tudor ap Grono, Knight, by whom she had :
- VII. Meredith ap Tudor (nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. ,
and had :
- VIII. Sir Owen Tudor, Knight (nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. ca. 1422
Catherine, Queen Dowager of England and you. dau. of
Charles VI., King of France, the Progenitor of the Royal
House of Tudor, and
- VI. 2. Eleanor (eld. dau. and co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar.
Griffith Vaughan, Lord of Glendwr dry, co. Merioneth,
representative of the Princes of Powys (nat. ? ob. ?), by
whom she had :
- VII. 1. Owen ap Griffith Vaughan, Lord of Glendwr dry, the
celebrated Owen Glendower (nat. ca. 1354, ob. 1415),
who mar. Margaret, dau. of Sir David Hanmer, of
Hanmer, co. Flint, Knight, by whom he had, int. al. :

- VIII. *a.* Isabel (dau. and ev. co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Adda ap Torworth (nat. ? ob. ?), from which marriage descend the Mostyns of Mostyn and the Edwardses of Chirk.
- VIII. *b.* Elizabeth (dau. and ev. co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Sir John Scudamore, of Holme Lacy and Kentchurch, co. Hereford, Knight, from which marriage descend the Scudamores of Holme Lacy and Kentchurch.
- VIII. *c.* Janet (dau. and ev. co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. John Croft of Croft, co. Hereford, from which marriage descend the Crofts of Croft.
- VIII. *d.* Jane (dau. and ev. co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Humphrey, Lord Ruthvin.
- VIII. *e.* Margaret (dau. and ev. co-heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Roger Mornington of Mornington, co. Hereford.
- VII. 2. Tudor ap Griffith Vaughan, Lord of Gwyddelwern, co. Merioneth, (nat. ante 1362, ob. ?), who mar., and had :
- VIII. Louisa (? only dau. and heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Griffith ap Einion of Cors-y-Gedol, co. Merioneth (nat. ? viv. 1400, ob. ?), from which marriage sprang the Vaughans of Cors-y-Gedol, the Tales of Plas-yn-Tale, the Lloyds of Plas Einion, the Wynnes of Bryntangor, the Lloyds of Carrog and of Rhagatt, and the Lloyds of Bodridis, and
- VII. 3. David Lloyd ap Griffith Vaughan of (nat. ? ob. ?) who mar. and had :
- VIII. Margaret (sole dau. and heir, nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. Rawlinge ap Madoc, of Burton, co. Denbigh (nat. ? viv. 1492, ob. ?), from which marriage descend the Santheys of Burton, now represented by the Lowes of Highfields and Shirenewton Hall.

Were these descents proved, they would indeed be interesting, but although taken for granted in Foster's "Peerage," Burke's "Peerage," "General Armory," "Landed Gentry," etc., grave doubts must soon occur to the careful reader.

The first three generations are clearly proved, but already the fourth generation is doubtful. Some writers maintain that Llewellyn ap Griffith had only one daughter by Eleanor de Montfort, Gwenllyan, and that she was made a nun for the very reason of her parentage, and carefully watched to remain so. The remarkable mixture in the blood of the granddaughter of Simon de Montfort, the daughter of the last national Prince of Wales, made her appear to the

English Crown a dangerous being for half a century, says Pauli in his "Life of Simon de Montfort." Must it not appear very strange that there should be no unanimity amongst writers about the descendants of so prominent a couple as Llewellyn of Wales and Eleanor de Montfort? And who is Philip ap Ivor, the husband of Catherine, the supposed elder sister of Gwenllïan, sometimes styled Lord of Iscoed in the county of Cardigan, sometimes Lord of Cardigan? He could not have been born much before 1225—i.e., about fifty years before his wife—nor much later than 1290, seeing that his supposed great-grandson, Owen Glendower, was born about 1354. Reasonably, we may fix his birth date between 1255 and 1285.

In none of the works where I have found the above descent given have I found any dates relating to him. Of course he was Welsh, and, as Mr. George T. Clark says: "The difference between the Celtic and Teutonic races is in nothing more clearly marked than in the treatment of their genealogies. An English pedigree is not considered valid unless each descent is verified, each date of birth, marriage, or death accurately set down, and any connection with a landed estate duly recorded. A Welsh pedigree does not pretend to these accuracies of detail—on the contrary, seems rather to despise them. The absence of surnames, and the continued repetition of a very limited number of Christian names, makes identification difficult. It is but rarely that a date is given or the family estate named, and, although the manuscripts agree in the main, they often differ as to the wives and as to the order and names of the younger children."

Now, a person answering to Philip ap Ivor's description may be found in Mr. Clark's "*Limbus Patrum Morganïæ et Glamorganïæ*," 1886, p. 45. His pedigree, according to that source, would be the following:

- I. *Philip ap Ivor* (great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Clodien, Prince of Powys by Morvydd, dau. and heir of Owain, *Lord of Cardigan*, which lordship he inherited) mar. *Catherine*, dau. of *Llewellyn*, Lord of Glyn Ned (? great-great-grandson of Einion ap Collwyn, viv. 1089), ? by Julien, dau. of *Llewellyn ap Owen*, *Lord of Iscoed*, by whom he had:
- II. *Ellen* (nat. ? ob. ?), who mar. *Thomas ap Llewellyn* (of, nat. ? ob. ?).

We see here, indeed, a *Philip ap Ivor* married to a *Catherine*, daughter of a *Llewellyn*, leaving by her a daughter, *Ellen* (or

Eleanor), who married a *Thomas ap Llewellyn*, the *Christian* names thus identical with the Christian names of the persons in our Tudor pedigree, but — *Llewellyn*, Lord of Glyn Ned, is most certainly not identical with *Llewellyn ap Griffith of Wales* !

If we look somewhat more carefully at the pedigree of Philip ap Ivor, as given by Mr. Clark, we shall also find that he certainly cannot have been born either between 1255 and 1285 or between 1225 and 1290, but must have been born between 1120 and 1190. He would therefore have been at least ninety years older than Catherine, the daughter of *Llewellyn of Wales* and *Eleanor de Montfort*, whereas the Catherine, daughter of *Llewellyn, Lord of Glyn Ned*, may have been born about 1190 to 1200.

These facts need no further elucidation. Of course, they also overthrow the facts stated in our Tudor pedigree of the fifth and sixth generations.

Arguing, therefore, that these facts in our pedigree are invention, we must ask, *Cui bono* ? “It seems to have been the custom of the Welsh bards and genealogists, who flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries,” says Mr. Clark in his work which I have already quoted, “to group the pedigrees of their countrymen round the issue of some well-known chieftain or some popular local hero, and thus to connect by the ties of common descent the families who dwelt in particular districts. By these means they gained great popularity, and they introduced into the earlier portions of Welsh pedigrees a system which has, no doubt, the merit of simplicity, whatever may be thought of its accuracy. The earlier descents in many of these pedigrees, like those of the Scottish Kings of Holyrood, are evidently pure fiction ; but this is by no means the case with those which approach nearer to the accession of the House of Tudor.” A plain answer, however, for the inaccuracy of our pedigree is given in Wylie’s “History of England under Henry the Fourth,” vol. i., p. 142, where, speaking of Owen Glendower, he says : “Contemporary writers know nothing of his parentage, except that he came of a good family, and that his father’s name was Griffith Vaughan ; but by the following century it was averred that his mother’s name was Helene, a descendant of Llywelin, son of Torwerthy, Prince of North Wales. This, however, is probably a mere invention, dating from the time when Henry VII. was searching genealogies to ennoble his own British parentage.” In the light of our researches, this seems very convincing.

That also the seventh and eighth generations of our pedigree

contain some errors is evident to a genealogist. It seems, however, well worth while to try to elucidate the matter further, and the writer of these remarks would be very grateful for any hints regarding the same.



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF WANDSWORTH.

(See *Frontispiece*.)

Arms.—Per fesse nebuly chequy azure and or, each of the last charged with a goutte of the first, and sable, in base five estoiles, four and one of the second, all within a bordure argent charged with eight crosses coupé gules.

Crest.—An ancient ship having a dragon head at the prow sable, five oars in action, the like number of shields resting against the bulwarks, and suspended from the stem and stern an anchor, all or, mast and rigging proper, with a flag flying to the dexter gules, the sail azure, charged with a wyvern, wings elevated, within eight gouttes in orle argent.

Motto.—"We serve."



A ROYAL LINEAGE.



AMERICANS, like the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, "are great" upon a royal descent, and under the title of "A Royal Lineage: Alfred the Great, 901—1901," Mrs. Annah Robinson Watson has issued (from Richmond, Va.: Whillet and Shep-person, Printers) her own royal descent, and incidentally that of a good many other people across the water. We are not in love with purple ink for the purposes of printing even a royal pedigree, and we cannot compliment Mrs. Watson upon her heraldic illustrations. Line blocks would have been preferable, and much cheaper. But our little growl ended, we have pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of the work contained in the volume. Commencing with a life of, and dissertation upon, King Alfred, we pass on through the Saxon Kings to Margaret Atheling, who married Malcolm Canmore, King of Scots, and back to King Henry I. of England. The descent then follows the royal lineage to Edward III., Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March. Then through the well-known descent by way of Hotspur, Lady Margaret Percy, and her husband, Sir William Gascoigne. The daughter, who, however, was *not* "Lady Elizabeth Gascoigne," of the last-mentioned married Sir George Talbois, whose daughter Anne Talbois, Dame Anne Talbois, or Anne, Lady Talbois (Mrs. Watson may choose her own description from these three), married Sir Edward Dymoke, Champion (not Hereditary Champion) of England. This match gives Mrs. Watson the opportunity of a long history of the Dymoke family and the Championship. Though there is nothing new in the author's remarks, they are interestingly put together, and the illustrations which are introduced are of value and of very considerable interest. Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Dymoke, married Sir Thomas Windebank, and their daughter was Mildred Windebank. Then comes the crux in the pedigree, for this Mildred is stated to have married Robert Reade, and had a son George Reade, the first of the line of descent resident in America. The facts as stated may be perfectly correct, but it is a curious fact that in most American pedigrees there are always one or two generations where precise details and dates are meagre or absent. When full details precede and follow those crucial generations, one's suspicions are always aroused, and Mrs. Watson should have fore-

seen and forestalled criticism at that point by an amplification of proofs. The remainder of the pedigree seems to have been carefully worked out, and the illustrations other than the heraldic ones are of great interest. A supplement of "Some American Descendants of Alfred the Great and other Sovereigns" includes a long list of Americans claiming royal descent. The absence of so many dates, which should have been easily procurable, is lamentable.



THE ROMANCE OF A SULTANA.



It may not be generally known that the Sultan of Turkey has French blood in his veins, and is related to the Napoleons. An ancestress of Abdul Hamid, the wife of Hamid I., was Aimée Dubuc de la Rivery, first cousin of Mdlle. Tascher de la Pagerie, the Empress Joséphine, whose daughter, Queen Hortense, was Napoleon III.'s mother. There is no difficulty in establishing this affiliation, any more than there is in giving the details of the singular adventure out of which sprang that somewhat remarkable fact.

It was in 1788 that Mdlle. Dubuc, on her way to France from Martinique, was captured by pirates, who boarded the vessel on which she was a passenger. Taken to Constantinople, her great beauty attracted immediate attention to such an extent that the Capou Agassi, the Chief of the Eunuchs, undertook to offer her to the Sultan as an especial ornament of the harem. It was a long and tedious business, for both the Capou Agassi and the Mufti were subjugated by the tears of the beautiful captive; and even the Sultan himself preferred to win the lady by fair means rather than by undue pressure. He was, moreover, a strikingly handsome man, of whom Baron Prevost says in his "History of Turkey": "He had a grave and affable look, with expressive eyes shaded by long eyelids, a black beard carefully trimmed, a rich complexion, and physical appearance slightly bent, which conveyed the idea that he was more inclined to pray than to ride on horseback." Possessing these seductive qualities, he gained the affections of Mdlle. Dubuc, and he soon found that he had done well in using gentle means to obtain his end. The lady was soon raised to the position of Sultana of the harem. Of her union with the Commander of the True

Believers, Mdle. Dubuc had a son, subsequently Mahmoud II., born September 2, 1789, and died in 1849. Now, inasmuch as the father of Abdul Hamid II. was the Sultan Abdul Hamid I., son of Mahmoud II., it follows that the present reigning Sovereign of Turkey is the great-grandson of the cousin of the late Empress Joséphine.

From authentic documents in the possession of M. Christian Girond, a descendant of the Dubuc family, and a nephew of the eminent aeronaut, André Girond de Villette, as well as of the late Princess Lucien Bonaparte, it is clearly established that the present Sultan Abdul Hamid is not only related through his great-grandmother to the descendants, now extinct, of the Empress Joséphine, but by her first marriage he is so as well to the descendants of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, the brother of Napoleon I.; for Mdle. Dubuc was a cousin of Mdle. de Bleschamps, who became Lucien Bonaparte's second wife towards the end of 1802. M. Frédéric Masson, in his interesting book "*Napoleon and his Family*" ("*Napoléon et sa Famille*") has given full particulars of that marriage, and stated how strongly the Emperor was opposed to it.

Mdle. Dubuc remembered all her life that she was a Frenchwoman by birth, and while on every opportunity she made it her business to favour her countrymen in the country where she was fated to die, she remembered also that she was a Christian, and on her death-bed she obtained from her son, the Sultan, permission to receive the ministrations of a Catholic priest. It happened on a winter's night. A firman was dispatched to the Superior of the Convent of Saint Antoine, situated in the European quarter, commanding that he should instantly repair to the palace of Yildiz Kiosk for the purpose of administering the last Sacrament to one on the point of death. Readily consenting, the Father Superior, under the guidance of the Chief of the Eunuchs, took his seat in a caique, was rowed to the palace, and brought to the bedside of the dying Sultana, where he was received by the Sultan himself, who, approaching close to the bedside of the agonizing Princess, addressing her, said: "My mother, you wished to die in the faith of your fathers; may your desire be realized. Here is a priest." Having said this he withdrew to a corner of the room.

For upwards of an hour the Superior of the convent remained at the bedside of the dying woman, listening to her words and tears of repentance, and having prayed for her, he administered the last Sacrament to "Aimée Dubuc de la Rivéry, the mother of the Sultan

Mahmoud," the "French Sultana," as she was styled at Constantinople. Had not this departure from the Mohammedan faith been kept a profound secret, there is no doubt that Turkish fanaticism would have assailed Sultan Mahmoud, whose filial affection was on this occasion so signally manifested; but, like most profound secrets, the facts leaked out at last.—*Globe*, October 19, 1901.



THE NEW ROYAL TITLES.



WE have come to the conclusion that probably our readers will be more interested if we reproduce the exact official wording of the *Gazette* in the two following cases than if we were to give the matter in other words:

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE LONDON GAZETTE.
Of FRIDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1901.

By the KING.
A PROCLAMATION.

EDWARD, R.I.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable His Most Gracious Majesty to make an Addition to the Royal Style and Titles in recognition of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas," which Act enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid of Our Dominions beyond the seas, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom issued within six months after the passing of the said Act, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem fit: And whereas Our present Style and Titles are, in the Latin tongue, "Edwardus VII. Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Rex, Fidei Defensor, Indiæ Imperator," and in the English tongue, "Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to appoint and declare, and We do hereby, by and with the said advice, appoint and declare that henceforth, so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue, after the word "*Britanniarum*," these words, "*et terrarum transmarinarum quæ in ditione sunt Britannicâ*"; and in the English tongue, after the words "*of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*," these words, "*and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas*."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and bronze moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver, and bronze moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our Authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom; and further, that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies, respectively bearing Our Styles or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall, notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, this fourth day of *November*, one thousand nine hundred and one, in the first year of Our Reign.

GOD Save the KING.

It will be of interest to recapitulate the styles adopted by previous monarchs:

William I.: "*Willielmus Rex Anglorum*."

William II.: "*Dei Gratiâ Rex Anglorum*."

Henry I.: Same as William II.

Stephen: "*Rex Anglorum, Dux Normannorum*."

Henry II.: "*Rex Angliæ, Dux Normaniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ*."

Richard I. : Same as Henry II.

John : "Joannes Rex Angliæ et Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Normanniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ."

Henry III. : "Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ et Dux Aquitaniæ" in the latter part of his reign, but in the earlier part of his reign as his father.

Edward I. : Same as Henry III.

Edward II. : Same as Henry III.

Edward III. : Same as Henry III. until thirteenth year of his reign, after when, "Dei Gratiâ Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ."

Richard II. : Same as Edward III.

Henry IV. : Same as Richard II.

Henry V. : Same as Henry IV. until the eighth year of his reign, when he was styled "Rex Angliæ, Hæres et Regens Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ."

Henry VI. : "Dei Gratiâ Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ."

Edward IV. : Same as Henry VI.

Edward V. : Same as Henry VI.

Richard III. : Same as Henry VI.

Henry VII. : Same as Henry VI.

Henry VIII. (after 1542) : "Henricus Octavus, Dei Gratiâ Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, et in terrâ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum caput."

Edward VI. : Same as Henry VIII.

Mary I. : Same as Henry VIII. until her marriage, when she was styled with her husband, Philip II., "Philip and Mary, by the Grace of God King and Queen of England and France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, Princes of Spain and Sicily, Archdukes of Austria, Dukes of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant," etc.

Queen Elizabeth : "Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith."

James I. : "King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," etc.

Charles I. : Same as James I.

Charles II. : Same as James I.

James II. : Same as James I.

William III. and Mary II. : "King and Queen of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith."

Anne : "Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith."

George I. : " King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Luneberg, Elector of Hanover, Defender of the Faith."

George II. : Same as George I.

George III. : Same as George I. until January 1, 1801, when the title of King of France was discontinued.

George IV. : Same as George III.

William IV. : Same as George IV.

Victoria : " By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India."

Edward VII. : As above given.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1901.

Whitehall, November 9, 1901.

THE King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal, for creating His Royal Highness Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of Cornwall and York (Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., PRINCE OF WALES AND EARL OF CHESTER.

The title of Prince of Wales, which is not of itself a Peerage title, was first created as an English dignity in 1301, when it was conferred on Prince Edward (afterwards Edward II.) together with the Peerage of Earl of Chester. It was for the second time conferred in 1343 on Edward the Black Prince, and has since been regularly conferred, together with the Earldom of Chester.

In view of the above-quoted notice in the *Gazette*, one hardly needs to add the reminder that the title is not hereditary. But it is not equally well known that the badge of the "plume of feathers," known as the "Prince of Wales's plume," is in no way an adjunct to that title. It was assigned by the King to the Duke of Cornwall and York some months ago.



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

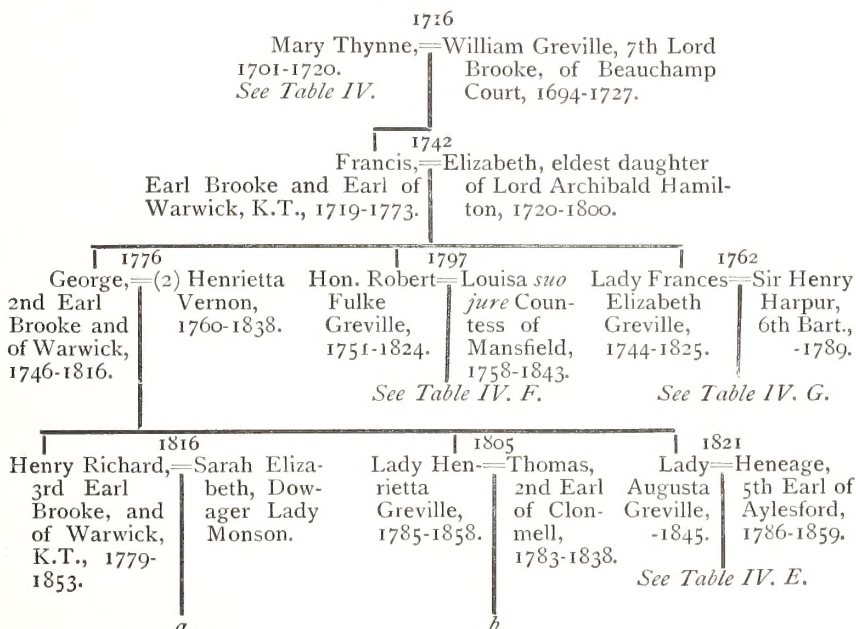
BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

62. *Descendants of Lady Mary Emily Charlotte Percy, -1887, and her husband, Andrew Mortimer Drummond, Esq., of Charing Cross and Denham, Middlesex, 1786-1864. See Table IV. A.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|---|
| 1422 | 1025 | Mortimer Percy George Douglas Drummond, 1860 | Grandchildren ;
children of the
late Mortimer
Percy Drummond,
1816-1893. |
| 1423 | 1026 | Mary Frances Drummond, 1863 | |
| 1424 | 1027 | Louisa Emmeline (wife of Breedon Newland Everard, of Bardor Lodge, Leicester), 1865 | |
| 1425 | 1028 | Major-General Josceline Heneage Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G., 1852 | Grandchildren ; children of
the late Eleanor Charlotte
Drummond, 1810-1888, and
her husband, Rear-Admiral
George Wodehouse, 1810. |
| 1426 | 1029 | Evelyn Georgiana Susan Wodehouse, 1849 | |
| 1427 | 1030 | Algernon Heneage Drummond, Captain (retired), Rifle Brigade, 1844 | Grandson ; son of the late
Cecil Elizabeth Drummond,
1814-1897, and her husband,
the Rev. Heneage Drum-
mond, of Leckhamstead,
Bucks, 1810-1881. |
| 1428 | 1031 | Alger Cecil Heneage Drummond, 1880 | |
| 1429 | 1032 | Spencer Heneage Drummond, 1884 | Great-grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1427. |
| 1430 | 1033 | Geoffrey Heneage Drummond, 1886 | |
| 1431 | 1034 | Josceline Heneage Drummond, 1888 | |
| 1432 | 1035 | Frederic Boyd Heneage Drummond, 1890 | |
| 1433 | 1036 | Mortimer Heneage Drummond, 1892 | |
| 1434 | 1037 | Maurice John Heneage Drummond, 1894 | |
| 1435 | 1038 | Barbara Drummond, 1881 | |
| 1436 | 1039 | Isobel Drummond, 1887 | Eldest
surviving
daughter. |
| 1437 | 1040 | Agnes Priscilla (wife of the Rev. Berdmore Compton, of
Atherstone Hall, co. Warwick, Prebendary of St.
Paul's), 1815 | |
| 1438 | 1041 | John Compton-Bracebridge, of Feldholn,
Barnes, 1859 | Grandson ;
children of No. 1437. |
| 1439 | 1042 | Charles Compton-Bracebridge, 1883 | |
| 1440 | 1043 | James Compton-Bracebridge, 1888 | Great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 1438. |
| 1441 | 1044 | Margaret Compton-Bracebridge, 1885 | |
| 1442 | 1045 | Mary Compton-Bracebridge, 1887 | Grand-daughters ;
daughters of
No. 1437. |
| 1443 | 1046 | Mary (wife of the Rev. Fred. Joseph Ball, of
Ardleigh, Colchester) | |
| 1444 | 1047 | Frances Compton | 2nd surviving
daughter. |
| 1445 | 1048 | Susan Caroline (widow of the late Harvey Drum-
mond, Esq., -1875), 1820 | |
| 1446 | 1049 | Allan Harvey Drummond, Major (retired), 1845 | Grandson ;
son of No. 1445. |
| 1447 | 1050 | Frederick Harvey John Drummond, 1892 | |
| 1448 | 1051 | Margaret Hester Drummond, 1888 | Great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 1446. |
| 1449 | 1052 | Alice Mary Drummond, 1890 | |
| 1450 | 1053 | Constance Adine Maud Drummond, 1895 | |

1451	1054	Malcolm Hugh Drummond, Commander (retired) } Grandson ; 2nd Royal Navy, H.B.M.'s Consul at Oporto, 1848 } son of No. 1445.
1452	1055	Malcolm David George Drummond, 1895 } Great-grandchildren ;
1453	1056	Susin Iris Harriet Drummond, 1892 } children of No. 1451.
1454	1057	Archibald Spencer Drummond, Major <i>late</i> Scots } Grandson ; 3rd Guards, 1853 } son of No. 1445.
1455	1058	Harvey Gerald Burns Drummond, 1898 } Great-grandchildren ;
1456	1059	Helen Susan Drummond, 1896 } children of No. 1454.
1457	1060	William Percy Drummond, <i>late</i> Rifle Brigade, } Grandchildren ; 4th 1855 } son and eldest
1458	1061	Susan Horatia (wife of Richard Cecil Corbett, } surviving daugh- <i>late</i> Royal Horse Artillery), 1851 } ter of No. 1445.
1459	1062	Cecil Uvedale Corbett, 1880 } Great-grand-daughter ; daughter of No. 1458.
1460	1063	Katherine Georgina (wife of Charles Alex. } Grand-daughter ; 2nd Radcliffe Leslie, Younger of Bulquhain), } surviving daughter 1859 } of No. 1445.
1461	1064	Allan Charles Malcolm Leslie, 1881 } Great-grandson ; son of No. 1460.
1462	1065	Issobel Hester (wife of the Hon. } Grand-daughter ; 3rd surviving Ernest Bowes-Lyon), 1860 } daughter of No. 1445.
1463	1066	Ernest Hubert Bowes-Lyon, 1883
1464	1067	Joan Issobel Margaret Bowes-Lyon, 1888 } Great-grandchildren ;
1465	1068	Marjorie Effie Bowes Lyon, 1889 } children of No. 1462.
1466	1069	Ernestine Hester Maud Bowes-Lyon, 1891
1467	1070	Marion Blanche Drummond, 1861 } Grand-daughter ; 4th surviving daughter of No. 1445.
1468	1071	Marion Drummond, 1821 } 3rd surviving daughter.

TABLE IV. D.



<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>					
1852		1838		1843		1827	1828
George = Lady Guy, 4th Earl Brooke, and of War- wick, 1818- 1893.	Anne Wemyss, 1829.	John = Hon. Henry, Anne 3rd De Earl of Burgh, Clon- mell, 1817- 1866.	Hon. Charles De Grant- ham 1818- 1872. 1818- 1885.	Hon. Fran- ces Maria Grey.	Lady Har- riet Mar- garet Scott, 1805- 1891.	Ed- ward Lord Au- gusta Mos- tyn, Scott, 1805- 1884.	Lady Louisa Harri- son Slater Harri- son, of Shels- well Park, Oxon, -1874.
1469-1480		1481-1504		1505-1510		1511-1530	1531-1536

63. *Descendants of George Guy, 4th Earl Brooke and of Warwick, 1818-1893. See Table IV. D.*

1469	1072	Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th Earl Brooke and of Warwick, 1853	Son.
1470	1073	Leopold Guy Francis Maynard, Lord Brooke, 1882	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1469.
1471	1074	Hon. Maynard Greville, 1898	
1472	1075	Lady Marjorie Blanch Eva Greville, 1884	
1473	1076	Hon. Alwyn Henry Fulke Greville, late Captain King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1854	2nd son.
1474	1077	Charles Henry Greville, 1889	Grandson ; son of No. 1473.
1475	1078	Hon. Louis George Greville, 1856	
1476	1079	George Gordon Francis Greville, 1890	Grandson ; son of No. 1475.
1477	1080	Hon. Sydney Robert Greville, C.B., 1866	
1478	1081	Lady Eva Sarah Louisa (wife of Francis Dugdale, Esq.), 1860, Lady-in-Waiting on the Duchess of Cornwall)	Daughter.
1479	1082	James George Greville Dugdale, 1898	
1480	1083	Victoria Mary Enid Anne Dugdale, 1896	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1478.

64. *Descendants of John Henry, 3rd Earl of Clonmell, 1817-1866. See Table IV. D.*

1481	1084	Lady Maria Henrietta (widow of Captain the Hon. George FitzClarence, 1836-1894), 1841	Daughter.
1482	1085	Captain Charles FitzClarence, V.C., Irish Guards, 1865	
1483	1086	Edward Charles FitzClarence, 1899	Great-grandson ; son of No. 1482.
1484	1087	William Henry FitzClarence, Lieut. R.N., 1868	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1481.
1485	1088	Lionel Ashley Arthur FitzClarence, 1870	
1486	1089	Annette Mary FitzClarence, 1873	
1487	1090	Mary FitzClarence, 1877	
1488	1091	Lady Annette Louisa (wife of Percy Robert O'Connor La Touche), 1844	2nd and 3rd daughters.
1489	1092	Lady Rachel Mary (wife of Llewellyn Traherne Bassets Saunderson, of Dromkeen House, co. Cavan), 1846	
1490	1093	Llewellyn Traherne Saunderson, Captain 4th Batt. Rifle Brigade, 1870	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1489.
1491	1094	Reginald Traherne Saunderson, 1873	
1492	1095	Maurice Traherne Saunderson, 1875	
1493	1096	Samuel Traherne Saunderson, 1884	
1494	1097	Mabel Charlotte (wife of the Hon. Alfred John Mulholland), 1867	

- | | | | |
|------|------|---|---|
| 1495 | 1098 | Daphne Rachel Mulholland, 1890 | { Great-grandchild ; child of
No. 1494. |
| 1496 | 1099 | Ethel Rose Saunderson, 1872 | } Grandchildren ;
children of No. 1489. |
| 1497 | 1100 | Rachel Cecilia Saunderson (wife of Captain
Robert Clements Gore), 1877 | |
| 1498 | 1101 | Esther Eliza Saunderson, 1881 | |
| 1499 | 1102 | Olive Julia Saunderson, 1886 | |
| 1500 | 1103 | Cresta Jeannette Saunderson, 1892 | |
| 1501 | 1104 | Edith Caroline Sophia, Viscountess Monck, 1852 | 4th daughter. |
| 1502 | 1105 | Hon. Charles Henry Stanley Monck, Lieutenant
Coldstream Guards, 1876 | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1501. |
| 1503 | 1106 | Hon. George Scott Stanley Monck, 1888 | |
| 1504 | 1107 | Hon. Annette Louisa (wife of the Hon. Arthur
Foljambe), 1875 | |

65. *Descendants of Colonel the Hon. Charles Grantham Scott, 1818-1885. See Table IV. D.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1505 | 1108 | Rupert Charles, 7th Earl of Clonmell, 1877 | { Grandson ; son of Beachamp,
Henry John, 6th Earl of
Clonmell, 1847-1898. |
| 1506 | 1109 | Inna Vera Evelyn Scott, 1886 | { Grand-daughter ; only child of
Louis Guy Scott, 1850-1900. |
| 1507 | 1110 | Hon. Dudley Alexander Charles Scott, 1853 | } Children. |
| 1508 | 1111 | Lady Evelyn Mary Scott, 1845 | |
| 1509 | 1112 | Lady Jesse Louisa Scott, 1847 | |
| 1510 | 1113 | Lady Annie Henrietta (wife of Frederick William Fane,
Esq.), 1859 | |

66. *Descendants of Lady Harriet Margaret Scott, 1805-1891, and her husband, Edward, 2nd Lord Mostyn, 1805-1884. See Table IV. D.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1511 | 1114 | Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd Lord
Mostyn, 1856 | { Grandson ; son of the Hon.
Thomas Edward Lloyd-
Mostyn, M.P., 1830-1861. |
| 1512 | 1115 | Hon Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, 1885 | } Great-grandchildren ;
children of No. 1511. |
| 1513 | 1116 | Hon. Roderick Clements Lloyd-Mostyn, 1887 | |
| 1514 | 1117 | Hon. Gwynedd Mary Lloyd-Mostyn, 1889 | } Grandson ;
brother of No. 1511. |
| 1515 | 1118 | Henry Richard Howell Lloyd-Mostyn, of
Bodysgallen, Llandudno, 1857 | |
| 1516 | 1119 | Ievan Lloyd-Mostyn, 1884 | } Great-grandsons ;
sons of No. 1515. |
| 1517 | 1120 | Morys Lancelot Lloyd-Mostyn, 1887 | |
| 1518 | 1121 | Major-General the Hon. Savage Lloyd-Mostyn, C.B., 1835 | { Eldest surviving
son. |
| 1519 | 1122 | Rhona Felicia Bridget Lloyd-Mostyn, 1893 | { Grand-daughter ;
Daughter of No. 1518. |
| 1520 | 1123 | Hon. and Rev. Hugh Wynne Lloyd-Mostyn, Rector
of Buckworth, Hants, 1838 | { 2nd surviving
son. |
| 1521 | 1124 | Edward Hugh Lloyd-Mostyn, 1871 | } Grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1520. |
| 1522 | 1125 | James Price Lloyd Lloyd-Mostyn, Lieutenant
Norfolk Regiment, 1879 | |
| 1523 | 1126 | Maria Bridget (wife of Anthony Alfred Bowlby, of
24, Manchester Square, W.), 1867 | |
| 1524 | 1127 | Essex Lloyd Lloyd-Mostyn, 1869 | |
| 1525 | 1128 | Katherine Ellen Grey Lloyd-Mostyn, 1873 | |
| 1526 | 1129 | Harriet Emily Lloyd-Mostyn, 1875 | |
| 1527 | 1130 | Elizabeth Margaret Wynne Lloyd-Mostyn, 1888 | |

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--------------|
| 1528 | 1131 | Hon. Harriet Margaret Lloyd-Mostyn, 1828 | } Daughters. |
| 1529 | 1132 | Hon. Essex Lloyd-Mostyn, 1833 | |
| 1530 | 1133 | Hon. Catherine Lloyd-Mostyn, 1846 | |
67. *Descendants of Lady Louisa Augusta Scott, -1873, and her husband, John Harrison Slater Harrison, Esq., of Shellswell Park, Oxon, -1874. See Table IV. D.*
- | | | | |
|------|------|---|---|
| 1531 | 1134 | Edward Slater Harrison, of Shellswell Park, near Bicester, Oxon, J.P., 1832 | } Only son. |
| 1532 | 1135 | Arthur Dewar, Captain Lincolnshire Regiment, 18... | |
| 1533 | 1136 | John Dewar, 1900 | } Grandson; son of the late — Harrison, 18...-18...; her husband, — Dewar, Esq.
Grandchildren; younger brothers and only sister of No. 1532. |
| 1534 | 1137 | James Dewar, Colonel Queen's Bays | |
| 1535 | 1138 | Charles Dewar | |
| 1536 | 1139 | Florence Dewar | |

(To be continued.)



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



NFEFTMENT to John Skeine of that Ilk of the lands and barronie of Skeine the toune
 takin out. and lands of Bailzestoun holds of his
 majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for
 payment of 250 merks for the ward also much
 for the releiffe and 500 merks for the marriage
 upon the resignatione of the said John Skene and
 severall others under the King's hand. Composition 100 merks.

Remission for slaughter to James Grahame of Grams-
 takin out. hall under the King's hand. There is a letter of slaynes
 produced. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Patrick Farquhar of Munie to himself.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Bruce of Kinnaird to Mary
 takin out. Bruce his sister. It is also sought be James Browne
 Advocate upon his owne horning and be William Henrysone writter
 in Edinburgh. Mary Bruce preferd. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the lands and barronie of Braid to John
 takin out. Broun of Gorgie Miln. Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST . . . JULY, 1678.

Mr. Andrew Nisbett
taken out. Infetment to Alexander Gordon of Auchintoull in
liferent and to Alexander Gordon his eldest lawfull sone
in fee of the toune and lands of Auchintoull and others
holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment
of 60 lib. for the ward also much for the releiffe and 120 lib. for the
marriage. It hath a confirmatione to Issobell Gray spous to the
said Alexander Gordon of her liferent lands and erecting the foirsaid
lands in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Auchintoull upon
the said Alexander Gordon elder his oune resignatione under the
King's hand. Compositione 100 merks.

taken out. Infetment of apprising of the Davoch toune and
lands of Multonie and others to Lauchlan McIntoish of
Kinrara appraised for 5170 merks. The apprising is expired.
Composition 100 merks.

taken out. Confirmatione of a charter granted be the Earle of
Argile to Walter Campbell of Skipnishe in liferent and
Angus Campbell his eldest lawfull son in fee of the four merk land
of Clumag, the two merk land of Crayagan the lands of Skipnishe
Kylefein and Glenskippell and others and of the office of Bailliarie
of the said lands to be holdin of the said Earle and sicklike ane
other charter granted be the said Earle to the said Walter Campbell
and Jean Campbell his spouse and John Campbell their eldest law-
full sone in fee of the lands of Knockbreochmoir and others to be
holden of the said Earle. Composition 20 merks.

taken out. Infetment to Patrick Scott of Rossie of the lands of
the Milne toune of Rossie and others to be holden of his
majestie taxt ward for payment of 65 lib. 6s. 8d. for the ward also
much for the releiffe and 171 lib. for the marriage. It proceeds
upon an apprising against the said Patrick Scott.

Composition

Escheat of . . . to Charles Maitland of Haltoun Thesaurer
Depute under the King's hand. Composition 40 lib.

Confirmatione of ane dispositione granted be Sir Alexander
Bruce of Broomehall to Mr. John Dempster of Pitlever of the lands
of Broomehall the lands of easter and wester Gelletts for releiffe of
cautionerie of the soume of 31000 merks.

Composition 200 merks.

Mr. Thomas Infestment of resignation of the toune and lands of
 Gordon to Soccach the lands of easter and wester Lesmuedies and
 be given out others to James Earle of Airlie holds of his majestie
 without ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of 80 merks
 backbond. for the ward and also much for the releiffe and 160 merks for the
 marriage under the King's hand. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane contract of Wodsett of the toune and
 lands of over and nether Tooreings to Alexander Watson of Wallace
 Craig in liferent and to Mr. James, Thomas, William, John, Mar-
 jorie, Elizabeth, and Grizzel Watson's his children in fee Wodsett
 for 22,000 merks as also ane confirmatione of ane heritable bond of
 4000 merks out of the lands of Tooreings and others to the said
 Alexander Watson of Wallace Craig and Thomas Watson his third
 lawfull sone. Composition 200 merks.

Mr. Robert Infestment of Adjudicatione of the lands and barronie
 Hamiltoun. of Ardott, Balmullo and others to Edward Fountaine of
 Loth hill and Agnes Scott his spous adjudged for 4870 merks.
 Composition 50 merks.

Infestment to John Houston of Johnstoune and his
 takin out. spous of the superiortie of the sixpound land of over and
 nether Johnstouns and others holds of his majestie as King and as
 prince and steward of Scotland ward upon the resignation of Sir
 Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk. Composition 20 lib.

Gift of the maills and fermes of the lands of Aitoune to the
 Earle of Home. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of . . . Spence of . . . to Cruickshank . . . in
 Aberdene. Composition . . . lib.

Escheat of . . . to . . . elder writer in Edinburgh upon his
 owne horning. Composition 40 lib.

Remission for adulterie to John Langlands litster in
 Robert Keill. Forfar. Composition 40 lib.

Tutorrie of Elizabeth Fyall lawfull daughter to umquhile
 Alexander Fyall tenant in old Ardross to Andrew Fyall tenant in
 Breirhill. Composition 10 merks.

Remissione for adulterie to George Abercrombie elder in Elie.
 Composition 10 merks.

Robert Escheat and liferent of Mr. Thomas Burnett lawfull
 Burnett. sone to umquhile Mr. Robert Burnett Advocat to
 Catherine Pearson relict of the said umquhile Mr. Robert upon her
 owne horning. It is also sought be George Monteith and Andrew

Steinstoune Merchant Burgesses of Edinburgh upon their owne horning. Catherine Pearsons preferd. Composition 20 merks.

Tutorie of George Elizabeth and Anna Rankine, lawfull children to the deceast George Rankine in Milne of Elden to Patrick Gordon of Nether Muir. Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 26, 1678.

Infestment to Sir Archibald Primrose of Caringtoune Knight barronet Lord Justice Generall in liferent and to Archibald Primrose his youngest lawful sone of the lands of Uchiltrees Eister and wester holds of his majestie tax ward for payment of 20 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 40 lib for the marriage as ane proportional part of the lands and barronie of Keir upon the resignatione of Sir John Stirling of Keir Knight. Composition 10 merks.

Infestment on apprising to . . . and John . . . present masters of the Hospitall of Stirling called Cowan's Hospitall of the lands of Raploch called Kings Raploch and the lands of over Raploch called Priest's aikers, holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignation of the Earle of Marr and James Johnstoune Merchant burges of Stirling and late provost thereof appriser of the said lands.

Composition 10 merks.

Mr. Thomas Confirmatione of ane Charter granted be Archibald Gordon. Earle of Argile to John Campbell Captain of Carrick of the five merk land of Carrick Innesnuck and others to be holden of the said Earle and sicklike ane other Charter granted be the said Archibald Earle of Argile to the said John Campbell Captain of Carrick of that new milne to be built upon the lands of Knockderrie and others to be holdin of the said Earle.

Compositione 40 merks.

Mr. Francis Infestment to Mr. William Fairfoule eldest lawfull son Thomsons. to Walter Fairfoule of Lathallane wester of the toune and lands of Lathallane wester holds of his majestie feu upon the resignatione of the said Walter Fairfoule.

Composition 100 merks.

Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Abernethie the lands and Lordship of Balvenie and others to Alexander Abernethie of Auchincloich adjudged for 20,000 merks.

Composition 50 lib.

Infestment of adjudicatione of the five merk land of Barmerk two Drumqwhirnies and two Crayratches to Robert Gordon of Troqwhen adjudged for the sounge of 6,734 lib Scots.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment of ane Wodsett right of the lands of Clyths
 takin out. and others to John Sinclair of Ulbister Redeemable be
 payment of 15,000 merks upon the resignatione of the Earle of
 Caithness. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to . . . Dalrymple of Coltbridge holds of his author,
 feu and the marriage to be taxt for payment of ane 100 merks
 under the Kings hand. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of apprising of the lands of Eastrestoune and others
 to Robert Craw in East Restoune apprised for 9848 lib. The
 apprising is expired. Composition 80 lib.

Infetment of recognition of the lands and barronie of Cromartie
 Inverbrokie and others sometime pertaining to Sir John Urquhart
 of Cromartie to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh his majesties
 advocate. It is also sought be Donald Campbell of Urchnay. His
 majesties advocate preferd. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione to Barbara Foulartoun of her liferenti right of
 the lands of Freine. Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to Alexander Burnett of Craigmyle eldest lawfull sone
 and aire served and retoured to the deceast Mr. Alexander Burnett
 of Craigmyle of the toune and lands of the Kirktoune of Skeine and
 crofts thereof, Milbuy, hill of Keir and others holds of his majestie
 taxt ward for payment of 24 lib as the proportionall part of 600
 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and 240 merks as the
 proportionall part of 4,000 merks for the marriage upon the resigna-
 tion of Mr. Charles Gordon sone lawfull to the deceast Sir Robert
 Gordon of Gordonstoune and umquhile William Earle of Marshall
 and others and disjoynes the fairsaid lands from the Lordship and
 barronie of Inverugie and erects them in ane haill and free barronie
 to be called the barronie of Eister Skeine.

Composition 300 merks.

Confirmatione of the right and dispositione made be Hugh
 Munro of Findon aire male served and retoured to the deceast
 Hector Monro of Findon (?) his father.

Confirmatione to Macrorie Mackenzie and sicklike ane Charter
 granted be the deceast Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie to the said
 Macrorie Mackenzie of the toune and Davoch lands of wester
 Culbo and sole deput of the office of bailliarie of the said lands.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of those oxgates aikers and burget lands
 takin out. lying in the toune of Cromartie and others to Lilius Dallas

relict of the deceast Mr. Alexander Urquhart of Craighouse and George Dallas writer to his majesties Signet apprised for 1384 lib 17s. 10d. The apprising is expired. Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione of ane granted be Charles Maitland of Haltoun his majesties Treasurer Deput to Zacharias MacCallum of Poltallach in liferent and John McCallum his second lawfull sone in fee of the lands of Knockallaway to be holdin of the said Lord Treasurer Deput feu. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 1544 merks 8s. 4d. William Hog. out of the lands of Graden to Andrew Ker of Morristoun. Composition 120 lib.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Grange with the burgh of barronie thereof to Jean Bruce relict of umquhile John Hamilton of Grange and Richard Elphingstoun now her husband adjudged for £ Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbett Colein MacKenzie of Redcastle and Alexander MacKenzie of Coull of the lands and barronie of Ellendonan, the lands and barronie of Lewis, Isle of Lewis, and other holds of his majestie ward and feu upon the resignatione of John Dumbar of Hemprigs, William Downie Writer in Edinburgh, Alexander Lord thereafter Earle of Balcarras and severall others apprisers of the said lands. Composition 10 merks.

to Alexander Murray of Preistfeist Dean of Guild of Edinburgh under his owne horning. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Ratification of the liberties and priviledges of the burgh of Stirling in favour of the magistrates thereof under the King's hand. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Legittimatione to Major James Wood at the Milne of Inveriskandie. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat of Hugh Fraser writer in Inverness to James Ritchie Burgess there upon his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Escheat of Mr. William Galbraith minister at Morebattle and Dorathie Ker his spouse to the said Mr. William himselfe. Composition 20 merks.

takin out. Escheat of William Young Tailzeor burgess of Edinburgh to Adam Scott writer there upon his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Mr. Lawrence Scott of Bavielaw to Alexander Cruickshanks, Merchant burgess of Edinburgh. It is also

sought be the partie himselfe and be William Scott lawfull sone to umquhile Mr. Lawrence Scott of Bavielaw, William Scott preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceast Sir John Urquhart of Cromartie to John Forrester of Culnald. It is also sought be Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh his majesties advocate and be Donald Campbell of Urchanys.

takin out. The Escheat and liferent of the said deceast Sir John

Urquhart is also sought be William Duffe his majesties Chamberlain of Rosse. It is also sought be Mr. William Paterson advocat sone to the bishop of Ross. John Forrester preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST AUGUST, 1678.

takin out. Infetment to Mr. Thomas Hay one of his majesties

Clerks of the Privie Counsell and Session of the lands and maynes of Herdmistoun and of the east halfe of the lands of Blanse holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatione of umquhile Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanstoun and John Sinclair fiar thereof his sone and several others. It proceeds upon the right of several apprisers and of new erects the foirsaid lands and barronie in ane baill and free barronie to be called as of before the barronie of Herdmestoun.

Composition 10 merks.

Pitcairlie. Infetment of apprising of the Shadow halfe of the

lands of Lednoch extending to 16 aikers of land to Patrick Gray of Lednoch eldest lawfull son to William Gray of Lednoch apprised for 2,370 merks. The apprising is expired.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment of adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Clackmannan and Sauchie and others to William Houstoun portioner of Barhill adjudged for 1901 lib 6s. 8d.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to William Turnbull sometime of Bankhead now of Sharplaw of the lands of Sharplaw Synehouse and others holds of his majestie taxtward for payment of 50 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 100 merks for the marriage upon the resignatione of Andrew Plumber of Middlestead.

Composition 40 lib.

(To be continued.)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

SCHOMBERG.

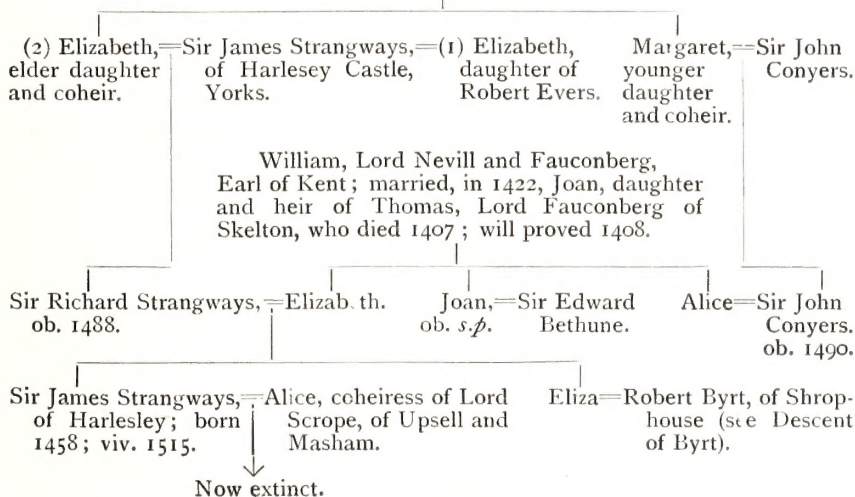
With reference to the letter of "A. S." in your November number, may I point out that, although Beatson's "Political Index" gives "David Schomberg" as Master-General of the Ordnance in 1689, Haydn, in his "Book of Dignities" (which is in reality a modern edition of Beatson), states that "Frederick de Schomberg, Duke of Schomberg," was appointed in 1689? The Duke was, of course, killed at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, but is it not possible that no successor was appointed until 1693, the next date given by both Beatson and Haydn, and a further circumstance referred to by "A. S."?

28, Cornhill, London.

FREDERICK J. BUMPUS.

THE BARONIES OF FAUCONBERG, D'ARCY DE KNAVYTH, AND MEYNILL.

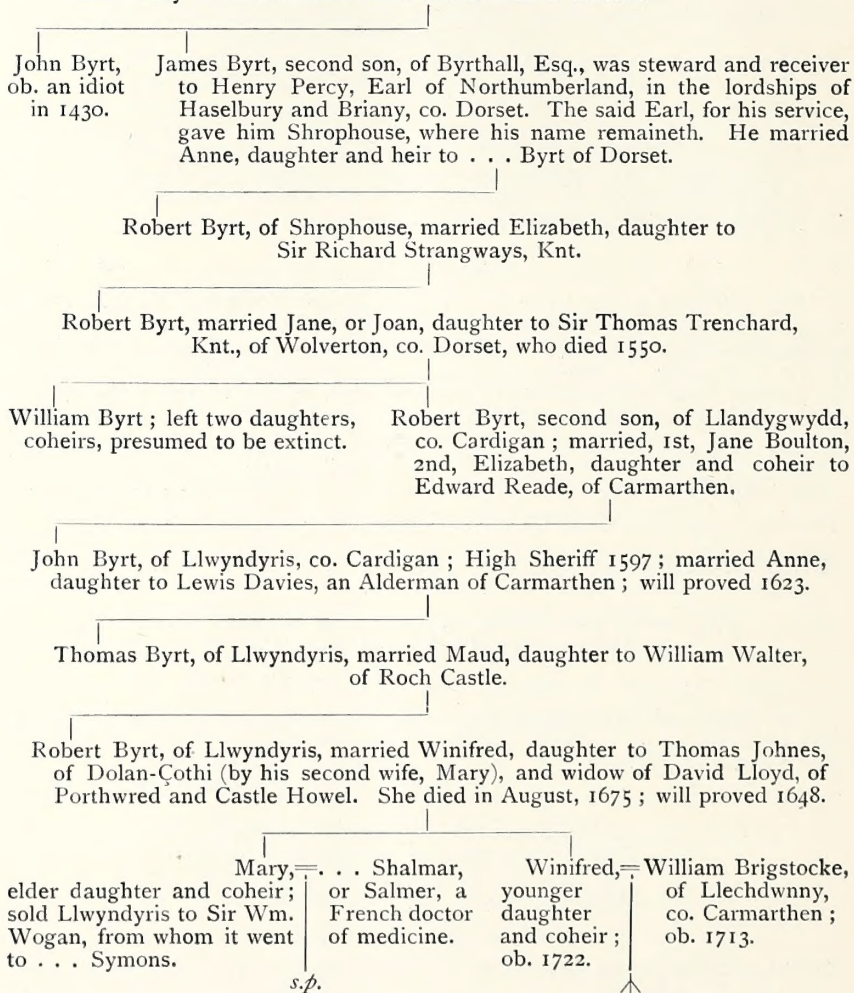
Philip, sixth Lord D'Arcy de Knavyth and fifth Lord Meynill, died under age and without male issue in 1418.



DESCENT OF BYRT.

Arms : Vert, three bugle-horns arg., stringed and tipped or.

Thomas Byrt, of Byrthall in Essex (descended from Sir Walter Byrt, Knt., *temp.* Henry II.), married Joanna (some say daughter and coheir, but probably widow of John, Lord D'Ayncourt, and daughter and heir to Lord Grey of Rotherfield and Lord Fitz-Alan of Bedale.



[Eliza Strangways, the wife of Robert Byrt, is new to the hitherto accepted Strangways genealogies. But even supposing she is correctly placed as above, a reference to the Grandison evidence should convince our correspondent that the issue of Sir James Strangways is not known to be extinct. Elizabeth Ross and Roger Radcliffe were the last known coheirs. That there are very many other Strangways descendants has never been disputed. The Countesses of Yarborough and Powis claim in their petition that the abeyances of the baronies of Darcy and Meinill were subsequently determined in favour of their line, which, if correct, would put the Strangways coheirs out of court in relation to those baronies.—ED.]

WILLIAM, FIFTH LORD PAGET.

Will some correspondent of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE kindly give me the names of *all* the children of William, fifth Baron Paget, who died in 1678, by his wife, the Lady Frances Rich; or say if they had a son, the Hon. John Paget, living in 1705?

Dundrum, co. Down.

WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

JOHN MORGAN, OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

I am seeking, for genealogical purposes, the birth and parentage of one John Morgan, of the Inner Temple, admitted a member of that society January 30, 1765; called to the Bar February 8, 1771. He was the friend and contemporary of William Murray, afterwards Earl of Mansfield. It was said of these two lawyers that "The English Bar must ever command respect whilst it had Murray's eloquence and Morgan's integrity."

This John Morgan, who was cousin to Sir Chaloner Ogle, died August 30, 1803, in St. George's, Southwark, London, and in the burial register of that parish is the following entry: "3rd Sept., 1803—John Morgan, late of Wotton Place, St. George's Fields." He married Sarah —, and by her had issue five children, the eldest daughter, Maria, marrying in 1798 John, third Earl of Carmarthen (extinct). The arms of this branch of the Morgan family are, "Per pale az. and gu., three lions rampant arg.," and I find the same coat of arms is borne by the Earls of Pembroke, and note that William ap David ap Morgan, Esq., married Joan, daughter and heir of William Herbert, Esq., son of Philip, a younger son of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Any further information, however small, would be gratefully appreciated.

79, St. Giles Street, Norwich.

ARTHUR EDWARD JACKSON.

"JACK HORNER."

In treating of "Jack Horner" at pp. 242, 243, for "Wells" read "Mells." The cathedral city of Wells is not a transferable manor, but the property owned by the Horner family is the manor of Mells, near Frome.

A. H.

"HARO! O MON PRINCE."

The word *haro* or *harau* is a mere interjection, like our "hue [and cry]," having no more personal import than the exclamation *oyez* for "hear ye." Legally it is an outcry after felons. See the French *huer*, to shout, also *harau*, *haraunder*, to shout. The former equates our "hue," as above; the latter is identical with our "harrow."

"O mon prince" applies to Edward VII., our reigning monarch, and all traditional reference to Rou or Rollo as Prince of Guernsey is apocryphal. A little reflection will show that the long-deceased "ganger" can have no physical, if he ever as Robert Bigot exercised spiritual, control in Guernsey.

A. H.

SEABORNE (OR SEABOURNE, SEBORN, AND SEABORN).

I shall be very grateful for any notes relating to this Herefordshire family, who were persecuted a good deal during Queen Elizabeth's reign for their active sympathy with the Church of Rome, and in the Civil Wars suffered for their loyalty to Charles I. At the Visitation of 1569 their arms were: Barry wavy of ten, arg. and az., over all a lion rampant; but Harl. MS. 1546 states that Seborn in 1586 gave his arms as: Or, on a fesse gules, between three eagles close vert, a rose of the field between two fleurs-de-lis arg. The arms first given are undoubtedly correct for the main stem of the family, but why an entirely different coat was assumed by any member of the family I am at a loss to understand, especially as the second coat is claimed by a number of families. Some of the family went to America, and their descendants may be in that country now. Any information as to the whereabouts of portraits or monuments will be particularly welcome.

8, High Town, Hereford.

VAGA.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

May 31, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, June 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Captain Ettrick William Creak, Royal Navy, F.R.S., in recognition of his services while holding the appointment of Superintendent of Compasses in the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE," Tuesday, June 4, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, June 4, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officer, and Soldier, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against their names:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
New South Wales Medical Staff Corps. 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.	Captain N. R. House. Lieutenant (now Captain and Brevet Major) J. E. I. Masterson.	During the action at Vrededorp on July 24, 1900, Captain House went out under a heavy cross fire and picked up a wounded man, and carried him to a place of shelter. During the action at Wagon Hill, on January 6, 1900, Lieutenant Masterson commanded, with the greatest gallantry and dash, one of the three companies of his regiment which charged a ridge held by the enemy and captured their position. The companies were then exposed to a most heavy and galling fire from the right and left front. Lieutenant Masterson undertook to give a message to the Imperial Light Horse, who were holding a ridge some hundred yards behind, to fire to the left front and endeavour to check the enemy's fire. In taking this message, he crossed an open space of a hundred yards which was swept by a most heavy cross fire, and, although badly wounded in both thighs, managed to crawl in and deliver his message before falling exhausted into the Imperial Light Horse trench. His unselfish heroism was undoubtedly the means of saving several lives.
Rimington's Guides.	Corporal J. J. Clements.	On February 24, 1900, near Strijdenburg, when dangerously wounded through the lungs and called upon to surrender, Corporal Clements threw himself into the midst of a party of five Boers, shooting three of them with his revolver, and thereby causing the whole party to surrender to himself and two unwounded men of Rimington's Guides.
2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.	Private C. Ravenhill.	At Colenso, on December 15, 1899, Private Ravenhill went several times, under a heavy fire, from his sheltered position as one of the escort to the guns, to assist the officers and drivers who were trying to withdraw the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, when the detachments serving them had all been killed, wounded, or driven from them by infantry fire at close range, and helped to limber up one of the guns that were saved.

WAR OFFICE, June 4, 1901.

The officer appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901, who was described as Captain William Ashby, British South Africa Police, is Captain Ashley P. W. Williams, British South Africa Police (now 21st Lancers).

CROWN OFFICE, June 3, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:

County of Essex—Northern or Saffron Walden Division. Joseph Albert Pease, Esq., in the place of the Honourable Armine Wodehouse, C.B., deceased.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 4, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ARGVLL.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Morton to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Lord Archibald Campbell to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

John Ronald Moreton Macdonald, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Charles Murray Guthrie, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

John MacLachlan, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Archibald John Lochnell Campbell, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Colin Campbell, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Sir Arthur John Campbell Orde, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

James Macalister Hall, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Robert Chellas Graham, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Niel Macleod, V.D., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Colonel Aylmer McIver Campbell to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

James Noel Forsyth, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Lord Alwyne Compton to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

Norman Lamont, Esq., younger, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated May 27, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 7, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 21, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Lowndes Gorst, Esq., C.B., to be a Secretary of Legation in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

WHITEHALL, June 6, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir George Morice, Pasha, K.C.M.G. (late Captain, Royal Navy), Controller-General of the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses Administration, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in consideration of valuable services rendered by him to the Egyptian Government.

WHITEHALL, June 6, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto George Frederick Godfrey Purves, Esq. (late Royal Navy), Deputy Director-General of the Egyptian Coastguard Administration, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh and of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh, which decorations have been conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in consideration of valuable services rendered by him to the Egyptian Government.

WHITEHALL, June 6, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Cecil Longueville Snow, Esq., Officer in the Egyptian Coastguard Administration, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in consideration of valuable services rendered by him to the Egyptian Government.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 11, 1901.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, March 18, 1901.

This day had audience of His Majesty: M. Sima Lozanitch, for the purpose of presenting his Letter of Recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Servia.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, June 10, 1901.

This day had audience of His Majesty: M. Alexandre C. Catargi, to present his Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Roumania; and

M. Michel Militchevitch, to present his Credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from His Majesty the King of Servia.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, June 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

John Binny Hay, Esq., M.B., of the Gold Coast Medical Service, in recognition of his services in the siege of Coomassie.

WAR OFFICE, June 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officer during the recent operations in Ashanti:

To be a Companion of the said Order:
Surgeon-Captain William Fletcher, Militia

Medical Staff Corps. Dated November 29, 1900.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Abbas Kuli Khan to be Assistant Oriental Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

DOWNING STREET, June 8, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of John Mensah Sarbah, Esq., and Algernon Willoughby-Osborne, Esq., to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony.

DOWNING STREET, June 8, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Conrad Johnson Simons, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, June 11, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify his intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:

Regiment.	Name.	Act of Courage for which recommended.
1st Battalion West Riding Regiment	Sergeant W. Firth	During the action at Plewman's Farm, near Arundel, Cape Colony, on February 24, 1900, Lance-Corporal Blackman having been wounded, and lying exposed to a hot fire at a range of from 400 to 500 yards, Sergeant Firth picked him up and carried him to cover. Later in the day, when the enemy had advanced to within a short distance of the firing-line, Second-Lieutenant Wilson being dangerously wounded and in a most exposed position, Sergeant Firth carried him over the crest of the ridge, which was being held by the troops, to shelter, and was himself shot through the nose and eye whilst doing so.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 14, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, June 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated June 7, 1901, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to amend the Letters Patent under the said Great Seal, dated July 21, 1897, providing for the Government of the Seychelles Islands.

WHITEHALL, June 12, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for presenting the Reverend William Hagger Barlow, D.D., Vicar of St.

Mary, Islington, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the city of London, to the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, void by the death of the Very Reverend William Clavell Ingram, D.D., late Dean thereof.

WHITEHALL, June 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Right Reverend Allan Becher Webb, D.D., the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, void by the death of the Very Reverend George David Boyle, M.A., late Dean thereof.

WHITEHALL, June 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 13th instant, to appoint John Gilbert Hay Halkett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Stipendiary Justice of the Peace at Kingston-upon-Hull, in the room of Edward Curtis Twiss, Esq., deceased.

WHITEHALL, June 13, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Ernest Swifte, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Persian Order of the Lion and the Sun, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia in recognition of his services as Tutor to the children of His Imperial Highness the Zil-es-Sultan.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 18, 1901.

DOWNING STREET, June 15, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of James Jonathan Thomas, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

Walter Murray Guthrie, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated June 12, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 21, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, June 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand :

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order :

The Right Honourable the Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order :

The Honourable Joseph George Ward, Postmaster-General of the Colony of New Zealand.

The Honourable John McKenzie, late Minister of Lands in the Colony of New Zealand.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :

The Honourable Alfred Jerome Cadman, late Minister for Railways in the Colony of New Zealand.

The Honourable William Campbell Walker, Minister of Education in the Colony of New Zealand.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edward Gudgeon, British Resident at Rarotonga, in the Cook Islands.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 14, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mirza Ali Mohammad Khan, Monakar-ed-Douleh, as Consul-General of Persia at Bombay ; Mr. Francis Emil Riemenschneider as Consul of Sweden and Norway at Suva (Fiji) ; and Mr. Saburo Hisamidzu as Consul of Japan for Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 25, 1901.

WHITEHALL, June 24, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward Herbert Loftus, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Crown of Siam, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam in recognition of his services while attached to the Siamese Legation at the Court of St. James's.

WHITEHALL, June 24, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Lewis Conrad Bateman, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam, in recognition of his services while attached to the Siamese Legation at the Court of St. James's.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

June 28, 1901.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S.

June 15, 1901.

Present: The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one, in the words following, viz. :—

"Whereas we are of opinion that there should exist some means of recognising Distinguished Service before the Enemy on the part of Warrant Officers or Subordinate Officers of Your Majesty's Fleet, who, by reason of not holding a Commission in the

Royal Navy, are not eligible for appointment to any existing Order or Decoration.

"We beg leave to recommend that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased by Your Order in Council to institute a Decoration, to be designated the Conspicuous Service Cross, and to consist of a Silver Cross, with the reverse side plain, but having on the obverse side in the centre Your Majesty's Imperial and Royal Cypher, E.R.I., surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

"We would beg leave to recommend to Your Majesty that this Decoration be awarded for meritorious or distinguished services before the Enemy performed by Warrant Officers or Acting Warrant Officers, or by subordinate Officers of Your Majesty's Fleet; and that no person shall be nominated thereto unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name in dispatches by the Admiral or Senior Naval or Military Officer Commanding the Squadron or detached Force.

"The award of this Decoration to carry with it the right to have the letters C.S.C. appended to the Officer's name.

"We would submit further that the names of those upon whom Your Majesty may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the Office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

ADMIRALTY, June 28, 1901.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon Lieutenant Halton Stirling Lecky, R.N., the Albert Medal of the Second Class, on the recommendation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in recognition of his gallantry in saving life at sea in the following circumstances:

On August 25, 1900, His Majesty's ship *Widgeon* anchored in Kosi Bay, fifty miles south of Delagoa Bay, in order to land stores and troops. The work of disembarkation was carried out by surf-boats manned by Malays, under the superintendence of Sub-Lieutenant Lecky, who had been sent on shore for the purpose.

Heavy breakers in lines of three to five, according to the tide, rolling in about fifty yards apart, made the work very risky.

One boat loaded with stores and with Second-Lieutenant Arnold Gray, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, Trooper Frederick Trethowen, Steinacker's Horse, and Private J. H. Forbes, Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, on board, capsized about three hundred yards from the shore. The five Malays

forming the boat's crew, and Private Forbes, by dint of hard swimming, with the assistance of the boat's oars, managed to reach the land after severe buffeting from the heavy seas. Lieutenant Gray was unable to swim, but, with Trooper Trethowen, clung to the boat, which drifted slowly, keel upwards, in a northerly direction, almost parallel with the shore, carried by the set of a strong current. Huge breakers continually swept over the boat, and the men had great difficulty in retaining their hold. Sharks were observed near the boat both before and after the accident. The boat was now about one hundred and fifty yards from the shore. Sub-Lieutenant Lecky, seeing the critical position the two men were in, tore off his clothes, and, plunging into the surf, endeavoured to swim to their assistance. He was twice thrown back on the beach by the heavy seas, but afterwards succeeded in bringing first Lieutenant Gray and then the other safe to the shore. The rescued men were quite unconscious, having been nearly thirty minutes in the water. Sub-Lieutenant Lecky and his servant, Private Botting, Royal Marine Light Infantry, then applied the usual methods for restoring animation, and both men eventually recovered consciousness—Lieutenant Gray after a lapse of two and a half hours.

WHITEHALL, June 28, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto William Selby Church, of Woodside, in the parish of Bishop's Hatfield, in the county of Hertford, of Belshill, in the parish of Bamborough, in the county of Northumberland, and of Harley Street, in the borough of St. Marylebone, in the county of London, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Fellow and President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WAR OFFICE, July 2, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Moulaï Abdul-el-Aziz, Sultan of Morocco.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:

Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.

DOWNING STREET, June 29, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Basil Haddon-Smith, Esq., C.M.G.

(Chief Assistant Colonial Secretary, Gold Coast, Colonial Secretary Designate of Sierra Leone), to administer the Government of the Colony of the Gambia, in the absence, etc., of the Governor.

DOWNING STREET, June 29, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Gilbert Kenelm Treffry Purcell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Assistant to the Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast.

DOWNING STREET, July 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Eyre Hutson, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

WHITEHALL, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting to the Reverend Thomas Banks Strong, B.D., the Deanery of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the University of Oxford, void by the promotion of Doctor Francis Paget to the See of Oxford.

WHITEHALL, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Roland John, Baron Dormer, His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of valuable services rendered to His Highness by Lord Dormer as Sub-Director of the Secretariat of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

WHITEHALL, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sergeant Harry Charters, A.S.C., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Lion and the Sun, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, in recognition of services rendered by him in connection with the supply of grain for food at Teheran during the famine of 1899.

WHITEHALL, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 29th ultimo, to appoint Archibald Henry Bodkin, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Dover, in the room of Sir Harry Bodkin Poland, K.C., resigned.

INDIA OFFICE, June 17, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Thomson, of the Civil Service of India, to be an Ordinary Member of the

Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in the room of Mr. Arundel Tagg Arundel, C.S.I., who has been appointed to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

ADMIRALTY, July 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Conspicuous Service Cross on the following Warrant Officers and Subordinate Officers of the Royal Navy, in recognition of their services during the operations in South Africa :

Gunner Ernest Edward Lowe.

Gunner Joseph Wright (also served on shore during the recent operations in China).

Midshipman Thomas Charles Armstrong (now Acting Sub-Lieutenant).

Midshipman Cymbeline Alonso Edric Huddart (killed in action).

Midshipman Thomas Frederick John Livesey Wardle (now Acting Sub-Lieutenant).

Midshipman Reginald Becher Caldwell Hutchinson.

In the Despatch, dated October 17, 1900, from Captain John E. Bearcroft, Royal Navy, commanding Naval Brigade, to the Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, published in the *Gazette* of March 12, 1901, the name of Paymaster William B. Penny should be added to the list of Officers considered worthy of special mention on p. 1759 of the *Gazette*.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 2, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, July 2, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in South Africa :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order :

Captain Oswald Buckley Bingham Smith-Bingham, 3rd Dragoon Guards, for gallantry in the rearguard action on June 3 near Vrede.

Lieutenant James Robert White, the Gordon Highlanders, for having, when taken prisoner, owing to mistaking advancing Boers for British troops, and stripped, escaped from custody and run six miles, warning Colonel de Lisle, and advanced with him to relief of Major Sladen's force.

Lieutenant Edgar John Flynn Langley, South Australian Mounted Infantry, for gallantry during the action with Major Sladen's force.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Godfrey Bertram Massingberd Mundy, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated June 26, 1901.

By the Way.

GENERAL KLEIGELS, the Police Prefect of St. Petersburg, has not, after all, it appears, been made the object of an "attentat," as was reported the other day, which only proves that the Russian capital is as fertile a source of false news as some of our own newspaper offices that we could name. Kleigels looks and sounds very German, but as a matter of fact it is bastard Scots, being a corruption of Clayhills, the name of a prominent family in Forfarshire, now known as Clayhills-Henderson of Invergowrie. James Menzies Clayhills married the daughter and heiress of Henderson of the Hallyards, and hence the hyphening of the two names. The St. Petersburg Prefect is descended from one of the numerous Scots who took service with Peter the Great, and who are still represented in Russia by such well-known families as the Gordons, Greigs, Barclay (de Tolly), Ramsay (de Balmain), Kleigels, etc.

The oldest visiting-card of which there is any record is to be found in the State archives of Venice. Giacomo Contarini, Professor at the University of Padua, sent the card in question as a curiosity to a Venetian friend, saying that the German students who came to Italy had the elegant and laudable custom of leaving such little cards, with their name and place of origin, at the houses of friends when they called and found them absent. The card referred to bears a coat of arms, with the motto *Espoir me confort*, and beneath, "Joannes Westerhof Westphalus scribebat. Patavii 4 Martii 1560."

Among the ancient customs observed at the Lord Mayor's banquets, and one which is not forgotten at any City dinner of the grand old Guilds, is the use of the silver loving-cup. It is a noble piece of work, and is filled with spiced wine, immemorially termed "sack." When the Lord Mayor drinks to his visitors, the cup is passed round the table, and each guest after he has drunk applies his napkin to the mouth of the cup before he hands it to his neighbour. The more formal practice is for the person who pledges with the loving-cup to stand and bow to his neighbour, who, also standing, removes the cover with his right hand and holds it while the other drinks—a custom said to have originated in the precaution of keeping the right or dagger hand employed, so that the person who drinks may be assured of the absence of treachery, such, for instance, as that practised by Elfrida on the unsuspecting King Edward the Martyr, who at Corfe Castle was slain while drinking. This is why in later days the cup was provided with a cover.

On June 19, 1566, was born the only child of Mary, Queen of Scots, James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, France, and Ireland. Himself not among the noblest of Kings, he more than realized the prophecy of the witches to his ancestor, Banquo (if we accept Shakespeare as a genealogist), "Thou shalt get Kings, though thou be none." If we except the Turk and the

peasant dynasties of Servia and Montenegro, there is now neither Emperor, King, nor petty Sovereign, in Europe to-day who is not sprung from the loins of James I. All our Royal House, all Bourbon, all Hapsburg, all Hohenzollern, all Romanow, all Savoy, the official Bonapartes, all the minor rulers in Germany—all have in their veins a strain of the blood of James and of his unfortunate mother.

The annual ceremony of "ycleping"—or, as it is now put, "clipping"—the parish church has just been revived at Painswick, in the Cotswolds, where, after being performed for many hundred years, it was discontinued by the late Vicar. On the patron saint's day (St. Mary's) the children join hands in a ring round the church, and circle round the building singing. It is the old Saxon custom of "ycleping," or naming, the church on the anniversary of its original dedication.

The facts of a new romance of the Baronetage, as recorded by a Montreal correspondence, are as follows :

"Mme. Vere Goold, for many years a fashionable dressmaker in Drummond Street, Montreal, whose thirty employes do work for the Viceregal household in Ottawa, and for all the richest families in the Dominion, has suddenly been made the social equal of her patrons, and the superior of most of them, for she is now Lady Goold, her husband having become Sir Thomas St. Leger Goold, Baronet, by the death of his brother, Sir James Stephen Goold.

"The late Baronet died in Australia about two weeks ago.

"Lady Goold comes of noble French parentage.

"The Goold family is one of the oldest in County Cork, Ireland. In the last century George Gould, of Old Court, was made a Baronet for services rendered to the King. His son Henry changed the spelling of the name to Goold.

"Sir Henry's son advanced 5,500 guineas in gold to the British Government at a critical time, and received the thanks of King George III. and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland."

So far the news from across the Atlantic, which is the first intimation that has reached Ireland of the death of Sir James Goold, the fourth Baronet, who succeeded his uncle, Sir Henry Goold, in 1893. The new Baronet indicated by this story is, apparently, Vere Thomas St. Leger Goold, who was born in 1853, and was formerly Secretary to the Municipal Boundaries Commission in Dublin. There was, however, an elder brother, Frederick Edward Michael, who was born in 1850, and who is briefly described in works of reference as "many years unheard of."

It is no wonder the magistrate in the small Styrian town thought he had heard amiss when the other day a witness in a certain case explained that he had once had an elder brother, but he had been "dead these last hundred and forty years." The witness was a tottering old man, but before he made

this statement there had not seemed to be any reason for thinking that his mind was gone. On being requested to keep to facts, the old man answered: "I am stating a fact. I am the son of a second marriage. My father married the first time in 1760, at the age of nineteen years. The year after he had a son, who only lived a few months. My father married again in 1811, aged sixty-six, and I was born the year after, so that I am now eighty-nine years of age. I am sorry you think I tried to joke in court. I have spoken only the truth. It is always sad to lose a brother, and I do not see why it should be considered less so because I lost mine a hundred and forty years ago." Which speech shows that the old man belonged to a family which retains its mental as well as its physical vigour beyond the ordinary span allotted to mankind.

One of the curiosities of Wimborne Minster is the tomb of Anthony Etricke, the first Recorder of Poole, and the magistrate who committed the Duke of Monmouth after the Battle of Sedgemoor. Tradition says Etricke had a quarrel with the people of Wimborne, so made a vow that he would "not be buried in their church or churchyard, under their ground or over." To carry out this vow he obtained leave to cut a niche in the wall of the minster, and there he placed his own coffin, fixing at the same time the date he supposed he should die—viz., 1691. He did not die, however, until 1703, and the figures were altered accordingly. The coffin is brilliantly decorated with the arms of the Etricke family, and to prevent its going into decay a sum of £1 a year was bequeathed to keep the niche and coffin in good repair. The Etrickes are a Border family, and up to a few years ago had a seat at High Barnes, in the county of Durham.—*The Church Monthly*.

"Barge day" was celebrated on May 16 at Newcastle-on-Tyne—the quinquennial occasion when the Mayor and Corporation take a river trip between the Sparhawk, at the mouth of Shields Harbour and Hedwin Streams, a spot some four miles west of Newcastle Bridge, and by proclamation lay claim to the soil of the river Tyne between the places named. A procession of four gaily-decorated steamers, with two ancient state barges—one containing the Mayor (Councillor J. Beattie) and party, and the other the Sheriff (Councillor J. J. Gillespie) and party—left Newcastle quayside in the morning, and went to the river mouth, where the proclamation claiming the soil was read by the Mayor. After luncheon the procession returned upstream to Newburn, and the guests were taken by special trams to Heddon-on-the-Wall. At the boundary stone, Hedwin Streams, there was a large attendance of the public. According to custom, the Mayor selected from the crowd a young lady, and, standing on the boundary stone, kissed her and presented her with a sovereign, the Mayoress adding the gift of a handsome satchel. The Sheriff, following the precedent set by a former holder of office, saluted another young lady who was looking on, and gave her a sovereign.



SOME BOOK PLATES BY MISS HELARD.
(See page 395.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JANUARY, 1902.

THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND
OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



WHILST upon the subject of grants of arms, there is a matter I wish to discuss—namely, the design of new arms. Here again it is the whole system which needs alteration, rather than the results, for no other results could be obtained with the existing system, beyond that certain amount of improvement which might be derived from the exercise of better taste. Real reform must be preceded by a change of system. In this matter, the blame for the lack of the much-needed change of system rests with the College of Arms, or with its officers individually or collectively, because, at the outside, no more than a warrant from the Earl Marshal is needed; and, as I understand the constitution of the College, I cannot but think that a resolution of the Chapter is all that is sufficient. Let us see what the system is at present.

When a grant of arms is desired, a petition to the Earl Marshal is put forward praying that His Grace will be pleased to issue His warrant to the Kings of Arms, authorizing them to grant "such arms as may be proper to be borne" by the petitioner. Unless the Earl Marshal's Secretary has any objection to urge why arms should not be granted to the petitioner, the warrant is issued in these terms.

The procedure at present is that the applicant himself gives the officer of arms who is conducting his business either the exact details of what he wants or else a rough idea. The officer of arms, who has access to the ordinaries of arms preserved in the College, at once knows whether the arms suggested interfere with those belonging to other families, and he is supposed to be responsible that no sketch put forward shall interfere with the existing rights of others. The sketches are submitted to Garter for his approval. Garter theoretically accepts or rejects, but in practice he alters every coat of arms which is submitted to him. The altered sketch then goes back, *viâ* the officer of arms conducting the business, to the petitioner, who in his turn can accept or reject, and theoretically the petitioner can go on rejecting sketch after sketch till he gets one he likes. I certainly know of one design, or, rather, one series of designs, which went backwards and forwards for more than twelve months; and I must admit that, in the end, the design was uncommonly good.

Now let us see what official data exist for the interpretation of the words "such arms as may be proper." In the first place, there is the manifest axiom that arms, having been granted once, cannot be granted to a different family; and in the words of the old heralds, which will recall the well-known controversy on the Shakespeare coat of arms, "There must be some patible difference." There is also in existence a warrant from a long-past Earl Marshal reciting that arms having ceased to be carried in battle, and their use having become more confined to the purposes of seals and engravings, this was to be borne in mind, and that differences in colour were no longer sufficient, and going on to lay down certain regulations for the future, which I have heard contain the words "inner and outer difference." I candidly admit that all my blandishments have failed to procure for me either the exact wording of this warrant or information as to its exact requirements. Perhaps the information has rightly been withheld from me, because it must be admitted that the warrant constitutes a private instruction to the heralds in the performance of their official duties, and it is not information which can be demanded by the public as a right.

These two data, however, are all that can be said to bear upon the subject.

I have detailed the system which exists, and the procedure. What is the result? It is impossible to generalize beyond this fact, that anyone with an intimate knowledge of armory can assuredly date, with some claim to accuracy, most of the coats of arms which

have been issued, which, from the artistic point of view, ought not to be the case. To go further than this it is necessary to divide grants of arms into three classes. First there are the grants of arms made to people who have used arms belonging to other families of their name without authority, and who, when necessity or inclination requires them to obtain a grant, seek to obtain the grant of a design as closely resembling the arms they have used as can be worked through the College. I must admit that these constitute by far the larger proportion of present-day grantees, and concerning this class of people I have no sympathy whatever, and if they were the only people to be thought of I would never put pen to paper to urge consideration on their behalf. They are seeking to perpetuate a colourable pretence of descent which does not exist; they are suggesting relationship which the right owners of the arms have just reason to repudiate; and, as far as my personal views are concerned, I agree with Mr. Horace Round, that theoretically the right to the old arms should be proved, or, failing such proof, totally different arms should be assigned. I can best illustrate my meaning by an illustration. Let us imagine a family named Scropeley "claiming" descent from the ancient House of Scrope, and using the well-known "azure, a bend or." There are two courses open: first to prove the descent from the House of Scrope, and use "azure, a bend or," subject only to marks of cadency; or else to fail in such proof and petition for a new grant. In the latter event, "azure, a bend invected or, cotised argent, and charged with a rose between two escallops gules," is not, in my opinion, a proper coat of arms to grant to Scropeley, whilst it might be perfectly proper for such a coat of arms to be granted to Mr. Jones. As an ethical question of right, Mr. Scropeley, in my opinion, should be compelled to have "argent, a chevron gules between two escallops in chief, and a rose in base," or some such utterly different coat of arms.

But for all practical purposes I quite see that to adopt such a standpoint is impossible; and Mr. Round must also see it if he would consider the matter honestly, because this practice, which is the foundation almost of Scottish armory, has been recognised and admitted from the earliest possible times. It was common in the period before the foundation of the College of Arms, which Mr. Round loves to refer to as the only period of heraldry worth consideration, and it has been consistently followed ever since. To insist upon radically different arms, despite the pleasure of the applicant, requires a vastly greater and more compulsory authority

than the officers of arms have ever possessed—much greater than they have at the present day; and if Mr. Round cared two straws for the good of armory as a cause, he would recognise that every attempt of his to weaken the authority of the College of Arms would, if it were successful, lessen the likelihood of such a standpoint as he advocates in the matter ever reaching the bounds of practical policy. It is not practical at present, and I recognise that these similar grants of arms cannot be avoided. No one, however, should run away with the idea that, in the case of what I allude to as a “similar” coat of arms, arms are granted in England which really are (as grantees daily inform me) “practically the same thing as the old coat.” They are not, and the difference is always very apparent to anyone who knows anything whatever about armory. That these coats are so different, the present officers of arms, and particularly the present Garter, must have the credit. They are bound to accept the system in vogue, and within the limits of that system the *intention* of their work is admirable. I intensely honour and respect Sir Albert Woods for the unswerving loyalty to his ideal, and the strength of mind with which he insists upon sufficient difference being made. For that *intention* no praise can be too high. My only criticism is with Sir Albert Woods’ taste, for it must be admitted that the resulting arms in some number of cases are simply ghastly. This adjective, though true as to some arms, must not be applied in a wholesale manner—far from it; and those writers (and there are many) who apply it indiscriminately to every grant that issues from the College of Arms are merely exhibiting their own ignorance. There are some grants to which little exception could possibly be taken, and which are quite on an equality in purity of design with Tudor grants.

I repeat, however, that in the case of grants of arms which seek to perpetuate colourable imitations of existing arms for other families of the same surname I have not one atom of sympathy, nor one word of criticism for the results, save such criticism as is dictated by a desire that official coats of arms should be good—that is, simple—and by the fact that one dislikes intensely, from artistic reasons, to see a coat of arms which is not an example of good heraldry.

The second class consists of those people who desire to legalize arms which have been in use for a considerable time, and which are without authority, but do not interfere with the arms of other people. The majority of writers urge that these should be legalized by a confirmation, or that at any rate they should be granted with-

out alteration. There are two arguments, one on either side, which have almost equal weight. The one is that as at the time of the Visitations arms were allowed on the strength of user for a sufficient period, the same rules should apply at the present day. The contrary argument is that to confirm such arms undifferenced weakens the authority of the Crown in these matters, inasmuch as a "confirmation" is a legalizing of arms, which, however long in use, have their origin and beginning in the initiative of the bearer without any imprimatur of authority.

Before suggesting a solution, it would be well to consider the question of user at the Visitation. The admission of user at the Visitations was in no sense the admission by the Crown of the right of any man to assume arms to himself. But the Visitations were an attempt, and a successful attempt, to produce order out of the confusion resulting from the theretofore casual exercise by the Crown of its authority. Taking the results of those Visitations as a whole, the attempt was successful, and I know of no real confirmation which has since been issued in England. Personally, I know of no coat of arms in use at the moment which has had uninterrupted use from the period anterior to the first Visitations down to the present day. The Visitations were widely advertised and known at the time they were being made, and if any then users of arms failed to take the opportunity offered of its grace and concession by the Crown of legalizing their arms by confirmation, it is puerile at the present day for the objectors to claim in the persons of their descendants equivalent advantages with those who, accepting the control of the Crown, took advantage of the opportunity which the Crown then offered. User was never of itself a right. It was merely a ground for the favourable consideration of the Crown. That being so, I see no reason whatever, nor do I see any argument why "confirmations" should be claimed or permitted in England, and the system which insists upon a "grant," with the heavier fees entailed thereby, is in this instance, I think, absolutely justified. There remains, however, as to this class of case the question of design, and it is absurd to suppose that a great weight does not attach in this connection to a use of arms which has extended over more than two hundred years.

Roughly speaking, the Visitations extended from 1580 to 1680. Even now, I believe, it is admitted theoretically at the College that a man has the right to a coat of arms which was borne at or before the Battle of Agincourt upon proof of this fact and proof of descent, without proof of record at the College of Arms. Though these sort of instances are talked about glibly enough, I

have never come across one which has been proved; but I would widen this existing rule to this extent: If it could be proved that an unrecorded coat of arms had been in use since the period of the Visitations which did not interfere with the rights of any other family, I would permit a grant to be made of that coat of arms without alteration; but I would insist that it should be made very sure, first, that it did not interfere with the rights of other people, and, secondly, that *proof* had been made that it was in use at the period mentioned. For the purposes of convenience I would take the period to be represented by the definite date of the Restoration in 1660. Having come to this decision, I would make it a matter of an Earl Marshal's warrant, and I would let it be known as publicly as was possible that this opportunity existed. Then at once and for ever the opportunity of the grumblers would be removed, for the answer to all these high-faluting tales of usage is simple: Prove them. Now, I commend this suggestion to the officers of arms very earnestly. The rule ought to be made and ought to be publicly known, because it will remove an enormous amount of discontent. It is the discontent arising from pure theory which creates the necessity for such a rule, and not the multitude of the circumstances in which it could be employed. Personally, I don't believe that there are a dozen cases in which advantage could be taken of it, unless it were in the case of Welsh or Channel Islands arms. But the removal of this theoretical discontent would have a wide effect in other directions upon the status of the College in public opinion.

There remain those coats of arms which have been in use for some length of time, which do not interfere with existing arms, but the use of which cannot be carried back to anything like 1660. Looking at the thing impartially, I cannot see that there is any real reason why these should be granted without alterations. If the arms are British and borne by British families, they are demonstrably arms which have been invented in defiance of authority, without official sanction, and deliberately invented at a period when user had long since ceased to be any determining factor. I cannot see that these merit any consideration on the strength of their user, but the obvious fact remains that, if they do not interfere with the rights of other people, there is no reason why they should not be granted as a new design and as a new grant, as of course they necessarily would if suggested by a family who asked for them with no claim of user. But there is this reason, that to permit such an arrangement is tantamount to inviting a man to invent arms for himself, subsequently paying the fees, and legalizing them at his own pleasure. I

would deliberately penalize such cases; and I would advertise the fact that such cases were penalized by compelling some alteration. But providing that the arms do not interfere with the rights of anyone else, one alteration is sufficient, and personally I do not see why a change of tincture should not answer all purposes. But whatever regulations should be found the most advisable, such regulations ought to be a matter of public knowledge, and not a matter which can be considered from instances of its exercise either the caprice of the corporation or of an individual officer of arms. Nor should it be possible for anyone to obtain such an idea.

There is another small class which I must mention, lest the omission is brought up in criticism of my suggestions, and that is the class which descends either from disclaimers or from blood relatives of bygone grantees who do not come within the limitations of the grant. The existing system and practice is sufficient for these cases, and I need not further discuss them.

But I now come to the last class with which I have to deal, and for whose benefit this article is written. It consists of those people who have never used arms at all, or else of those who, having used arms and been convinced of their error, deliberately discard the design in use as one to which they have no right, and endeavour to obtain arms the design of which bears no relation to the coat previously used.

Now, there is a certain amount of straightforward honesty about either of these positions which creates much sympathy and establishes a greater claim for consideration than the attempt to perpetuate a falsely-suggested descent by the grant of a "similar" coat. This class ought not to be penalized because of the other delinquents. It appears to me that if no attempt is made to claim kinship or relationship with any other family, every effort should be strained to give such an applicant a simple coat of arms, for the very crucial reason that there is no particular coat of arms from the owners of which it has to be shown that relationship does not exist; and, therefore, all that is necessary is that the coat to be granted should not be that of anyone else. That is the sole and solitary safeguard and the only argument which should be considered. It is with this class that the whole of my sympathies lie. Doubtless some number of my readers may remember an article which appeared in these pages some months ago under the heading of "Unheraldic Charges." Briefly, my own opinions on the point may be summed up in "New Charges for New Men," and perhaps the history of one of the coats of arms which was there illustrated will

afford a typical instance of the hardship under which this last class of grantees undoubtedly suffer grievously. Of this I know the full particulars, because I had something to do with the matter myself. The coat of arms first suggested for Mr. Samson Fox was: "Argent, a representation of a corrugated boiler flue proper, between two foxes gules. *Crest*, upon a like representation of a corrugated boiler flue, a fox gules." Now, in all conscience a corrugated boiler flue is distinctive enough for there to be no earthly possibility of the design being one that would interfere with the rights of anybody else. Equally the design was modern enough. Yet Garter insisted that each of the foxes upon the shield should hold a trefoil in its mouth, and that the fox in the crest should rest its dexter paw on a trefoil, and the coat, instead of being simple, was "bedevilled" with these unnecessary trefoils. By some curious fatality the very "bedevillment" (for which the idea of an extra safeguard was the only possible excuse) produced the contrary effect. The very honesty of the grantee, who wished neither to claim nor hint any ancestry which he could not prove (a state of mind singularly rare amongst grantees), was nullified, for a combination of trefoils and foxes was at one time used (I am unaware whether or not it had authority) by a family of Fox formerly resident at no great distance.

The same point cropped up in the last grant that my advice was asked about. The grantee came of an old family using distinctive arms mentioned in all books of reference, but never recorded at the Herald's College. The crest in use had been a demi-lion with adornments, and I knew that it was hopeless to think of getting a simple crest on that basis. It took me a week's hard thinking before I could drop across a crest radically different from anything in existence. Finally, I thought of "a wyvern sejant erect supporting an arrow." There was nothing whatever like this on record for a crest. I was first asked for a precedent for the unusual position of the wyvern. That was found in the case of a supporter. But in spite of all my pleading my poor old wyvern was "bedevilled" with a "collar wavy." I asked could it not be a plain collar, and was told in that case it must be gutté. It was eventually accepted "wavy." Now, my point is simply this: If the collar or anything else had been necessary to create distinction between the design put forward and any existing rights, the collar was not a sufficient difference, and the crest ought not to have been granted with such a slight distinction. But, as a matter of fact, there was no earlier crest like it, and consequently the collar was absolutely unnecessary.

With rare exceptions the warrant for a grant is issued to Garter

alone, to Garter and Clarenceux, to Garter and Norroy, or to all three jointly. The point is that Garter is mentioned in every warrant. In fact, I only know of one in which his name was omitted—that was his own grant of arms: for arms being an estate of inheritance, and it being impossible for any man to create an estate of inheritance to himself, Garter could not very well grant himself arms.

My point is that Garter has a finger in every armorial pie which is cooked. As a matter of fact, he puts in both hands, thumbs included.

The crux of the matter comes in the interpretation of the words “such arms as may be proper,” and the difficulty lies in the fact that Garter claims to be the sole judge. I know and can learn of no instrument or definite authority which can be referred to by which the decision has been officially centred in his hands; but it is a control created by long precedent, by the assertion of such authority through a long list of Garters, and by the crystallization resulting from the tacit acceptance of such a position by the other officers of arms. At any rate, that is what I am told on the one hand, though I must admit I have also been told that the present state of affairs is the usurpation of the present Garter during his long reign. I have no means of ascertaining which is the true story. I have no wish to impugn the conduct of Sir Albert Woods if the blame is not his, but if it is he should bear it. I am inclined to think that the usurpation is not entirely his, because, as far as I can gather from a close observation of past grants of arms, Sir Isaac Heard, in his reign, must have exercised the same dominating influence and control which has now passed into the hands of Sir Albert Woods.

If the artistic taste of the present Garter were different from or better than it is, the result might not be so ghastly as is sometimes the case. One is always chary of writing dogmatically upon a matter of taste; I am particularly diffident about putting my own artistic taste forward in opposition to that of others; and in a matter of taste, however one may argue, it comes back at the end to one man's taste against another's, and who is qualified to say which is the better. But I think even Sir Albert Woods would admit that it is an iniquity that the whole of the heraldry within a period of thirty-two years should be absolutely dominated and controlled by the purely personal taste of one individual. I put that as a general proposition irrespective of whether that individual taste is good or bad. English heraldry has had a stinging example forced upon it of the effect of one man's taste, which should have given pause to

Sir Albert Woods. I refer to the long series of augmentations granted by Sir Isaac Heard at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries—Nelson, Exmouth, Munro, and all the rest of the “awful examples” which are so often quoted. They have made English heraldry a laughing-stock for Europe ever since, for the rest of Europe is singularly blind to the fact that Continental arms for that period are rather worse than ours. But Sir Isaac Heard had this much excuse, that his taste was in consonance with the general artistic taste in decoration of his period. The taste of Sir Albert Woods is radically opposed to the accepted canons of the present time. But there is no doubt that that particular school of heraldry in vogue during the reign of Sir Isaac Heard was due to his influence, for he himself discarded a beautifully simple coat (for which he could have obtained an Irish confirmation, for he was really of Irish birth) to design for himself arms of the landscape variety. Those of us who love heraldry as an art and as a science are trying hard to get back to the older and better and purer forms of heraldry. In Lyon Office, Lyon King of Arms himself lifted Scottish heraldic art out of its time-worn ruts, and put it upon a pinnacle of excellence and beauty which leaves nothing to be desired from the point of beauty or simplicity. In Ulster's Office the same end is in view, the same principles hold; in England every attempt at the slightest artistic reform is blocked hopelessly by the influence of one man—Garter King of Arms.

I give Garter credit for high ideals, for loyal adherence to those ideals. I don't know what they are, but he must have some, because in most cases his decisions are not amenable to any argument or representation, and unless he has ideals his usual procedure degenerates into obstinacy. He must have ideals, or else the roses, escallops, fleurs-de-lis, etc., which he adds so promiscuously to coats of arms are merely the result of a frame of mind best represented by, “You want it without, do you? Well, you shan't have it.” He must have ideals, or else it would not be, as it so often proves, an impossibility to get him to pass a design which is not bedevilled. Sir Albert Woods might have better taste, but unless he is to be charged with deliberately spoiling coats of arms with malice aforethought, a charge which I hesitate to bring, he personally must be acquitted of the blame for the design of new grants of arms. Nevertheless, the responsibility lies entirely at his door. I am inclined to lay the whole blame upon the system which places at the mercy of the personal taste of any one man the decision as to the design of new arms. It ought not to be in the power of any one man to impose his

personal taste upon every man who desires a grant of arms. It is well that the point should be raised in the reign of a man who, like the present Garter, is a wealthy man. A sealing fee more or less matters nothing to him. No threat to do without a grant, or to pay him double fees, or anything of that kind, is likely to have the slightest weight with him in arriving at a decision; but this only emphasizes the more strikingly the fault of the system which gives no appeal beyond the personal taste of one man. The system is wrong. The decision should be as public a matter and in as many hands as can be arranged. What I suggest is that the system be changed, and that, when the Earl Marshal has issued his warrant for arms to be granted, the decision as to the design should be subject to the discretion of the Chapter.

I don't think the present Garter would be likely to facilitate such a change in the system, though I would appeal to him to do so. He could with good grace make such a change; but if for the remainder of his reign the system must continue unchanged, I would urge him to try to look at matters from some other standpoint than his own, and to remember that, in a matter of taste, there is something to be said in favour of allowing the taste of the grantee to be the governing factor, supposing that sufficient difference has first been provided for. I would remind Garter that when he himself stands alone to uphold a certain kind of taste which is in opposition to the opinion and taste of everyone else, the probability is that others are right and that he is wrong. Finally, I would remind Garter that a coat of arms is not a matter only of the moment. Familiarity breeds contempt, and, with the hundreds of grants with which Garter has to deal, doubtless the importance of a single one seems a trivial matter to him. But a coat of arms is granted for all time to come; no man in ordinary circumstances gets more than one grant in a lifetime, and that one grant is a matter of vast importance to that man, for it is to last for all his descendants. It is put on record for the future, and by the very nature of the office he holds and the length of his reign Garter's name will go down to posterity as the chief factor in armory for a certain period. Wrythe, the first Garter of all; Dethick; Camden and Dugdale, the genealogists; Bysshe, who served Cromwell; Walker, who served King Charles; Anstis, Heard, Naylor, Sir William Woods—they are well-known names. The last upon the list is Sir Albert Woods. Is his name to be remembered in the future—the far-away future, for armory lasts—by nothing but the fact that the worst period of official heraldry has been during his reign? His ideals will be unknown; in his lifetime

we are ignorant of them. His unrivalled and marvellous knowledge of precedent and royal ceremonial will be forgotten—even now few of the public are aware of it; but his grants will always remain, and as a herald by those he will be judged. Surely it is not his ambition to be remembered, as is poor Sir Isaac Heard, only by a characteristic grant of arms and his curious taste in design.

(To be continued.)



THE BARONS AND THE CANOPY.

BY MAUD STEPNEY-RAWSON.



THE Company of the Five Ports was not wont to hide its light under a bushel in the royal processions of the past ages, and, while it has never been greedy of unearned privileges, it has not forgotten to remind the Sovereign stolidly from century to century of its value and position as guardian to the outposts of the defences of England. Stout and very sturdy in spirit, even as in the days when they hurled defiance at Kings or manned their fleet of fifty-seven against the French, are they still, these Five Havens, with the two "antiente towns" of Rye and Winchelsea, and the "limbs" or auxiliaries of the group, and they are the most prominent of those bodies who have just applied to the Court of Claims for a share in the coronation ceremony, according to ancient right. No officials, indeed, save the train-bearers and the Archbishops, come nearer to the person of the Sovereign upon this august occasion than the Barons of the Cinque Ports, who are entitled to carry the canopy "of gold or purple silk upon silver staves" (with its full complement of ornament, silver-gilt bells, and knightly orders) over the King and his Consort from Westminster Hall to the Abbey and back again. This pageant concluded, the bearers have a right to dine at a table at the Sovereign's right hand, and to attend the subsequent portion of the great ceremony.

This prominence has a far deeper origin than the mere favours of a Sovereign granted in feudal times to a group of subjects of whom he stood in awe, even as Edward I. (in spite of his scourgings) stood of those of Winchelsea. That is to say, these

and other privileges of the Cinque Ports were not a mere retaining fee for their loyalty, but are the source of the high honour accorded to the navy of England by her rulers and people. The present petition of the Barons, signed by their Lord Warden, the Marquis of Salisbury, makes a special point of this. It is well that they have come forward now to vindicate respectfully their rare and quaint privilege, for it is nearly a hundred years since they were represented at a coronation at all, and nearly a century and a half since they attended in their full strength of thirty-two barons. According to royal ordinance, sixteen of these gentlemen may hold a canopy over the Sovereign, while another sixteen perform the same office for the Consort. The omission of half this number at the coronation of George IV.—the last appearance of the Barons—was due to the sad fact that that distressful lady, Queen Caroline (of Brunswick), was turned away from the very doors of Westminster Abbey, and not officially recognised in the coronation ceremony. At the coronation of George III., however, the thing was done in full style, and the costume—chiefly cerise satin slashed with white—was sufficiently gorgeous to please a second Heidegger. George IV., in spite of all his characteristic personal attention to the matter, did not improve on this costume, for he mixed a purplish blue with the festal crimson. The dress cost very little under a hundred pounds, and, contrary to ancient usage, was provided at the expense of the Barons—possibly a cause of heart-burning in some cases.

It was a great expedition for the Barons, and so many trifles occurred to roughen the path of the chosen troop that one wonders how double the number would have been smoothly engineered. At the outset the affair was all but wrecked by the delay in granting admission to the dining-hall, and several indignation meetings were held before complete concession turned the assembly into sucking doves. The worthy gentlemen must have had an agitating time, and the quiet humour of the affair was probably less patent to them than to their solicitors, who solemnly reported the proceedings. The dress was sufficiently elaborate to necessitate much preparation, with its "vest of scarlet satin trimmed with tissue lace, buttons worked of the same, the sleeves slashed and trimmed with lace, trunk-hose of dark blue satin slashed with scarlet satin, red silk stockings, white kid shoes with rosettes of scarlet riband, a surtout of dark blue satin, quite plain, a black Spanish hat and feather, and an upstanding frill for the neck"—in other words, a ruff. Fully garbed, the Barons, on the auspicious morning of

August 1, 1821, repaired by barge from Somerset House at early morn, and, while the dew was still on the gardens of Chelsea and Battersea, to Westminster Hall.

"The nature of the Canopy Service is not a trifling one," wrote the discreet solicitors subsequently. And they had reason. Owing to mismanagement, it was impossible to secure any rehearsal of the canopy business till the very morning of the coronation, and this was carried on under difficulties in Westminster Hall at the last moment. The canopy proved far heavier than was expected, and the weather was that of midsummer. The pronouncement of the solicitors is at once laudatory and sympathetic. They "think it their duty to add for future guidance that the nature of the Canopy Service is not a trifling one, but requires a considerable degree of personal strength and exertion to perform." The present Barons are therefore fully alive to their delicate and important office. If, as anticipated, the coronation of James II. is the model for the forthcoming function, it must not be forgotten that this monarch could not dispense with the Barons, who attended him in brave array of crimson satin and black velvet. They should therefore be among the first to secure anew from the adjudicators of "claims" those "Honours of Court" which are the remnant of the high privileges pertaining to those who are enrolled under the proud shield of the three lions and the three galleys.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, November 13, 1901.

[Since the above article was published, the claim of the Barons of the Cinque Ports to carry the Canopy has been allowed by the Court of Claims, subject to the proviso, "if there is a canopy to be carried."—ED. G.M.]



MISS C. HELARD, A BOOK-PLATE DESIGNER.



HERE are at the present time a large number of book-plate designers whose work is before the public, but some few stand head and shoulders above the remainder. Mr. G. W. Eve and Mr. C. W. Sherborne both have their admirers, who place them at the head of the list of present-day designers, and most people would readily admit that the plates of both artists are unique in their excellence as examples of the two differing methods of handicraft which each

respectively adopts. The designs of Miss Helard places her above the majority of the remainder of her competitors, and are well worthy to rank next to the work of Eve and Sherborne.

Miss Helard is young, and should she continue her work will doubtless far surpass in the future the point of excellence she has already reached. But she has never been at any very great pains to secure work, having done but little more than has "come her way." The number of her plates, therefore, is not very great—probably fifty or so—and as she has many interests in life, it is not upon quantity that her reputation exists.

It was, as is so often the case, quite by chance that Miss Helard turned her attention to book-plate designing and heraldic drawing; but having taken it up, she set herself to learn the rules of heraldry, and determined to adhere to them rigidly in her work. Herein lies one great excellence in Miss Helard's work: she knows armory and its laws; she knows what liberties may and may not be taken, and the result is that none of Miss Helard's plates are disfigured by glaring heraldic errors. This can be said about the work of few, if any other, designers, with the single exception of Mr. Eve. For the work and for the designs of this master of his art Miss Helard has always had a great admiration, and his influence upon her work is very marked in some of her earlier plates. It is, perhaps, less so at the present time, when a greater knowledge and a wider experience both of art and of heraldry have produced a greater confidence in her own powers, and as a consequence a distinctive originality of her own. Few designers have shown such a marked and rapid improvement in the quality of their work. The majority of the plates which Miss Helard has designed have been engraved, but she herself has etched some, having studied etching with Mr. Percy Thomas, who exhibited at the last Exhibition of the Painter Etchers' Society a characteristic portrait of Miss Helard, which had been executed whilst she was engaged in working under his supervision.

We reproduce herewith (see frontispiece) some recent "Ex libris" by Miss Helard; but the plates suffer sadly in the process of reproduction in half-tone blocks. As we are able to here illustrate them, we are afraid they can be taken as little more than evidence of design. On that ground alone, however, the work of Miss Helard is worthy of reproduction. It is a curious fact, which even Miss Helard is unable to explain, that although she has only executed one or two plates for Germany, her work is much better known in that country than in England.

HUMPHREY, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

BY F. W. BRADLEY.



IN the interesting articles on Thornbury which appear in your January and February numbers, the writer speaks of the death of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham at Northampton. So many writers have repeated this statement that it must be substantially true; yet few readers, I should think, realize the difficulties involved in the ordinary account of it.

Dugdale, whose accuracy is frequently over-estimated by those who have not had occasion to verify his statements, says he was slain at this battle¹ on the 6 Kal. August, which he explains to be July 27, 38 Henry VI. (*i.e.*, 1460).

Rapin, following Hall and Hollingshead, says it was fought on the afternoon of July 19, 1460, yet admits in a footnote that Hall says the 9th. Speed,² quoting Fabyan, confirms this date.

All the later writers say that Humphrey was slain, as Rapin relates, on the spot, some adding that his dead body was dragged from beneath a heap of slain. But the *Inquisitio post-mortem* says the jurors found that he died on July 10, 38 Henry VI. The *Inquisitio post-mortem* is dated November 14, 39 Henry VI., and states that he died on *July 10 last*. Now, the 38 Henry VI. began on September 1, 1459, so that Dugdale's date is wrong by seventeen or eighteen days. If Hall and Fabyan's date is correct, Humphrey was not killed in the battle, but died the day after, and the graphic incident of his dead body being dragged from beneath a heap of slain must be attributed to the imagination of the chronicler, unless, indeed, we suppose—which seems next to incredible—that the jurors could not ascertain the exact day on which he died. On the contrary, they swear that they did ascertain it to be July 10.

But this is not all. His will, according to its date,³ was executed at Maxttoke, on August 16, 38 Henry VI.—*i.e.*, on August 16, 1460, thirty-seven days after his death. It is curious that Dugdale, who saw that this date must be wrong, could not see that July 27 was wrong, when he himself gives the date of the *Inquisitio post-mortem*

¹ Dugdale, "Baronage," i., 166, c. 2.

² Speed, "History," Bk. IX., ch. xvi., § 80.

³ Dugdale, "Baronage," i., 166.

and the date assigned by it for the Duke's death. I find this deed of September 4, 38 Henry VI., had once been hastily assigned to 1460, but the regnal years show that it belongs to 1459.

There is, however, another interesting question connected with it, or, rather, with the fragment of seal appended to it. It contains the arms of the Duke, viz., quarterly 1 within a bordure the arms of England, for Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, whose daughter Anne was Humphrey's mother; 2 Bohun; 3 Bohun; 4 Stafford.

Anne Plantagenet, Countess of Eu and Stafford, was eldest daughter of Thomas Duke of Gloucester and Eleanor Bohun, who was sister, and eventually heir, of Humphrey de Bohun; hence the Bohun quarterings. Sandford, in his "Genealogical History of the Kings of England," Book III., chap. xv., 11, note, says: "But Humphrey, the first Duke of Buckingham, their son, left off his paternal arms, the *cheveron*, and assumed the coat of his mother, as appears by the seal of the Duchess, Anne Nevil, his wife, annexed to her deed, dated the 12th day of July and 1 Edward IV., upon which her saltire is impaled upon the arms of Woodstock alone." But as Humphrey was killed at Northampton just about one year before, this seal would be that of his widow; and it only proves that *she* dropped *his* paternal arms, retaining Woodstock (Gloucester) and her own. Moreover, the present seal proves that he had not dropped his paternal coat up to the year before his death. Further indications that he did not drop it are given in the arms of his grandson Edward, which were blazoned on the walls of Thornbury, viz., Quarterly, 1 Woodstock; 2 Bohun of Hereford; 3 Stafford; 4 Bohun of Northampton. The arms assigned to Humphrey Duke of Buckingham by Doyle¹ are: Quarterly, 1 Woodstock; 2 Bohun of Hereford; 3 Bohun of Northampton; 4 quarterly; 1 and 4 Stafford; 2 and 3 Neville.

"Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod nos Humphridus Dux Bukdedimus concessimus et hac presenta carta nostra confirmavimus Thome permissione divina Cantuar. Archiep. Henrico Vice miti Bourghchier Johi. vic. Beaumond Johi Bourghchier militi Dnō Berners Ric° Byngham Justiciariis Will° Vernon militi Johi Stanley Armigero Thome Littilton Servienti ad legem Will° Wore clerico Decano ecclesie Collegiate de Staffordia Thome Burgh armig° Will° Cumberford Johi Heton armig° Will° Weldon Will° Forster & Thome Hexstall maneria nostra de Darleston Hertewell Titnesore

¹ Dugdale, "Baronage," iii., 389.

& Norton suples Mores in Com. Staff. ac omnia terras et tementa pasturas prata & molendina nostra cum pertinentibus que imper fuerunt Nichi Bradshawe in Staff. et alibi in eodem com. Staff. maneria nostra de Rokeby Wolford Magna et Whatcote cum p'tin. et aduo cacionem ecclesie de Rokeby predicto in com. Warr de omnia terras ten. reddit. reversiones et servicia nostra cum. p'tin. nr Fullrudy in eod. com. omnia terras et ten. nra cum p'tin. vocat Barryes infra dominicum de Thornebury in com. Glouc. man'urm nrm de Stretton Audeley cum p'tm. in Com. Oxon omnia terras & ten. nra cum p'tin. in Multon in com. Norhampt. unum messuagium cum p'tin in Rotheewell in Cod. Com. quod Wills. Roond nuper tenuit ad ferm. annos unum messuagium cum serviciis terris cum p'tin in Brikhill parva in com. Buk. que nup. fuerunt Thome Bailly necnon omnia terras & ten. nra cum p'tin in Brugge-north & Abbotesasteley in com. Salop habenda et tenenda maneria terras & ten. p'dcā cum p'tin p'fat Archiepō Vicecometibz Johi Bourghchier Ric^o Byngham Will Vernon Johi Stanley Thome Littilton Willo Wore Thome Brugh Will^o Cumberford Johi Heton Will^o Weldon Will Forster & Thome Hexstall her. & assign. suis in p'petuum ad voluntatem nram inde declarandam faciend constituimus sciam et ordanamus dilectos nobis Nicho^m Madeley Will^m Draper nros veros et legitimos attorniatos coniunctim et diuisim ad deliberand pro nobis et nomine nro prefato Archiepo. Vicecom. Johi Rico Willo Johi Thome Willo Thome Willo Johi Willo Willo & Thome plenam et pacificam seisinam & possessionem de et in maniis t'ris & ten. d'dcis sed informam et effectam ipsius carte. In cuius rei festem huic p'senti caste nro sigillum nrus approuimus Hiis testibus Willo . . Russell John Gresley & Johe Greffith militibus Robto Aston & Rico Bracebrugge armiger & aliis Dat. quarto die Septembris anno regni Henrici Sexti post conqu tricesimo octavo" (*i.e.*, September 4, 1459).

Appended is a fragment of seal, in dull red wax, showing quarterings: 1 England, within a bordure; 2 Bohun of Hereford; 3 Bohun of Northampton; 4 Stafford. Supporters, antelopes (the head of one missing; crest missing).

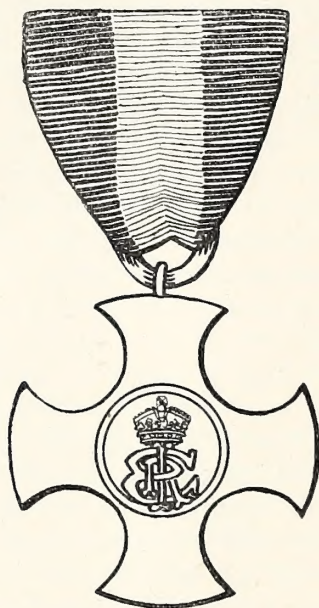


THE OFFICIAL CASTE.



HE muddleheaded perversity of the official mind which always does the wrong thing at the right time has provided us with a striking exhibition of the objectionable temper in which the official caste transact such official business as is not strangled amidst the coils of departmental red tape. In the *London Gazette* of June 28 last will be found the circumstances connected with the creation of the decoration of the Conspicuous Service Cross. By that wilfully unseeing cynicism and sarcasm with which one department shows up the faults of another, we are this time let into the whole secret of the initiation of a new reward. For the first time, and we trust for the last, the *Gazette*, instead of reciting the creation as a matter of the pleasure of his Majesty, as has always hitherto been the case, blandly reproduces the letter of recommendation from the Lords of the Admiralty to the King in Council. As a matter of fact, the creation of an order is within the arbitrary prerogative of the Sovereign, and it is but another and an objectionable example of the assumption and absorption by the official class of the bestowal of honours as a perquisite of that class. The matter had nothing whatever to do with the Privy Council, and we regret that His Majesty apparently let slip the opportunity to resent this appropriation of one of his personal prerogatives. That, however, is beside the point which we are concerned to emphasize herein. For this strange memorandum of the Lords of the Admiralty, representing to His Majesty the necessity for the Order, which memorandum, without any precedent or reason, is quoted at length in the *London Gazette*, sets forth that there is no decoration to which warrant officers and other petty officers in the navy are eligible for conspicuous services in action or before the enemy, by reason of not holding a commission in the navy. And consequently the Cross for Conspicuous Services is created for these warrant and subordinate officers, who alone are to be eligible for it. Here it is that we join issue with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and we protest emphatically at the blatant class snobbery of the official caste which, contrary to all ideas of just reward, deliberately confines one decoration to the officer, and creates one for the warrant and petty officer, and one for the common seaman.

A reward *is* a reward, and the services of one man, if worthy of a C.B. or a D.S.O. in one rank of life, should be equally worthy in either of the others. And if most heroic devotion on the part of an A.B. simply gets him the medal for distinguished conduct, why should a warrant officer for the identical services be eligible for the Conspicuous Service Cross, and the officer for the D.S.O. or the C.B.? It is reducing honours as a reward to the topsy-turveydom of a farce, and the result is that a man must win his promotion,



THE CONSPICUOUS SERVICE CROSS.

and win his commission first, by some less meritorious services before he is eligible to be properly rewarded for the most brilliant services it is in his power to perform. It is the selfish jealousy of the official caste which seeks to confine to its own members the honourable and historic rewards which the Sovereign already has it in his power to bestow for services to his throne or person, and which has stultified these honourable rewards into mere marks and trade-marks of social position. That they were never intended to be, and it is a degradation alike to the decorations themselves and to those members of the official classes who are sufficiently favoured by themselves as to receive these coveted distinctions. There are two decorations, the "Victoria Cross" and the "Albert Medal," which have been carefully and rigidly preserved from this

ear-marking and allotment to any particular social rank. It is a curious and striking commentary upon this class legislation of the Admiralty that the "Victoria Cross" and the "Albert Medal" are the two most coveted distinctions within the gift of the King. That it would be ridiculous to give an able seaman a peerage or a baronetcy we readily admit; we admit also that it would be considered an anomaly to confer knighthood in any form upon a man whose means are no more than a weekly wage. But war medals, the "Victoria Cross" and the "Albert Medal," are competed for upon an equality by nobleman and plebeian, by the commissioned officer and by the able seaman and private. They are the specific rewards allotted for specific service, and it is a farcical and ridiculous anomaly that other services of a similar character which are likely to occur on similar occasions, and for which in one particular class the Conspicuous Service Cross has been created, should not be judged and rewarded upon a level and unbiassed footing, whether performed by officer or man. The whole system of reward and the whole catalogue of these minor honours need to be overhauled and thoroughly revised. The D.S.O., the C.S.C., and the Distinguished Service Medal, need alike to be abolished, and one decoration, and one only, established for conspicuous service in the field, on land or sea, before the enemy, regardless entirely of whether such service is performed by patrician or plebeian. That such a change would add to the dignity and the popularity of the honour no one with any sense in his head or with any knowledge of the estimate placed upon the V.C. can possibly deny. But by the creation of this new decoration the Lords of the Admiralty stand condemned out of their own mouths of the most contemptible piece of class legislation that the wit of man could have devised. The mere fact that the opportunity for the creation of this decoration should ever have been allowed to arise is but a further, though a greater, condemnation of our present system of honours and rewards.



GENEALOGICAL NOTES FROM AN ESSEX PARISH CHEST.

BY MARY L. COX.



CANVEY ISLAND, which till the days of land sales and free lunches remained an unknown corner of South-East Essex, was in the seventh century the home of a considerable Dutch colony, the chief member of which undertook to surround the island with an efficient sea-wall, and to keep the same in thorough repair.

To maintain the causeway on to the island (which at low tide is available to pedestrians) a certain rate was levied upon the land, and the necessary business transacted by a body of surveyors.

The following genealogical notes have been collected from their oldest known account-book, entitled "Surveyors' Book for the Causeway, Footbridges, and Roads of Canvey Island, Essex, 1742," which continued in their use for forty-seven years.

This valuable old rate-book, the chief of the island's records, appears to have passed, in 1792, from the keeping of Robert Loten, of South Benfleet, the last surveyor whose name is therein inscribed, to his nephew and executor, John Loten, Esquire, of Leigh, a collector of H.M. Customs at that port, but formerly a Lieutenant of Royal Marines.

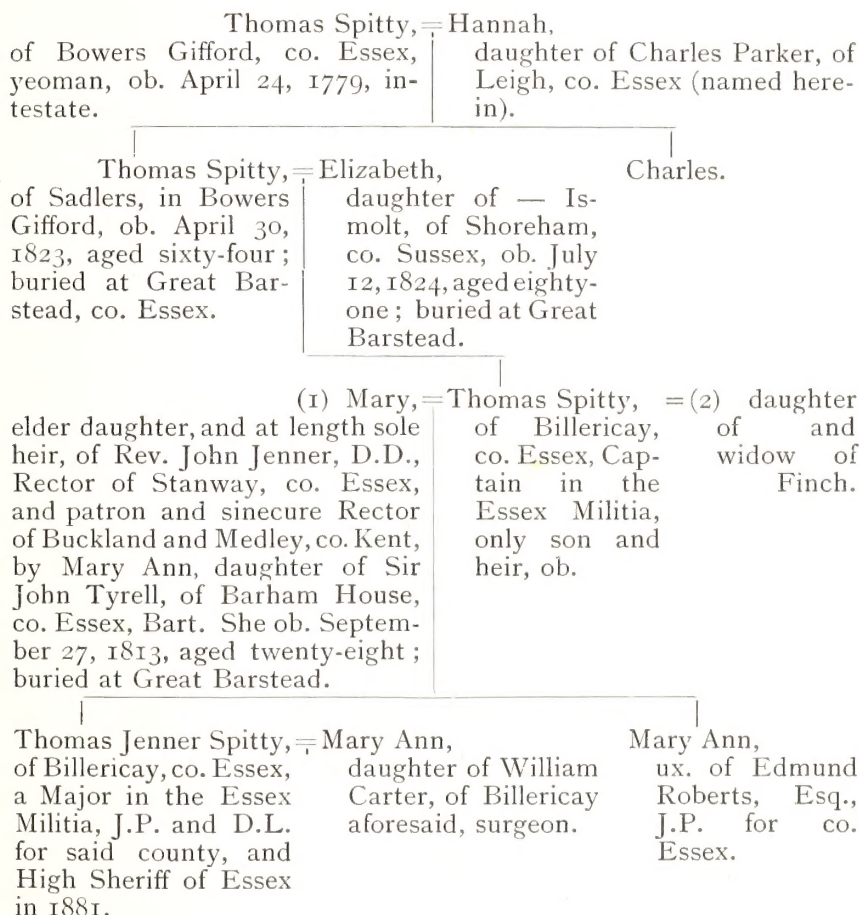
From this John Loten the book passed into the hands of the father of the late Henry William King, Honorary Secretary, Essex Archæological Society, etc., and he it was who restored it to the Rev. Henry Hayes, first Vicar of Canvey Island, shortly after the constitution of the parish for civil purposes, on condition that it was deposited in the church safe or chest.

It is to the late Mr. King that the islanders are indebted for much valuable information as to the former landowners there, as also for the explanatory notes traced on the pages of this business record.

HANSON.—Thomas Hanson (=Susannah Vandervord, February 25, 1733-34), who wrote the title to this book, was of an opulent yeomanry family long resident at New Jenkins, in Mucking, but at

a much later period. Their burial-place is within an enrailed ground in Prittlewell Churchyard. Although he wrote an excellent hand, his education was manifestly very defective, his orthography being of the worst, but this was a matter entirely disregarded at this period. The orthography of persons in a good social position was frequently equally vile.

SPITTY (THOMAS).—The pedigree of this family stands thus :



This name is old in Essex. The Heraldic Visitation of Essex in 1662 records the following brief pedigree of Spitty of Rettendon, co. Essex, with the following armorial bearings:

Sable, a chevron ermine between three lions rampant, argent.

Crest : Out of a ducal coronet or a double plume of five ostrich feathers of russet colour.

Richard Spitty, = Elizabeth,	
of Hockley, co. Essex.	daughter of — Barr, of Bowers Gifford, co. Essex.

Ambrose Spitty, = Mary,
of Rettendon, co. Essex. | daughter of —

Richard Spitty, of Rettendon, son and heir, aged —, in 1664.

This family was of Bowers Gifford before going to Hockley and Rettendon.

MATHEWS (WILLIAM).—He lived in 1748 at South Benfleet Hall, near the church, previously the residence of the Rev. Francis Clerke, LL.D. He was the son of James Mathews, of South Benfleet, hoyman, who lies buried in a vault in the churchyard, having died July 4, 1728, aged seventy-three, with the following remarkable epitaph :

“Sixty-three years our hoyman sailed merrily round,
 Forty-four lived parishioner, when he’s aground.
 Five wives bare him thirty-three children—Enough.
 Land another as honest before he gett’s off.”

The author of this epitaph, as I have recently discovered, on the authority of the distinguished antiquary, J. Booth, Esq., who copied it in September, 1748, when William Mathews was living at the Hall, was the above-named Rev. Dr. Clerke, Chancellor of Chichester Cathedral, and afterwards Rector of North Benfleet, and who held also the church in the two parishes. This I have before me in Mr. Booth's handwriting. Dr. Clerke was living at the Hall when James Mathews died. William Mathews died September 7, 1759, aged sixty-three, and lies buried beneath another tomb. Both the Mathews' tombs have these armorial bearings sculptured: "Or, a stork close proper."

EMBERSONS, BENTON.—The Embersons lie in the vault of William Mathews, whom they perhaps represented, and from the Embersons came the Bentons of this place, one of whom was William Emberson Benton.

The old hoymen of Leigh and Benfleet were mostly opulent people, conducting all the mercantile trade and traffic between these parts of Essex and the Metropolis, etc., and conveying corn and other agricultural produce from the surrounding districts to London.

NASH (DANIEL), first mentioned in this book as Natch, was

uncle to Daniel Nash, of South Benfleet, co. Essex, gent. (he was the youngest of twelve children : William Nash, gent., his brother, ob. April 10, 1812, aged forty-nine, and lies buried in a vault beneath an altar-tomb on the north side of St. Peter's, Maldon ; Samuel Nash, gent., another brother, of Maldon, ob. , aged , and was buried at Woodham Walter), which last-named Daniel Nash died 1832, seised of the following estates in Canvey :

1. South Church Marsh, als Rack Hall.
2. Twelve Marshes, called Smallgains, formerly of Richard Harrison, Esq.

A farm in Thundersley, formerly of George Montgomerie, Esq. Hadleigh Cross, lying in Hadleigh and South Benfleet. Suttons in South Benfleet.

White House land in the same (an ancient manor).

3. Also of Low Marsh in the island of Canvey, together with the leases of Reeds Hill in South Benfleet, and
4. Tree Farm, and
5. Sluice Farm in Canvey, and
Certain tenements in Prittlewell.

Daniel Nash, of Barrington, at Rayleigh Place, was his only son and heir, and Ann, wife of Jonathan Wood, of Hadleigh, co. Essex, and Jane, afterwards wife of Abraham Barnard, of Marks Ley, his daughters.

LODWICK (JOHN).—He was a J.P. for Essex, and resided at North Shoebury. He ob. March 12, 1767, aged sixty-seven, and was buried at Barking. John Lodwick, his eldest son, also J.P. for Essex, ob. October 23, 1791, and was buried at Great Wakering. He was also of North Shoebury, and was father of John Lodwick, Esq., also of the same place, and afterwards of Rochford Hall, J.P., and of Peter Lodwick, a General in the Bombay Army, with other issue.

This family is traditionally of Dutch extraction, and was originally settled in Foulness Island, their ancestor having probably come there from Holland with others, who remained there as farmers.¹ The first-named John was son of Peter, of Foulness,

¹ There was, however, a Jeremiah Lodwick buried at South Benfleet in 1694, and at a period when interments of Dutch still occur there. He has no place in the Lodwick pedigree, and may perhaps be the father of John and Peter and Jacob, the first found in Foulness, where John was buried in 1700. Peter, who died in 1718, was father of Jeremiah, who died in 1730, which name may have been acquired from the Jeremiah of Canvey or Benfleet.

who was buried at Shopland. Jeremiah, a son of Peter and brother of John, was an upholsterer at Rochford, and died in 1730, aged twenty-seven (pedigree in detail *penes me*).

SPURGION (JOHN).—This name is ancient in this part of Essex under variable spelling. He is apparently the same who held land in Canewdon and other parishes, and the same who, I think, is erroneously called Spurdone in one place by Morant, *sub* Hadleigh, where he appears to have presented once to the Rectory. He appears to have died about 1769-70. After him we meet with Augustin Spurgion, but I have no particular account of this family, though a descendant of one of their name.

RICHARDSON (AARON).—He appears to have been a gentleman by birth; his handwriting is good and his orthography correct. There is a tomb for this family in the churchyard at South Benfleet with these arms: "Per fess, in chief three lions' heads erased. Crest: a hand in gauntlet fessways, holding in the hand a sword erect enfiled of an olive wreath." Inscription for Jane Richardson, wife of John Richardson, who died in 1716.

Elizabeth Richardson, ob. in 1705.

Ann, wife of Aaron Richardson, ob. 1742.

Aaron Richardson was presumably son of John above inscribed. According to the Parish Register, he was a merchant in London.

I find that one Aaron Richardson was living in South Benfleet in 1663, where, by Jane, his wife, he had a son, John, born and baptized in that year, most probably the John Richardson whose wife died in 1716. Other children were baptized subsequently, as per register appears.

BELL (JOANNA AND JOHN).—I simply put it suggestively that this family, which we find in Canvey and adjacent parts, were perhaps of Dutch origin. Gilles van Belle, one of the Dutch congregation in this island, was one of the elders or deacons in 1655, and we find in South Benfleet churchyard a vault with inscription for Giles Bell, of Thundersley. Giles Bell is, moreover, a traditional name in this part of Essex. It is a very consistent name, no doubt—Giles Bell, but Dutch settlers frequently Anglicized their names, and from Gilles van Belle to Giles Bell is an easy and natural transition. In 1660 Henry Greenwood records his induction in Latin in the register, the witnesses being the two churchwardens (Naophilacobus) and Lewis Vombell (Prætores oppidanæ)—"cum plurimis alii incolis adstantibus."

Lewis van Belle was clearly overseer at this time. Mr. Greenwood seems to have travelled much out of his way for a classical

equivalent, firstly, to a Greek derivative, and the Roman *Prætor urbanus* was certainly a very different functionary from an overseer of a parish.

(*To be continued.*)



THE VALE OF THE RED HORSE.



WHAT picturesque and often historically interesting form of turf monument, the White Horse, is doubtless familiar to many of our readers. It is believed to be peculiar to this country, and the counties of Berks and Wilts boast the *chefs d'œuvre* in the Uffington and Westbury "horses" respectively, though there are five others of smaller dimensions and of comparatively recent origin in Wiltshire, while Yorkshire also possesses two, the latter having been cut barely fifty years ago. Until quite recently, however, there was a Red Horse to be added to the list, so-called from the tint of the soil in which it was shaped—red clay, in contradistinction to the substratum of chalk, which accounts for the prefix "White" in the case of the West of England and Yorkshire memorials. The solitary Red Horse was to be found in a remote part of Warwickshire, near the Oxfordshire border, cut on the north-western slope of historic Edgehill, which forms a natural terrace nearly five miles in length. The Red Horse fronted the church of the village of Tysoe, nine miles north-west from Banbury, and gave its name to the adjacent lowlands—the Red Horse Vale. Most antiquaries agree that the Uffington and Westbury "Horses" are monuments of great antiquity, dating back to the days of Alfred the Great, if not earlier. The Edgehill "Horse" was not nearly so old as the former; nevertheless, it also possessed a history of considerable antiquity.

It is usually supposed that this figure in its original form was designed in commemoration of the decided conduct by which the famous Earl of Warwick inspired his party at the Battle of Towton in 1461. The Yorkist army on that day was placed in circumstances of peculiar peril, and the Earl ordered his favourite charger to be brought forth; whereupon, after kissing the hilt of

his sword, he plunged the weapon deep in the gallant animal's chest, vowing to share danger on equal terms with the meanest soldier. A decisive victory ensued, in which 28,000 Lancastrians were slain and wounded. Modern historians have dealt harshly with the character of the "King-maker," deposing him from the pedestal of knightly valour and romance on which Bulwer Lytton's famous novel has placed him; at the same time, it is acknowledged that Warwick touched the imagination of the nation as did no other prominent personage of his depressing time; otherwise it would be difficult to account for the tradition that connects the formation of the unique Warwickshire monument with a battle fought in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The Red Horse, it is said, was cut on the side of Edgehill by the "King-maker's" Warwickshire vassals, who had fought with him on Towton's bloody field. The great battle was fought on Palm Sunday, and it was long customary, on the recurrence of the Sunday so termed, for the neighbourhood to assemble in rustic festivity for the purpose of scouring "the pictur'd horse, carved on the yielding turf." Certain lands in the lordship of Tysoe used to be held by the service of maintaining this custom. From the dissimilar dimensions of the figure, as described by Dugdale, it appears that the "horse" which has just been obliterated was a successor to the original. The former probably became overgrown, and was succeeded by another and smaller horse, which was cut upon the same ridge, but a little farther to the east. The latter is believed to have been made at the commencement of the eighteenth century.

The dimensions of the second Red Horse, which was rudely designed, were as follows: From the croup to the chest 34 feet, from the shoulder to the ears 14 feet, and from the shoulder to the ground 16 feet. This monument was situated some three hundred yards to the west of an ancient building upon the Banbury and Warwick Road, formerly known as "Sun-Rising," but now called Edgehill House. In the coaching days "Sun-Rising" was one of the most famous inns in the Midlands, and was also much frequented by Oxford reading-parties, whose members polished off the last bottles of the grand old port for which the cellars were famous. Subsequently "Sun-Rising" became a farmhouse, and two years ago it again changed hands, and was converted into a hunting-box. Great changes have been effected in the building and its surroundings by the new proprietorship, but whether these have been responsible for the obliteration of the Red Horse the

writer is unable to say. The ancient landmark, though, has entirely disappeared, for a new road to the village of Tysoe has been cut through what was once the back of the "horse," while the remaining portion of the site has been wired in and planted with shoots. In fact, not a trace of the Red Horse now remains; but, standing some distance off, it is just possible, with a stretch of imagination, to picture the contour lines as they must have been. To discover the site in the first instance, however, the stranger has to requisition a guide, and he whom the writer came across was an old peasant, who claimed to have been engaged in the last scouring of the "horse" some seven years ago. The old fellow shook his head mournfully over the disappearance of the ancient landmark, mindful of the time, probably, when the scouring was followed by jollifications in the taproom of the transformed inn.

Nevertheless, if this quaint old memorial, dating back in one form or the other to the Wars of the Roses, has disappeared from its slopes, Edgehill is well worth a visit on account of the survival of numerous landmarks reminiscent of the first great battle of England's second civil war, fought here on Sunday, October 23, 1642. The left wing of the Royalist army rested at "Sun-Rising," the right at Knowle End, while in the centre of the line, where the King hoisted his royal standard, stands a picturesque Round Tower. The latter is a sham, having been erected in 1752—an age when such replicas of the ancient were popular—by the lord of the manor to mark the exact spot which Charles had made his headquarters. The Round Tower, however, compensates for its architectural swindle by being an excellent inn, and from the topmost room, adorned with breastplates which the plough has turned up, a magnificent view, extending over twelve counties, may be obtained. Immediately below lies the little village of Radway, in a cottage of which Charles ate his breakfast on the battle morn; and not far off is a small mound, planted and preserved as a memorial, on which he stood to survey the enemy's ranks with his "prospect glass." Towards Kineton, a favourite hunting centre, may be seen the two farms, known as Battledon and Thistledon, which mark the position taken up by the army of the Parliament to receive the attack of the Royalists. It was in a woodrow behind the spot where stands the tower that the celebrated Dr. Harvey was found after the battle composedly reading Virgil with the twelve-year-old Prince of Wales and the ten-year-old Duke of York.

Notwithstanding its distance from a railway-station, the existence of tea-gardens and numerous small villas proves that the ubiquitous

cycle is changing the long "untripped" character of the place. One villa labels itself "Cromwell Restaurant," but at the battle of Edgehill Cromwell did not distinguish himself. He was not one of that gallant band who made a counter-attack, and, driving the Royalists back, even managed, a few of them, to reach the crest of the hill, from which the King's army had so foolishly descended. Cromwell's name has no business up here; but some distance away to the right may be seen the tower of Burton Dassett Church, from the top of which the future Protector, then a plain captain of a troop of horse, was watching the engagement until Prince Rupert's magnificent charge hurled Essex's left back as far as Kineton. Whereupon Oliver retired, and, deeming celerity to be of prime importance, he is reported to have slithered down the bell-rope. In after days his enemies were fond of taunting him with the alleged cowardice that he had displayed upon this occasion; but the truth probably was that Cromwell, like the Boer, ran from real danger, not from fear.

Truly, the Red Horse Vale teems with memorials of this famous engagement, while in it there is also another, of recent date and of melancholy interest to the present generation of hunting men. In a field at Kineton Holt stands a granite stone marking the spot where "Bay" Middleton met his death in the Parliamentary steeplechase of 1892.--*Globe*.



THE HOAXING OF WALES.



HERE is an old adage about King James, that he "never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one," and the explanation of this, which one learnt from one's nursery governess, was that whilst his words were his own, his acts were his Ministers'.

It will be remembered that some little time ago the agitation in Wales that armorial bearings for Wales should be assigned a place upon the King's shield, which agitation has been a matter of slow but assured growth, came to a head. A committee was appointed as a deputation to wait upon the King to give expression to the definite wishes of Wales, but the matter had by then aroused considerable discussion in the press,

and it had been pointed out, notably in a long article in this magazine, that, whilst there were grave objections to the change being made upon the arms of the King, no such reasons existed in the case of the arms of the Prince of Wales. In due course the deputation waited upon His Majesty, and laid before him the whole matter, and the King, ever ready, as is his wont, to fall in with the definite wishes of his people where this is possible, explained to the deputation that from reasons of State it was impossible to comply with their wishes as far as his own arms were concerned; but His Majesty added that the title of Prince of Wales would shortly be revived in the person of the then Duke of Cornwall and York, and that, as there were no objections to a change in his arms being made to embody the wishes of Wales, the matter should be considered on his creation as Prince of Wales.

On Tuesday, December 10, 1901, the *London Gazette* contained an intimation that by an Order in Council His Majesty had been pleased to add "to the achievement of the Prince of Wales the badge of the Red Dragon, to be borne in the following manner: (1) The Royal Crest, as Heir-Apparent, in the centre; (2) the badge of the Plume of Ostrich Feathers on the dexter side; and (3) on the sinister side a representation of the badge of Wales—namely, on a mount vert a dragon, passant gules, differenced (as in the crest) with a label of three points argent, the same to be borne in conformity to the drawing annexed."

It will be seen that no change is made in the arms or supporters, and no arms are assigned for the principality of Wales. Briefly, the wishes of Wales have been ignored, and His Majesty is placed in the position of having apparently broken his word to the deputation.

Wales wanted arms that could be displayed for Wales or for the title of Prince of Wales, and she petitioned for arms. She acquiesced in the statement of the King that it was impossible that such arms should appear upon his own shield, resting content with his promise that if it were possible arms for Wales should appear upon the shield of her titular Prince. The responsible advisers of the King on these matters, trusting, one can only suppose, to the general ignorance of armory, have apparently made a pretence of complying with the wishes of Wales, and, with the splutter of a Royal Order in Council, have added a badge which was not wanted, and for which no petition was put forward. Wales wished the change made in the King's arms, but at the King's suggestion was content that the change should be made on the shield of the Prince

of Wales. What did Wales as a territory possess previously—that is, before she began to agitate? She already possessed the badge of the Red Dragon, *which, as the badge for Wales, at that time appeared in the King's achievement*. Possessing that in the King's armorial bearings, was it likely that she wanted or desired a mere repetition of the very thing which had not satisfied her in a differenced form in the achievement of the Prince of Wales? She possessed a badge, and she wanted arms, and because as a nation she could make no claim to Sovereign arms which could appear upon the King's shield, she was content that arms for the title of Prince of Wales should be assigned to His Royal Highness, that arms might thereby be called into existence which could on occasion stand for Wales, or which, at any rate, she could see assigned for herself to a recognised place amongst the royal shields. The result has been worse than nothing, for whilst the semblance of complying with her wishes has been announced with a flourish of trumpets, her wishes have been flouted, and Wales, as a territory, and as a people, has been stalled off by a gift to the Prince of Wales of less than Wales previously possessed, and now possesses, in the King's achievement.

Nobody quite knows the exact status of a badge, nor whether even in ordinary circumstances it is capable of inheritance. It is a point of much doubt whether a badge can strictly be termed a part of a man's ordinary armorial bearings. It is doubtful even whether any formal grant of a badge is necessary, as may be evidenced by the fact that, when Duke of York, His Royal Highness, we believe, frequently made use of the badge of the White Rose of York without any warrant for such a practice from Her late Majesty. Speaking generally, a badge is now much the same kind of thing as a glorified monogram used to indicate ownership, and in the days when badges were in common use they were assumed at pleasure. They belonged only to one person at a time, and whilst one person only could lay claim to their ownership, they were undoubtedly used widely by all the members of his family, by all the members of his household, and by all his retainers, in the same kind of way that a clan badge is now used in Scotland to typify, in a manner, allegiance or service to the head of the house. When a man kept his own retainers, who fought under the banner of their master, the use of badges was general enough, but nowadays their use is confined to odd opportunities of decoration when space or inclination may forbid the display of arms and crest, one of the few generally recognised positions for their use being upon livery buttons. How little the

present usage of an extra badge amounts to can readily be understood by the fact that, although Her late Majesty Queen Victoria had the badge of the Red Dragon for Wales properly marshalled in her full armorial achievement, one never came across a case in which the full achievement was used, and there are very few people who were even aware that such a badge officially existed for the late Queen. What one saw was either the principal badge of the combined Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, or the badge of the Union Jack, or else the purely unauthenticated badge of the Broad Arrow, which latter, though it has been used for two centuries, was originally the personal badge of the Sidney family, and has never been officially recognised by the Sovereign as a badge for the Crown. Wales is not even given the place of the premier badge: it is postponed to the second place on the sinister side; and as no person heretofore has ever used more than one badge at a time, except in cases of the display of the whole armorial achievement, the premier badge is the one which has always the advantage of employment. In the case of the Prince of Wales it is hardly to be supposed that he will discard his historic badge of the Plume of Ostrich Feathers to use his minor badge of the "differenced" Dragon. Consequently, Wales has gained absolutely nothing by the Order in Council which has been issued. One positively declines to believe that when the King gave his word that the matter should be considered he had any intention of callously hoaxing Wales in the way she has now been served. The Sovereign of England does not play off unkind jokes upon his subjects. King Edward VII. certainly has never been known to do it, and it is not likely that he would take an opportunity in which a whole people were interested to make such an experiment.

The only excuse for a backing-out from the King's answer to the deputation that waited upon him would be that subsequently it was found to be impossible to carry out his intention, or else that the wishes of Wales were in opposition to the personal inclination of the King and the Prince of Wales. Is either the case? Far from it. Not only are there precedents without number throughout Europe upon the strength of which arms might have been granted to be borne for the title of Prince of Wales, but since His Majesty first brought the subject under official consideration, a precedent has been discovered, of which no one was previously aware, of the very thing for which Wales asked. There is the record of the funeral of a bygone Prince of Wales which proves that arms for his title of Prince of Wales were marshalled with the Royal Arms, the coat assigned for Wales being that of Llewellyn ap Griffith. One

wonders whether this precedent was brought to the notice of the King. Nor can it be a question of the personal disinclination of the King to make a change. He himself desired to retain upon his own shield for the Royal Arms the inescutcheon of Saxony, which as Prince of Wales he had previously borne, and had he objected to any alteration being made, he is hardly likely to have raised the hopes of Wales only at a later date callously to take action which proves to be equivalent to a point-blank refusal of the petition of Wales.

What has happened can be best explained to the uninitiated by imagining that the Welsh petition had asked that King Edward should assume the title of King of Wales, that his Majesty had said that, whilst he could not do so, there was no objection to the Prince of Wales being so created, and that if it were possible this should be done. If Wales had been expecting that, she would be rather annoyed to find that not only was there to be no King, but that instead the Prince of Wales was to have, in addition to his title of Prince of Wales, the courtesy title of Viscount Wales, of which, it once having been given, nothing more would ever be heard.

That is not the kind of treatment the King has accustomed the nation to receive at his hands. The King, by bringing the matter forward again at the time of the re-creation of the title of Prince of Wales without any further reminder from Wales, has done all that could be expected of him as an individual to redeem his promise.

Whose, then, is the blame? And with whom did the *preposterous* idea of "differencing" a badge originate? Verily armory has fallen upon evil days.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT of the lands of Clettie and others to Robert Balfour of Balbirnie holds of his majestie tax ward for payment of 16 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and [32 lib] for the marriage upon the resignatione of . . .

Composition 40 lib.

Infestment to Captain James Baskeins and his spous in liferent and Alexander Baskeins their lawfull sone in fee of the toune and lands of Ord and pertinents thereof called Fiddie the toune and lands of wester Cairnie holds of his majestie tax ward and bleusch tax ward for the payment of 6 lib as the proportionall part of 20 lib contained in John Earle of Kintore his infestments of the saids lands of Ord and others, and that a part of ane proportionall part of 600 marks tax ward due and payable furth of the lands Lordship and barronie of Inverùgie for the ward also much for the releiffe and 30 lib for the marriage as the proportionall part of 100 lib effeirand to the said's lands and that as the proportionall part of 40,000 marks due for the tax marriage of the aire or aires of the said Lordship and barronie of Inverùgie the toune and lands of Ord and Fiddie upon the resignatione of the said John Earle of Kintore. The toune and lands of wester Cairnie upon the resignatione of John Cheyne in the lands of Standing stanes and others. It contains also ane apprising of the saids lands the said Captain James Baskeins appraised for 7,680 lib.

Composition 200 merks.

Confirmatione to Anna Alison and Eupham Turnbull daughters and aires portioners served and retoured to umquhile Thomas Turnbull of Merveingstoune their father of the Charter granted be umquhile Sir Robert Stair Chaplane of the Chaplanerie of Haliburton with consent of Patrick Lord Ruthven patron of the said Chaplanerie to umquhile William Maitland of Lethingtoune younger principall Secretarie of Scotland of the lands of Merveingstoune with severall other Charters of the said lands of Mervingstoune.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of ane annual rent of 828 merks yeirlie out of the lands and barronie of Roystoun to Patrick Steill burgess of Edinburgh and his spous holds of his majestie upon the resignatione of William Maitland of Lethington younger.

Composition 120 merks.

Nisbet. Infetment to Alexander Don of Woodside and William

Don his eldest lawfull sone of the lands of Woodside holds of his majestie ward upon the resignacione of Adam Young of Woodside and Agnes Falay spouse to the said Alexander Don. It hath ane confirmatione of ane Charter granted be William Earle of Roxburgh to Patrick Don Bailie of Kelso in liferent and Alexander Don of Woodside his eldest lawfull sone in fee of the three merk land and halfe of the toune and lands of Kelso as also of those three merk lands of the four merk land which did belong to John Mow and Alexander Mow his sone to be holden of the Earle of Roxburgh feu.

Composition 100 merks.

takin out. Infetment to Walter Scott now of Langhope of the land roumes steidings and forrest place of Langhope holds of his majestie feu upon the resignacione of William Scott of Langhope.

Composition 40 lib.

Infetment to Mr. George Scott of Bonraw of the lands of Overtoun and of the Milne and Milne lands thereof. It proceeds also upon ane apprising appraised for 2,310 merk. Holds of his majestie ward upon the resignacione of James Murray of Overtoun and Adam Murray his sone.

Composition 100 merks.

takin out. Infetment of Adjudicatione of the lands of Enoch to Archibald Dowglas Merchant in Edinburgh adjudged for 2,870 lib.

Composition 40 merks.

Infetment to Mr. James Forbes writer in Edinburgh of the lands and barronie of Kincairdine together with the free forrestrie and haill priviledges and immunities thereof to be holden of his majestie ward upon the resignacione of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh his majesties advocat.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione to General Thomas Dalzell of Binns and Thomas Dalzell his eldest sone of the lands of Wactoun . . . and Starks to be holden of the Duke of Hamilton and Generall . . . the Duke of Buccleuch the Duke of Lennox the Earle of Dundonald the Lord Cochran the Earle of Eglington and Sir Walter Seatoun.

Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane Charter to Mr. James Hamiltoun of Westport his father and grandfather of the lands of Bailside and two Milnes holds of the deceast Marquis of Hamiltoun and of 42 aikers of Little Kestestoun holdin of John Livingstoun of Dunipace and of certain other aikers of Little Kestestoun holdin of Patrick Browne of Colstoun and of 21 aikers of the lands of Poldrait holdin of the Earle of Eglintoun. Composition 40 lib.

Tack of the Assyle herring of the West Seas of Scotland for 19 years to Archibald Earle of Argyle for payment of ane thousand pounds yeirlye under the Kings hand from the land of . . . to the shores of Galloway throw all the iles greater and small lochs and beache round the sea flowing in the river of Clyde.

Composition 10 merks.

Nonentrie of the lands and barronie of Balgowne to Thomas Grahame of Balgowne younger. Composition 100 merks.

Tuttorie of Robert Margaret and Isobell Thallanes lawfull children of umquhile Robert Thallanes burges of Burntiland to Margaret Kello their mother. Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin. Escheat and liferent of Sir George Morrison of Dairsie and John Morrison fiar thereof his eldest lawful sone to Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomehall upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Enterkin. Escheat of Andrew Turnbull tenant in Broomehall to the said Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomehall upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of umquhile William Heddle in Shapinshaw within the Stewartrie of Orkney to . . . Irving his relict and . . . his children.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of David . . . sometime maltman in . . . to himself.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of Major James Stewart of Easter Banchorie to James Grahame of Gramshall upon his owne horning the single escheat of the said Major James Stewart is sought be Alexander Stewart servitor to Sir David Nevoy of Nevoy Knight one of the Senators of the College of Justice upon his owne horning Gramshall preferd to the liferent escheat composition 20 lib and Alexander Stewart to the single escheat.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Patrick Steinstoun Merchant burges of Edinburgh to Sir Adam Blaire of Carberry Knight. This also sought be Patrick Cunningham Apothecarie in Edinburgh upon his owne

horning and be Magnus Prince Merchant burgess of Edinburgh upon his owne horning. Sir Adam Blair preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Lord Saltoun to James Dumbar Dingwall Pursivant upon his owne horning. It is also sought be David Hay eldest lawfull sone of the deceast Mr. James Hay writer in Edinburgh upon his owne horning.



REVIEWS.

Part I. of the *Schweizer Archiv für Heraldik* (*Archives héraldiques suisses*) for 1901, the organ of the Swiss Heraldic Society, of Zürich, contains, among other articles, the following—W. Tobler-Meyer: "Über Mannlehen und die formalitäten bei deren Verleihung im alten Zürich"; E. A. Stückelberg: "Japanische Heraldik"; and the conclusion of F. Freiherr von Gaisberg-Schöckingen's "Über die im Thurgau vorkommenden zwei Geschlechter Gaisberg." Part II. has E. A. Stückelberg's "Das Wappin der Mutter Karls des Kühnen"; G. von Vivis: "Drie Ahnenproben" (Segesser, Fleckenstein, and Von Sonnenberg families); and O. Söhring: "Schildschmuck und Wappen in altfranzösischen Epen." Part III.—M. H.: "Einige Notizen über Standesverhältnisse und Heraldik in Japan"; G. von Vivis: "Das Familienbuch Hans von Hynweil." This magazine is well illustrated, and has reproductions of modern heraldic ex-libris; moreover, each number contains, as supplementary matter, portion of a work entitled "Genealogisches Handbuch zur Schweizergeschichte," which should commend itself as a compendium of the pedigrees of the great Swiss Feudal Lords of the Middle Ages. The above parts include (I.) "Grafen zu Habsburg" (continued), "Grafen von Froburg und Homberg"; (II.) the latter continued, and "Grafen von Toggenburg"; (III.) the latter, and "Die Victoriden," "Grafen von Lenzburg," "Grafen von Rapperswil," and "Grafen von Buchegg," with genealogical tables and illustrations of seals.

The fourth fascicule of *Oud-Holland*, the Dutch fine-art quarterly (Binger, Amsterdam), for 1900 contains a paper by Mr. P. van Meurs upon "The Dutch Painters De Wet and their South African Descendants." Unfortunately, the later links in the pedigree are not given, but enough is said to render it of interest at the present juncture of affairs in Cape Colony and worthy of notice here. The ancestors of Sir Jacobus de Wet and of Christian, the Boer generalissimo, are stated to be Willem de Wet of Haarlem (living 1600), his son Jacob Willemsz. (born and married there 1635), painter, and grandson Jacob, or Jacobus, the younger, living at Amsterdam 1677, employed with the sculptor Jan van Santvoort by James II. at Holyrood, and by Lord Strathmore at Glamis Castle. He died in 1697, at Amsterdam, leaving two sons, servants of the Oost-Indische Kompanie. The elder, Jacobus, entered as cadet in 1693, at ten florins per month. He arrived at the Cape in August of that year, was employed as assistant, clerk, and storekeeper, at his own request, receiving his "freedom" in 1708. He is mentioned in a statistical list of 1716, where he figures as an inhabitant of Drakensteyn, living alone, and in possession of a horse, a snaphaunce, or carabine, a hanger, and a brace of pistols! The author states that with this Jacobus the De Wet genealogy in C. C. de Villiers' "Geslachtregister der oude Kaapsche Familien" commences; but to this work, published, we believe, at Cape Town, we have been unable to refer. By his first wife, Josina Pretorius, he is said to have had one child, and by a second wife, Christina Bergh, five children.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Friday, July 5, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET,
July 3, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to, and promotion in, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order :

His Excellency Mehedi ben el Arbi el Menebhi, Special Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commander of the said Most Distinguished Order :

Kaid Harry Maclean, C.M.G., attached to the Special Embassy from His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE
ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF
ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN
ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S
GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,
July 3, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

KNIGHTS OF JUSTICE (from Knights of
Grace) :

Colonel Charles Hunter; the Most Honourable Sir Gavin, Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G. ; His Grace Sir William John Arthur Charles James, Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O. ; Field-Marshal the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Sleight, Earl Roberts, K.G.

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

Major-General the Honourable Herbert Francis Eaton; James John Marsh, Esq., M.D. (from Honorary Associate); Colonel Gerald Stovell.

LADIES OF GRACE.

The Right Honourable Beatrice Constance, Lady Chesham; Theodosia, Mrs. Josceline Bagot; Mary Francis, Mrs. Ronalds (Honorary).

ESQUIRES.

Alfred Scott Scott-Gatty, Esq. (*York Herald*); Lieutenant Hyla Napier Holden, I.S.C.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 4, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Martyn Cecil Gurney, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, Eastern Pyrenees, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Var, Vaucluse, and the Rhone, to reside at Marseilles.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 21, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Dr. Charles Ryan as Consul-General of Turkey at Melbourne; Hadji Attaoullah Effendi as being charged with the Consulate-General of Turkey at Singapore; Mr. L. Fr. Zoller as Consul of Germany at Dundee; Don Francisco Marti y Diaz de Jauregia as Consul of Spain at Gibraltar; Mr. George Tilling as Consul of Chili at Southampton; and Mr. Alfred Stephen Collard as Consul of Paraguay at Liverpool.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Frederick Nutter Cox, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at San José.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Pelham Laird Warren, Esq., C.M.G., to be His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai; Everard Duncan Home Fraser, Esq., C.M.G., to be His Majesty's Consul-General at Hankow; Herbert Francis Brady, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at Chefoo; Ambrose John Sundius, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at Nanking; and John Noel Tratman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at Chinkiang.

DOWNING STREET, July 3, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Guiana.

DOWNING STREET, July 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., C.B., C.M.G. (late

Government Agent, North-Western District of British Guiana), to be Colonial Secretary of the Island of Ceylon.

His Majesty has also been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Frederick Evans, Esq., C.M.G. (late Colonial Secretary of Jamaica), to be Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar.

DOWNING STREET, July 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Thomas Taylor, Esq., C.M.G. (Auditor-General of Ceylon), to be Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, the Captain, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel William Angel Scott, late of the Cameron Highlanders, to be one of His Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Colonel James A. Stewart, deceased.

WHITEHALL, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edward Lomax to the Vicarage of St. Alban, Bevington, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Liverpool, void by the death of the Reverend Edmund Ince.

WHITEHALL, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Richard Huggard, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. John, Barnsley, in the County of York and Diocese of Wakefield, void by the death of the Reverend Alexander Dawson, B.A.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 5, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, July 5, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the operations in South Africa:

TO BE A COMPANION OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER:

Second Lieutenant Duncan Lorne Campbell, the Welsh Regiment, for the defence of a train near Alkmaar, on May 20, 1901, with four men against fifty Boers at close quarters. Dated May 20, 1901.

ERRATA.

The name and description of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Baron Hartley, V.C., Cape Mounted Riflemen, who was appointed a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and

St. George in the *Lonaon Gazette* of April 19, 1901, is as now, and not as previously stated.

For, the notice concerning Sergeant James Sutherland, the Gordon Highlanders, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of July 2, 1901,

Read, The King has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to Sergeant James Sutherland, the Gordon Highlanders, for guarding 44 prisoners though Boer relief was within 10 yards, and he was severely wounded at the time.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, July 3, 1901.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Oliver Young, Esq., Commander (retired) in His Majesty's Fleet, to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 9, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

July 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

His Imperial Highness The Grand Duke Michael Michaelowitch of Russia.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 1, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Herbert Arthur Richards, Esq., to be Oriental Secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 1, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Don Carlos G. Esteños as Consul of Peru at Glasgow; Mr. A. Weir as Consul of Bolivia at Glasgow; and Señor Saturio Gonzalez as Consul of Venezuela at Demerara.

WHITEHALL, July 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint the Right Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, M.A., Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, to the office of Treasurer of the said Cathedral Church, the said office being vacant by the promotion of Doctor Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram to the See of London.

WHITEHALL, July 8, 1901.

The King has been pleased to present the Reverend Henry Thomas Devall to the Vicarage of the Parochial District of South Ramsey, in the Isle of Man.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 12, 1901.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, July 1,
1901.

All persons desirous of presenting Petitions or Claims concerning Services to be done or performed by them at the time of the ensuing Coronation, pursuant to His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of June 26 last, may send the same under cover to the Clerks of the Court of Claims, Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

The Commissioners are required by the Proclamation to exclude from their consideration such claims as may be submitted to them in respect of rights or services connected with the parts of the Ceremonial heretofore performed in Westminster Hall and with the Procession, the Ceremony being confined to Westminster Abbey.

CROWN OFFICE, July 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Arthur Westcott, M.A., to the Rectory of Crayke, in the county and diocese of York, void by the death of the Reverend Morris Edgar Stanbrough, the last incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift in full right.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 16, 1901.

WHITEHALL, July 15, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Ernest Baggallay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be one of the Magistrates of the Police Courts of the Metropolis, in the room of Wyndham Slade, Esq., resigned.

CROWN OFFICE, July 13, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:

County of Berks, Eastern or Wokingham Division—Ernest Gardner, Esq., in the place of Commander Oliver Young who has accepted the office of Steward or Bailiff of His Majesty's Manor of Northstead, in the county of York.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 19, 1901.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
July 19, 1901.

CORONATION OF THEIR MAJESTIES. COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to hear and determine all Claims of Services to be performed at the time of the ensuing Coronation (except those dispensed with by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation of 26th day of June last), and of fees to be received for the same, met for the first time at the Council Office, Whitehall, on Wednesday, 17th day of July instant.

There were present:

The Lord Chancellor.

The Earl Marshal.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord James of Hereford.

Lord Robertson.

The President of the Probate, etc., Division.

The Master of the Rolls.

The Clerk of the Crown

and

The Registrar of the Privy Council

} Attended
as Clerks of
the Court.

On the Motion of the Earl Marshal, it was agreed that the Lord Chancellor do preside at this and all other meetings of the Court.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat accordingly.

The Registrar having proclaimed silence in the usual terms, the Clerk of the Crown read His Majesty's Commission appointing the Court.

Strangers having been required to withdraw, the Commissioners deliberated with closed doors.

On the Court being reopened, the Registrar announced the Petitions which had been presented, and also those of which the Clerks of the Court had been advised as about to be presented, with the names of the Claimants and the nature of the Claims.

The Lord Chancellor announced that the Commissioners would take the Petitions into consideration in due course.

His Lordship further announced that the Commissioners had resolved as follows:

1. All Claims must be made by Petition. Petitions may be sent under cover to the Clerks of the Court of Claims, Privy Council Office, Whitehall.
2. Petitioners are not required to appear in person before the Court, unless summoned.
3. Petitioners may appear by Solicitors, Agents, or Counsel.
4. If a Claim was admitted in 1838, the Court will forthwith admit such Claim, provided the Commissioners are satisfied that the present Petitioner represents the person whose Claim was admitted in 1838, and that there is no counter-claim.
5. Petitioners to be requested to present their Claims on or before the 31st day of October, 1901.

The Clerk of the Crown proclaimed that the Court stood adjourned till some day in the month of November next, of which notice would be given in the *London Gazette*.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL
MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Albert Edward Wilfred, Count Gleichen,

C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major, Grenadier Guards, to be an Extra Equerry to His Majesty.

WHITEHALL, July 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th instant, to appoint Robert Alexander Gillespie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Stipendiary Justice of the Peace at West Ham, in the room of Ernest Baggallay, Esq., resigned.

CROWN OFFICE, July 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to nominate the Reverend Alan Matheson, M.A., M.B., to the Perpetual Curacy of Eastbury, in the county of Berks and Diocese of Oxford, void by the death of the Rev. Barnard Tyrrell Thompson, the last Incumbent, and to His Majesty's nomination for this turn only belonging, by reason of the late vacancy of the See of Oxford.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

July 18, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 16th instant, to direct a Commission to pass the Great Seal in Scotland, appointing the Right Honourable Lord Moncreiff to be His Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Kinross, in the room of Sir Graham Graham Montgomery, Bart., deceased.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, July 18, 1901.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are pleased to appoint the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint for the time being to be Ex-officio Engraver of His Majesty's seals.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 23, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN

ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

July 23, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDERS.

Sir Thomas Smith, Bart., F.R.C.S.; Sir Edward Walter Hamilton, K.C.B.; Deputy-Surgeon-General Henry Julius Blanc; William Henry Bennett, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Thomas Hanbury, Esq.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

The Honourable Alexander Grantham Yorke, M.V.O.; Donald William Charles Hood, Esq., M.D.; John Hammond Morgan, Esq., F.R.C.S.; Charles Arthur Morris, Esq., F.R.C.S.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDER.

Baron Alexandre de Stoeckl.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Arnold Allan Cecil, Earl of Albemarle; Arthur, Viscount Valentia, M.P.; the Honourable Henry Julian Stonor; Colonel Alfred George Lucas (Deputy-Adjutant-General for Imperial Yeomanry); Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Charles Pleydell Calley (1st Life Guards).

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

July 23, 1901.

In the *Gazette* of March 8, 1901, the name of Geheimer Hofrath Heyse should have appeared under the heading of Honorary Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, and not under that of Honorary Members of the Fourth Class of the Order.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, January 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sidney, Earl of Pembroke, to be Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.

The King has been pleased to appoint Victor Christian William Cavendish, Esq., M.P., to be Treasurer of His Majesty's Household.

The King has been pleased to appoint Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, M.V.O., M.P., to be Comptroller of His Majesty's Household.

July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Horace Brand, Lord Farquhar, K.C.V.O., to be Master of His Majesty's Household.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major Charles Frederick, Coldstream Guards, to be Deputy-Master of His Majesty's Household.

January 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint George Augustus Courroux, Esq., M.V.O., to be Secretary of His Majesty's Board of Green Cloth.

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Kingscote, Esq., M.V.O., to be Gentleman of the Cellars to His Majesty.

The King has been pleased to appoint Arthur Walter Mills, Esq., to be Coroner of His Majesty's Household.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, BUCKINGHAM PALACE, July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Reverend Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D., Bishop of Ely, to be Lord High Almoner to His Majesty.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Edgar Sheppard, D.D. (Sub-Dean of His Majesty's Chapels Royal), to be Sub-Almoner to His Majesty.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chamberlain. Dated January 23, 1901.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Bart., M.P., Vice-Chamberlain.

Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., Comptroller of Accounts. Dated March 18, 1901.

TO BE LORDS IN WAITING.

Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, Earl of Denbigh; Algernon Hawkins Thome, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.; George Richard Penn, Earl Howe; Charles, Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (dated February 18, 1901); Lloyd, Lord Kenyon; Victor Albert Francis Charles, Lord Churchill, K.C.V.O.; John Hamilton, Lord Lawrence.

TO BE GROOMS IN WAITING.

Colonel Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; the Honourable Sidney Robert Greville, C.V.O., C.B.; the Honourable Henry Julian Stonor, M.V.O.; Vice-Admiral Sir John Reginald Thomas Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir Alexander Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; General Godfrey Clerk, C.B.; Captain Walter Douglas Somerset Campbell, C.V.O.

TO BE EXTRA GROOMS IN WAITING.

The Honourable Alexander Grantham Yorke, C.V.O.; Major-General Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E.; Sir Maurice Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Colonel the Honourable Sir William James Colville, K.C.V.O., C.B., Master of the Ceremonies.

The Honourable Richard Charles Moreton, Master of the Ceremonies.

Robert Follett Synge, Esq., C.M.G., Assistant Marshal of the Ceremonies.

General Sir Michael Biddulph, G.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Right Honourable Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State.

TO BE GENTLEMAN USHERS.

The Right Honourable Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B.; Major the Honourable Arthur Hay; Captain the Honourable Otway Frederick Seymour Cuffe; the Honourable Aubrey Fitz Clarence; the Honourable Henry Julian Stonor, M.V.O.; Major-General John Palmer Brabazon, C.V.O., C.B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.; Lionel Henry Cust, Esq.; Montague Charles Eliot, Esq.; Henry David Eiskine, Esq., C.V.O.; Charles James Innes-Ker, Esq.; Colonel Cuthbert Larking; Arnold Royle, Esq., C.B.; Major-General John Ramsay Slade, C.B.; Captain Walter James Stop-

ford, C.B.; Brook Taylor, Esq.; Horace Charles George West, Esq.

John Douglas Sutherland, Duke of Argyll, K.T., Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

Reginald Baliol, Viscount Esher, K.C.V.O., C.B., Deputy Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

Richard R. Holmes, Esq., C.V.O., Librarian at Windsor Castle.

Alfred Austin, Esq., Poet Laureate.

General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., V.C., Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London.

Henry, Lord Belper, Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

William Frederick, Earl Waldegrave, Captain of the Yeomen of the King's Guard.

The Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Reverend Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

The Bishop of Winchester, Clerk of the King's Closet.

The Very Reverend Frederic William Farrar, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

The Reverend Canon John Neale Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A., Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

The Reverend William Rowe Jolley, M.A., Deputy Clerk of the Closet.

TO BE DOMESTIC CHAPLAINS.

The Very Rev. Philip F. Eliot, D.D., Dean of Windsor; Reverend Canon Hervey, M.V.O., M.A.

TO BE CHAPLAINS IN ORDINARY.

Reverend Canon Ainger, M.A.; Reverend Canon Duckworth, D.D.; Reverend J. H. J. Ellison, M.A.; Reverend Canon Fleming, B.D.; Reverend Prebendary E. S. Gibson, D.D.; Reverend Canon Gore, M.A.; Reverend Canon Hervey, M.V.O., M.A.; Reverend Canon Moberly, D.D.; Reverend Handley C. G. Moule, D.D.; Reverend Canon Teignmouth Shore, M.A.; Reverend Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A.; the Honourable and Reverend L. Tyrwhitt, M.A.

TO BE HONORARY CHAPLAINS.

Reverend Edgar Sheppard, D.D., Sub-Dean; Reverend J. W. Adams, V.C., B.A.; Reverend Canon F. C. Alderson, M.A.; Reverend Prebendary Barker, M.A.; Reverend Canon E. R. Bernard, M.A.; Reverend W. H. Bliss, M.A.; Reverend Canon F. B. H. Blundell, M.A.; the Honourable and Reverend George Bourke, M.A.; Reverend A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.;

Reverend Canon Erskine Clarke, M.A.; Reverend J. L. Davies, M.A.; Venerable Archdeacon Donne, M.A.; Reverend Owen Evans, M.A.; Reverend Francis A. S. folkes, B.A.; Reverend Lord Charles Fitz-Roy, M.A.; Reverend Canon R. Gee, D.D.; the Honourable and Reverend D. Hamilton Gordon, M.A.; Rev. R. H. Hadden, M.A.; Reverend Canon Francis Holland, M.A.; Reverend J. J. Hornby, D.D.; Reverend Prebendary J. E. Kempe, M.A.; Reverend Prebendary Kitto, M.A.; Reverend Prebendary McCormick, D.D.; the Honourable and Reverend J. Stafford Northcote, A.K.C.L.; Reverend A. L. B. Peile, M.A.; Reverend Canon H. H. Pereira, M.A.; Reverend E. H. Perowne, D.D.; Reverend D. Robertson, M.A.; Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, D.D.; Reverend F. M. Stopford, M.A.; Reverend Prebendary Wace, D.D.; Reverend Edmund Warre, D.D., M.V.O.; Venerable Archdeacon Wilkinson, D.D.; Reverend A. H. Williams, M.A.

TO BE PRIESTS IN ORDINARY.

Reverend H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge M.A.; Reverend H. D. Macnamara, M.A.; Reverend H. A. Sheringham, M.A.; Reverend R. Tahourdin, M.A.

TO BE HONORARY PRIESTS IN ORDINARY.

Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Reverend E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Reverend Edwin Price, M.A.; Rev. J. Swire, M.A.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint William John Arthur Charles James, Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O., to be His Majesty's Master of the Horse; to be antedated to January 23, 1901.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, ROYAL MEWS, BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain John Nicholas, M.V.O., to be

Superintendent of the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace.

Lieutenant Daniel Hickey, M.V.O., to be Superintendent of the Royal Mews, Windsor Castle.

WHITEHALL, July 23, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date May 17, 1901, to give and grant unto Colonel Charles Needham His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Italy upon the termination of his appointment as Military Attaché to the Embassy at Rome.

WHITEHALL, July 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher, Esquire, a Colonel in the Army, a Companion (Military) of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and unto Charlotte Amalia Childe, of Kinlet Hall, in the parish of Kinlet, in the county of Salop, widow and relict of Charles Baldwyn Childe (formerly Charles Baldwyn Childe-Pemberton), late of Kinlet Hall aforesaid, Esquire, deceased, a Captain (retired) in the Royal Horse Guards, in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the said county, His Royal license and authority that he, the said Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher, may immediately on and from his intended marriage take and henceforth use the surname of Childe only, and bear the arms of Childe, and that she, the said Charlotte Amalia Childe, may continue to use the surname of Childe, and bear the arms of Childe, notwithstanding her intended marriage with the said Ralph Bromfield Willington Fisher; the said arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal license and permission to be void and of none effect:

And to command that the said Royal concession and declaration be recorded in His Majesty's said College of Arms.

A TUDOR PEDIGREE FRAUD.

By an unforeseen accident the corrected proofs of the above article were not returned to the printer until after the Magazine had gone to press. The following corrections should be noted:

- Page 344, for "J. W. V. de P. Brunstorff" read "O. W. V. de Brunstorff."
 " " line 13. for "Senysringham" read "Sempringham."
 " 345, " 2, for "Torworth" read "Jorwerth."
 " " 12, for "Ruthvin" read "Ruthven" and insert "and."
 " " 21, for "Tale" in each case read "Yale."
 " " 40, for "to remain so" read "to keep her such."
 " 347, " 37, for "Torwerthy" read "Jorwerth."

—ED. G.M.

By the Way.

LORD WENSLEYDALE, whose title, one learns from the new Peerage books, has been revived for his grandson, Sir Matthew White Ridley, was one of the most erudite lawyers who ever sat upon the English Bench. He possessed a true passion for the law and all the technicalities of special pleading. His excuse for being late at a dinner-party when he was a busy barrister was that he could not tear himself away from a "beautiful demurrer." During the twenty-two years he sat as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, he enjoyed a supremacy which, in the words of Lord Bramwell, was "acknowledged by his brethren and the Bar." When he was made a judge there was already a Park upon the Bench. Baron Parke was popularly known as "St. James's Parke," while his less gifted colleague was given the less flattering title of "Green Park." He was distinguished, not only for his legal erudition, but also for his hatred of rhetorical excesses. Some sixty years ago the members of the Western Circuit had a reputation for indulging in long speeches, and thereby hangs one of Mr. Justice Maule's best sayings: "I am going to the Western this time, Maule," said Baron Parke, "and I will make those long-winded fellows shorter, or I will know the reason why." "Quite right," said Mr. Justice Maule; "but by the time you get back, Parke, you will have learned the reason why."

A controversy which aroused much interest in the middle of last century was commenced by the creation of Baron Parke as a life Peer, with the title of Lord Wensleydale. This honour was bestowed upon him by way of reparation for the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Exchequer being given to Sir Frederick Pollock. The more conservative of the Peers were strongly opposed to life peerages, and a Committee of Privileges, though not denying the right of the Crown to create such peerages, reported against Lord Wensleydale's right to sit and vote in the House of Lords. Ultimately the difficulty was solved by the creation of Lord Wensleydale as a hereditary Peer—an additional honour which made no difference to the famous lawyer himself, for only a daughter, the mother of the ex-Home Secretary and of Mr. Justice Ridley, survived him.

As becomes an ancient firm with honourable traditions, "Gillow's" has found a historian. It is now over 200 years since Robert Gillow, Freeman of Lancaster, started the famous cabinet-making business, and in the succeeding centuries the reputation of the firm has steadily increased. Indeed, it may be said that the name at least of Gillow's will survive permanently, for have not Jane Austen and Thackeray immortalized it? Nor are later tributes lacking, for "They ordered at Gillow's the sofas and pillows," says a writer in a recent issue of *Vanity Fair*. "Gillow's: A Record of a Furnishing Firm during Two Centuries" (Harrison and Sons), is an appropriate and discriminating review,

telling many interesting facts concerning old-world traders. It is curious to notice for how long some families have been connected with the same businesses. The Darby family, as ironfounders at Coalbrookdale, and the Twinings, the tea-merchants, are other examples.

The use of the word "cashiered" is much too general, for it is simple ignorance to maintain that officers leaving the army because they are compelled to leave it are necessarily "cashiered." In the General Order 213, dated July 10, 1811, with reference to the trial of Captain Barnes, 89th Regiment, it was stated :

"His Royal Highness has not considered it expedient to give effect to the recommendation of the Court in the prisoner's behalf further than to mitigate the term of cashiering into that of dismissal from His Majesty's service."

Section 16 of the Army Act says : "Every officer who, being subject to military law, commits the following offence—that is to say, behaves in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman—shall, on conviction by court-martial, be cashiered." But Section 44 says : "Punishments may be inflicted in respect of offences committed by persons subject to military law and convicted by courts-martial :

"In the case of officers, according to the scale following :

- (a) Death.
- (b) Penal servitude for a term not less than three years.
- (c) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.
- (d) Cashiering.
- (e) Dismissal from His Majesty's service.
- (f) Forfeiture in the prescribed manner of seniority of rank, either in the army or in the corps to which the offender belongs, or to both.
- (g) Reprimand, or severe reprimand.

And before an officer is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, he shall be sentenced to be cashiered."

The phrase "sentenced to be cashiered" should be carefully noted. Cashiering can only be done to an officer, and to him only by sentence of a court-martial, just the same as hanging for murder can only be awarded to a civilian after a conviction by a jury of his peers. The King does not "cashier" officers for incompetence in South Africa; he dispenses with their services. In the duelling days a cashiered officer's challenge need not necessarily have been accepted. Nowadays a cashiered officer would not be tolerated in a decent club. But officers who have been removed from the army simply through not being too well endowed with military common-sense might be allowed to serve their King and country honourably in some other sphere, and meet their fellow-men on an equal footing.



THE NEW ARMORIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(Reproduced from Burke's "Peerage.")



The,
Genealogical Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND
OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



AT the present time the fees upon a grant of arms amount to £76 10s. od., and the limitations of the grant are either to the grantee and his descendants, or to the grantee and his descendants and the other descendants of his father. In a few exceptional cases the limitations are widened even further, but a grant including the other descendants of the grandfather of the grantee is not as a rule permissible. The result is occasionally a good deal of scheming to so draft the petition that a large number of descendants may be brought within its limits. Happy is the man with a maiden great-aunt. The objection to widening the limitations indefinitely does not lie with the College of Arms, but with the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House, who allege that the Revenue would suffer by bringing a large number of cousins into the limitations when these should be required to obtain grants for themselves, and thus again pay the fees. My own impression is that the officers of arms, if they had only themselves to consider, would prefer that the limits of these limitations should be considerably wider than the Inland Revenue authorities will permit. It certainly seems an anomaly that because one man happens to have a maiden great-aunt still surviving he can get a

grant which will include all the descendants of his great-grandfather, whilst in another case three second cousins, who possess no such relative, might find themselves in the position of each having to pay the whole of the fees.

These little anomalies are bound to occur, though it seems strange that a grant to one person and his descendants only should cost the same as a grant which includes some thirty or forty people, and I would suggest that this state of affairs might be altered, substituting in place of the one fixed fee an arrangement whereby the fees upon a grant of arms to a man and his descendants came to sixty guineas, and the fees upon a grant to a man and his descendants and the other descendants of his father to seventy guineas, whilst a grant including the other descendants of his grandfather should be eighty guineas, and of his great-grandfather one hundred guineas. There are many cases of families in the position of county gentry to whom a grant, including all the descendants of a great-grandfather, would not bring in any individuals in a position in life not consonant with the bearing of arms.

Whilst I would leave it, as at present, entirely at the pleasure of a grantee to decide upon the limitations to be attached to his arms, subject to the Inland Revenue, I would make it a condition precedent if the grant were to be extended beyond his own descendants that he should officially register a pedigree showing who all the descendants at the time of the grant were who were brought within its limitations and thereby became entitled to arms. I have no doubt that if the Treasury received their full "pound of flesh" they could be induced to assent to an arrangement whereby these extended limitations were accepted upon payment of increased stamp-duties.

Many a man who is entitled to arms finds himself in the position of being mated to a wife whose family is not. There are plenty of cases in which the said family is not in a position to use arms, but it is one distinguishing and distinctive feature of English society that, except in very exceptional circumstances, a wife is ranked as of her husband's position, and whilst it would be manifestly absurd in some cases to grant arms to the wife's family, there can be no possible objection to the granting of arms to the wife herself, or rather to the husband, to be borne by him in right of his wife. Such a grant carries with it no limitations of inheritance or descent, and it seems to me ridiculous that the fees payable thereupon should bear any relation to the fees payable upon an ordinary grant, and I think that the advisability of a reduction in the fees upon such a grant

should be considered, and a recommendation to that effect should be put forward by the Chapter to the Treasury. It is to their advantage to encourage the proper usage of official arms by those who are in a suitable position in life to bear arms, and the husbands being entitled to arms, a grant which would have no value for the purposes of inheritance should be obtainable upon as easy terms as can be devised.

Before I leave the subject of grants of arms, I wish to refer to the matters of their blazon and emblazonment. A large number of grants pass through my hands for inspection, and I must say that in recent years there have been very few in which I could not myself have improved the blazon. There have been some in which there have been actual mistakes, and I certainly know of one issued during the last twelve months in which the blazon, as given upon the patent, would, if followed, produce a very different coat of arms from that depicted in the margin. The blazon, like the design, ought to be the production of the Chapter and not of any one person. My experience is that no matter how careful one may intend to be, the possibility of infallibility in blazon is inconceivable. Two heads are better than one.

There are many who, for the sake of perpetuating some pun, desire that a charge shall be called by some particular name. For instance, who in blazoning the arms of Sykes would term the fountain a "syke"—who in blazoning the arms of Creyke would term the rooks "creyks"—or who, in the case of the arms of Sneyd, would refer to the sned of the scythe unless the names of the owners were known? Yet these are all quaint conceits which it is interesting to preserve. If Mr. Root wishes to call the stumps of trees upon his shield "roots" of trees, whilst Mr. Stock desires to call them the "stocks" of trees, and Mr. Stubbs wishes them to be known as "stubs," I think their desires should be encouraged, for this curious punning is one of the ancient characteristics of armory. And my suggestion is that a man should be allowed to put forward the blazon of his own arms, submitting such blazon for the acceptance of the Chapter.

Another point I wish to urge is that of the painting of grants of arms. I do not refer to the varying quality of the work, which it is practically impossible to reduce to one common and level standard of excellence; but I do think that it is a mistake to stereotype any one particular style as the one and the only acceptable style of official heraldry. The particular style in use at the moment happens to be a very poor one, but I certainly think that, apart from the question of execution, any style of artistic enblazonment which was

not objectionable to the laws of armory should be permissible if desired by any grantee. This subject, however, resolves itself into the old controversy concerning artistic taste, into which I am by no means keen to enter, but I do protest against the unchanging and unchangeable perpetuation of one particular style of art and one particular design of mantling. That official heraldry is always depicted in one stereotyped manner handicaps heraldic art most lamentably.

I now turn to an entirely different subject. It seems a decidedly difficult matter to get the ordinary "man in the street" to accept the fact of the status of the College and Officers of Arms as a Crown Office and as servants of the Crown. "Oh, but they are simply privileged monopolists!" is always the reply, and the anomalous position created by the fact that they have *both* capacities, and that the monopoly is not a personal one of theirs, but a monopoly of the Crown, which they are appointed by the Crown to exercise, is, I admit, not a view of the case which is self-evident. It ought to be. The blame for the present state of affairs, whereby the Crown is so little in evidence, I think, must be allotted to the officers of arms in their personal capacities, for it would need so little change to entirely alter the present ideas of the public. It always irritates me when I see the stationery of the various officers of arms. It is of all kinds, sizes, qualities, styles and conditions, and the adornments are most various. Garter uses his official arms and coronet, Albert-size notepaper, and commercial envelopes; Richmond uses his official badge on his envelopes, which are "court" shape, Albert note with a plain stamped heading, "College of Arms" or "Heralds' College"; Somerset uses commercial note, plain heading and large-size court envelopes; Lancaster used his private arms, Albert note, and court envelopes; York uses quarto paper with his official badge, large court envelopes, and a plain heading; Windsor uses ordinary unheaded note and quite plain court envelopes—as does Rouge Croix; Bluemantle uses Albert note, plain heading, and court envelopes; Rouge Croix the same, with the exception that he places the Royal Crown above the stamped heading of his notepaper. But, with the exception of York, and occasionally Somerset, the stationery of all of them is by some fatality precisely of the kind which the ordinary usage of society reserves for private and personal correspondence. It is much more suitable to private and personal notes than to official correspondence, and there is nothing upon any notepaper, and there is, in my experience, seldom any-

thing in any of the letters, that would lead an ordinary person unversed in heraldic knowledge to jump to the conclusion that he is dealing with a corporate body; there is certainly nothing to assist the said ordinary person to the correct conclusion that he is dealing with a Government Office and with officers of the Crown. The stationery used for official business, in which is included the granting of arms and the registering of pedigrees, ought to be, as is practically all other official stationery, of foolscap size, and should bear the Royal Arms of some size and prominence. At the side of the heading should be a note, "Reply should be addressed to—," and the heading should be "His Majesty's Royal College of Arms." The envelopes should be the wide foolscap shape in use in all other Government Offices, and it is an absolute mystery to me why, for the College of Arms and for Lyon Office, the letters are not carried free "O.H.M.S.," as are the letters from Ulster's Office.

In the next place, there should be an official printed form to be filled up for the petitions for grants of arms, and the more "Royal Arms" character there is about this form the better. The public prefer filling up printed forms, and I have myself sometimes wondered whether, if I had known nothing of the College of Arms, I should not have been inclined to doubt the *bona fides* of a document *written* upon perfectly plain foolscap, accompanied by a request for a cheque for £76 10s., contained in a letter written upon private "notepaper," without any heading, and signed by a name which did not happen to be familiar to me. I once tried to get into correspondence with the officials of arms in Madrid. I was not sure my letter would reach the right quarter, though I did my best to insure this. I received in reply a letter written upon plain notepaper of indifferent quality, signed by the aid of an india-rubber stamp, and requesting payment of a heavy fee (£5, if my recollection serves me rightly) for the information I needed, which would have cost me 10s. 6d. in England. The utterly unofficial character of the stationery, which happened to be almost the exact counterpart of that of an indiarubber-stamp-using self-styled officer of arms in the United States, who had corresponded with me, made me hesitate, and to this day I am quite unaware whether the letter I received was official or not. The result was that I let the matter drop. There is a certain advertising firm of heraldic stationers, purveyors of arms and crests, who style themselves the "— Heraldic Office," who use an official coat of arms to which they have no claim. Candidly, if I were an American, I should be

much more likely to think their establishment the official one, if I had only the stationery of themselves and of one of the officers of arms who uses plain unheaded notepaper to judge by.

These may seem very trivial points, but it is these small things which all help to form one's impressions, and one's earliest impressions have a way of sticking.

A grant of arms is a document which comes under the heading of Letters Patent, and it has always seemed to me that a change in the wording of a grant would be desirable. It would bring it home much more to a grantee that he really derived his grant of arms from authority created by the Crown if the grant commenced "Edward Rex," and if the signatures and seals of the Kings of Arms were added, "By His Majesty's command." The model afforded by Letters Patent creating a baronetcy could, I think, with advantage be much more closely followed.

I think also that the present style of wording should be discarded in favour of the invariable form in use in all the very early grants. This will be found to be a grant of a definite rank, precedence, and nobility, as a sign and token of which the said arms are assigned. If the ancient model is to be followed implicitly, the rank and title of "gentleman" is, of course, what would be granted; but the word "gentleman" is now so misapplied that there is a good deal to be said in favour of making the possession of arms and the rank of "esquire" identical, or else of officially employing the name and rank of "armiger" for the purpose.

(To be continued.)



BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.



THE name of Berwick-upon-Tweed, sandwiched between the United Kingdom and the rest of the British Empire in the King's Proclamation, presents not the least curious of those quaint survivals of the past which reappear with the entry of a new reign. The archaic ceremonial and antique phraseology, which strike so anomalous a note in this matter-of-fact twentieth century, are easier to comprehend than the fact of a small Border town being mentioned all by itself when the names of the great colonies are conspicuous by their absence. Probably not one person in a thousand knows anything of Berwick-upon-Tweed beyond its name—if that much. Yet it is one of the few walled towns remaining to us; the curfew sounds nightly in its streets; and it is conspicuous in history for the extraordinary malevolence with which outrageous fortune has pursued it. It has survived more disasters, more tragedies, more vicissitudes, than perhaps any other town of the three kingdoms. Up to 1762 it retained sufficient of its former glory to justify the encomium of M. Jorvin: "By walking over Berwick, I discovered it to be one of the greatest and most beautiful towns in England"; and a few years ago it could still be described as "a compact and picturesque little town." But it is not so attractive upon a close inspection nowadays as one would wish to believe it. It slopes up from the north bank of the Tweed, which is connected with the south bank by a stone bridge of fifteen spans. This bridge, which was completed in 1634, took over twenty-four years to build. At its northern end until 1825 stood the English gate, with its guard-house, commanding all approach from the south. The foundations of an older bridge, destroyed by flood in 1199, are said to be visible at low tide a mile higher up the river, and a quarter of a mile on is Stephenson's Royal Border Bridge; but that is an erection of to-day, and Berwick is essentially of the past, the long past. At the west end of the town is the ruined castle, the present railway-station occupying part of its site; at the east end is the (modern) pier and lighthouse.

That Bere Wic (the Grain Port) was in existence before the Conquest is certain, but its early history is shrouded in mist. There are only vague accounts of pillagings and incursions by Picts, Scots, and Danes. Duncan of Scotland is said to have fitted out eleven ships in Berwick harbour for his expedition against Macbeth, and

presently Berwick became the chief seaport of the Northern kingdom, although Edgar of Scotland conferred the town and all its churches upon the See of Durham. William's Norman mercenaries did not neglect to plunder the rich port, and in 1174 it was burned and the inhabitants butchered by Earl Duncan. Berwick Castle was delivered up to Henry II. in pledge by William the Lion, and subsequently restored to the Scots by Cœur de Lion. In 1214 the town was destroyed by King John with circumstances of the savagest cruelty. Having apparently entered peaceably, John himself started the conflagration by firing the house where he had been entertained and lodged the previous night. In two years' time, however, Berwick was rebuilt on a larger scale, and prospered so greatly that in 1287 its Customs amounted to more than £2,000, those of all England only yielding about £8,000. It was now a city "so populous and of such trade," says the Chronicler, "that it might justly be called another Alexandria, whose riches were the sea and the water its walls." There were no fewer than ten religious houses, of which the names of the Red, Black, Gray, and White Friars still survive, and three hospitals, St. Nicholas, St. Lawrence, and St. Mary. In the great hall of the castle, 1292, John Baliol was elected King of Scotland, and the town which had witnessed his election was the first to suffer the penalty of his subsequent revolt against England. Edward I. attacked Berwick in full force; thousands of the townsfolk were massacred, the merchants' houses sacked, and the churches plundered. A party of Flemings perished in the flames of the "Red Hall of Commerce." The ruined city was repeopled by English tradesmen, who were put to flight later on by the approach of the "Wallace wight." For four years the Countess of Buchan, who had crowned Bruce at Scone, was exposed in a lattice-work cage in a turret of the castle. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there is one unbroken record of fire and sword, capture and cruelty, in this luckless town, the contending hosts of England and Scotland being continually occupied in taking and retaking, attacking and defending it. The first cannon-shot ever fired in Britain shattered one of the castle towers in 1406, and frightened the defenders into surrender; they were retainers of the Percy holding Berwick against Henry IV. There was no breathing-time for the inhabitants until 1482, when Berwick, having changed hands thirteen times in 300 years, was finally taken by the hump-backed Richard of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., and so fell finally into the possession of England. About eighty years later the present fortifications were built.

So situated between the devil and the deep sea, so ground between the upper and nether millstone, so bandied about from one mailed fist to another, small wonder that Berwick bore little love to either Northern or Southern monarchy; and in 1551, by a treaty between Edward VI. and Mary Queen of Scots, it was declared a town and county of itself, independent of both kingdoms, in order that neither should gain any advantage by its possession. Being still, however, unfortunately chained to its position as the key of Scotland and the great seaport of the Border, it continued to suffer, as of old, from raiders and marauders of both nations, and was surprised and seized—let us hope for the last time—by the Royalists in 1648. Needless to say, it was reoccupied by Cromwell very soon after.

In 1825 there were still small manufactories here of linen, damask, cotton, muslin, carpeting, stockings, and sailcloth; but the principal trade remains, as it always has been, in grain and salmon, especially salmon. The liberties or bounds of Berwick are contained in an area of eight square miles, and there was a local Gretna Green for runaway couples—Lamberton Toll—at the north end of the bounds. On the Tweedmouth side of the river is Hang-the-Dyke-Neuk, where, as tradition goes, Edward III. executed the two sons of Sir Alexander Seton, Deputy-Governor of Berwick, who refused to surrender. According to the ballad of “The Beleaguering of Berwick,” Lady Seton implored her lord to yield up the keys of the town. “Wyth Chryst blessynge,” said Seton, “altho’ they hange my sonnes, I wolde keepe goode fayth wyth the Scottysh Kynge, and barre out Yedwarde.” Three stories of the Bell Tower still remain, where a watchman used to be stationed with an alarm-bell to signal the too frequent approach of enemies; and the ramparts, bastions, and batteries, though dismantled of their cannon, furnish a sight hardly to be found elsewhere in England.

Such, roughly outlined, is the history of Berwick, the most distressful city that ever yet was seen. Time has at last taken pity on it, and chosen it out for special distinction, so that its name, as that of a territory which stands alone, is handed down in peace from King to King. By virtue of so many misfortunes, it surely deserves its unique position.—“M. B.” in the *Pall Mall Gazette*.



ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).

A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

TABLE IV. E.

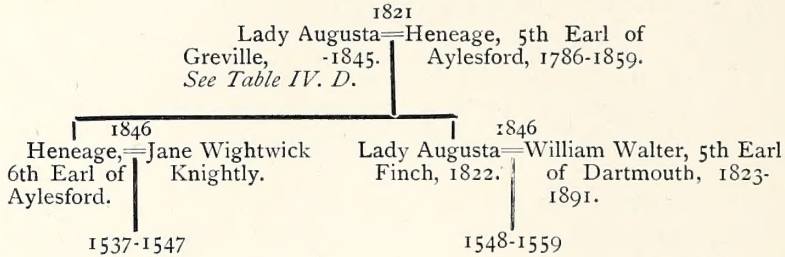


TABLE IV. F.

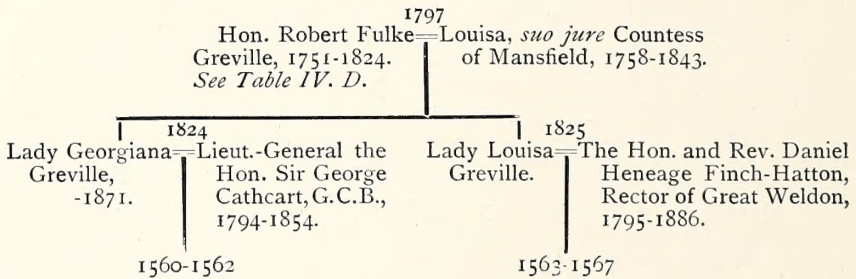
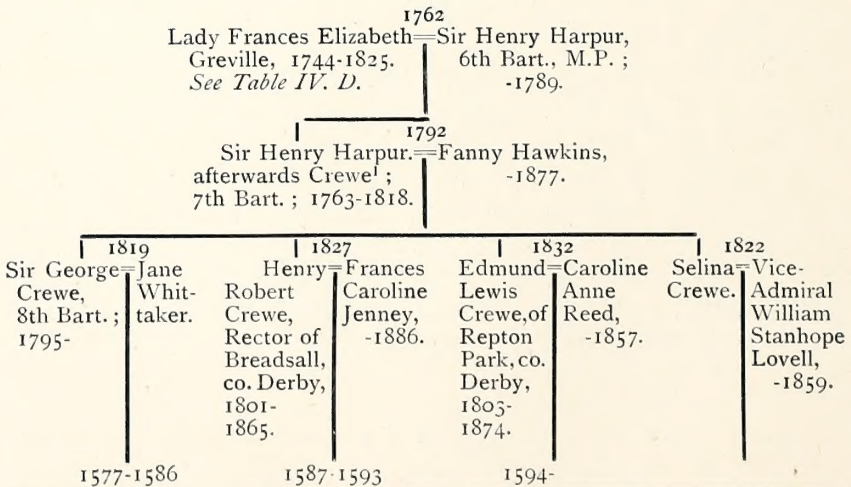


TABLE IV. G.



¹ Only son. Query if he had sisters.

68. *Descendants of Heneage, 6th Earl of Aylesford, 1824-1871. See Table IV. E.*

1537	1140	Lady Hilda Joanna Gwendoline (wife of Captain Malcolm Donald Murray, Seaforth Highlanders), 1872	Grand-daughters of Heneage, 7th Earl of Aylesford, 1849-1885.
1538	1141	Lady Alexandra Louisa Minna Finch, 1875	
1539	1142	Charles Wightwick, 8th Earl of Aylesford, 1851	Only surviving son.
1540	1143	Heneage Greville, Lord Guernsey, 1883	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1539.
1541	1144	Hon. Charles Daniel Finch, 1886	
1542	1145	Hon. Ronald William Edward Finch, 1889	
1543	1146	Lady Violet Ella Finch, 1880	
1544	1147	Lady Muriel Gladwys Finch, 1881	Daughter.
1545	1148	Lady Anne Francesca Wilhelmina (wife of Charles James Murray, M.P., of Loch Carron, Ross), 1853	
1546	1149	Charles Wadsworth Murray, 1894	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1545
1547	1150	Sybil Louise Murray, 1876	

69. *Descendants of Lady Augusta Finch, 1822, and her husband, William Walter, 5th Earl of Dartmouth, 1823-1891. See Table IV. E.*

1548	1151	William Heneage, 6th Earl of Dartmouth, P.C., 1851	Son.
1549	1152	William, Viscount Lewisham, 1881	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1548.
1550	1153	Hon. Gerald Legge, 1882	
1551	1154	Hon. Humphrey Legge, 1888	
1552	1155	Lady Dorothy Legge, 1883	
1553	1156	Lady Joan Margaret Legge, 1885	2nd son.
1554	1157	Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Henry Legge, M.V.O., 1852	
1555	1158	Nigel Walter Henry Legge, 1889	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1554.
1556	1159	Victoria Alexandrina Stella Legge, 1885	
1557	1160	Lady Frances Charlotte Legge, 1848	Daughters.
1558	1161	Lady Elizabeth Sarah Legge, 1850	
1559	1162	Lady Augusta Georgiana Legge, 1854	

70. *Descendants of Lady Georgiana Greville, -1871, and her husband, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, G.C.B., 1794-1854. See Table IV. F.*

1560	1163	Jane Cathcart, 1825	Daughters.
1561	1164	Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart, 1834	
1562	1165	Anne Cathcart, 1840	

71. *Descendants of Lady Louisa Greville, -1883, and her husband, the Hon. and Rev. Daniel Heneage Finch-Hatton, Rector of Great Weldon and Chaplain to Queen Victoria, 1795-1866. See Table IV. F.*

1563	1166	Rev. William Robert Finch-Hatton, Rector of Great Weldon, Northants, 1827	Son.
1564	1167	George Daniel Finch-Hatton-Besley, 1857	
1565	1168	Nigel Montagu Finch-Hatton, 1859	Grandchildren ; children of No. 1563.
1566	1169	Edward Heneage Finch-Hatton, Captain Buffs, 1868	
1567	1170	Flora Elizabeth Louisa Finch-Hatton	
1568	1171	Agnes Edith Finch-Hatton	
1569	1172	Ethel Beatrice (wife of Captain Charles Vere Gunning, Durham Light Infantry)	Daughter.
1570	1173	Essex Vere Gunning	
1571	1174	Elizabeth Anna Finch-Hatton	
1572	1175	Isabella (wife of Sir Percy Dixwell Nowell Dixwell-Oxenden, 10th Bart.), 1845	

- | | | | | |
|------|------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1573 | 1176 | Basil Heneage Dixwell | Dixwell-Oxenden, 1871 | } Grandchildren;
children of
No. 1572. |
| 1574 | 1177 | Muriel Elizabeth Anne Louisa (wife of Edward Henry Capel Cure), 1869 | | |
| 1575 | 1178 | Bettina Zoë Capel Cure, 1898 | | } Great-grand-daughter;
daughter of No. 1574. |
| 1576 | 1179 | Gwendolin Isobel Dixwell-Oxenden | | } Grand-daughter; younger
daughter of No. 1572. |

72. *Descendants of Sir George Crewe, 8th Bart., 1795-* . See Table IV. G.

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1577 | 1180 | Sir Vauncey Harpur Crewe, 10th Bart.,
of Calke Abbey, Derby, 1846 | } Grandson ; son of Sir John
Harpur Crewe, 9th Bart.,
1824-1886. |
| 1578 | 1181 | Richard Fynderne Harpur Crewe, 1880 | |
| 1579 | 1182 | Hilda Ethelfreda Harpur Crewe, 1877 | } Great-grandchildren ;
children of
No. 1577. |
| 1580 | 1183 | Winifreda Isabel Harpur Crewe, 1879 | |
| 1581 | 1184 | Airmine Catherine Harpur Crewe, 1882 | |
| 1582 | 1185 | Frances Caroline Julia Harpur Crewe, 1887 | |
| 1583 | 1186 | Hugo Harpur Crewe, D.L., co. Derby, 1858 | } Grandchildren; brother
and sister of No. 1577. |
| 1584 | 1187 | Alice Georgiana Harpur Crewe | |
| 1585 | 1188 | Isabel Jane Crewe | } Daughters. |
| 1586 | 1189 | Mary Adeline Crewe | |

73. *Descendants of the Rev. Henry Robert Crewe, of Breadsall, co. Derby, 1801-1865. See Table IV. G.*

- | | | | |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1587 | 1190 | Frances Jane Crewe | } Grand daughter; only child of Alfred Godley Crewe, M.D., 18...-1894. |
| 1588 | 1191 | Willoughby Harpur Crewe, of Etwall Lawn, co. Derby | |
| 1589 | 1192 | Henrietta Frances Crewe | } Children. |
| 1590 | 1193 | Charlotte Elizabeth Selina Crewe | |
| 1591 | 1194 | Caroline Lucy Crewe | |
| 1592 | 1195 | Frances Louisa Crewe | |
| 1593 | 1196 | Ellen Barbara Crewe | |

74. *Descendants of Edmund Louis Crewe, of Repton Park, co. Derby, 1803-1874.*
See Table IV, G.

- 1594 1197 John Edmund Crewe, late 64th Foot, 1849 Son.
 { Grandchildren ; children of Louise,
 -1880, who married, 1861, John
 Turner, 16th Lancers, only son of
 Dr. Turner, of Kensington.

75. *Descendants of Selina Crewe,*¹ -1838, wife of Vice-Admiral William
Stanhope Lovell, R.N. -1859. See Table IV, G.

¹ The 2nd daughter now living, Georgiana Jane Henrietta, married Sir John Harpur Crewe, 1824-1866. See issue before.

(To be continued.)



ROYAL AND OTHER OATHS.



THE King's Accession Oath has created quite a political storm, owing to its allusion to religion. Pretty much the same kind of oath, however, is made in other countries. The King of Greece swears that he will protect the prevailing religion of the Hellenic nation. The King of Portugal takes an oath to be faithful to the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion. In most countries the King swears to respect the Constitution, but, except in Greece and Portugal, no reference is made to religion.

The whole subject of oaths is a curious and interesting one. They presuppose, of course, that man of every degree is liable to break the Ninth Commandment. And even Kings and Emperors fall under suspicion. Whether an oath makes a man more truthful or more faithful to his promise is questionable. In Germany oaths have been abolished altogether. In England, America, and Australia, the affirmation has now as much force as the most solemn oath. In France no oath is required of members of the Legislature, and it cannot be said that German witnesses, French legislators, or English Quakers, are more untrustworthy than other people. Yet a great philosopher once said that when the oath ceased to be binding, no country could subsist for a year.

Anyhow, the taking of an oath is a very ancient practice, and it has been followed by the peoples of all countries. The Medes and Persians swore; the Egyptians and Assyrians swore; Christian and Pagan, savage and civilized men, all swore and still swear. The Bible teems with oaths, and probably a time will never come when the oath will have altogether died out of the world.

There is a great variety in the method, but the object is always the same—namely, to call down on one's self the vengeance of God as the penalty of untruth. But there is a concurrent and very lively sense of the vengeance of the law as well.

The oath of the Christian takes two forms. In England, Spain, Italy, Austria, and America, among other places, it is taken on the Bible. But the English alone kiss the book. In France and Belgium the Scotch method of raising the hand over the head is practised. Jews swear very much like Christians. But, while the Christian swears on the Bible, the Jew swears with his head covered,

and on the Old Testament alone; and where Christians say "So help me, God," Jews in this country say "So help me, Jehovah." Curiously, they do this unwillingly. To a strictly religious Jew the name Jehovah is too sacred to be spoken in a law-court. But our officials entertain the notion that this is the correct form of a Jewish oath.

Parsees sometimes give rise to much perplexity in our courts. They strongly object to being sworn on the Bible, and claim the right to make the oath as in their own country—namely, by holding the tail of a cow. The cow being a sacred animal in the eyes of the Parsee, he can commit no sin while touching it. But there is, fortunately, an alternative. In the City of London Courts some years ago, it being impracticable to procure a cow, a Parsee took a sacred relic out from his bosom, and, holding it aloft, swore impressively, "By God, and God Omniscent, and God Omnipresent, and God Almighty!"

Mohammedans are much opposed to swearing. When they do swear it is a very solemn ceremony, and is performed by holding the Koran in the right hand, placing the left hand on the forehead, and bringing the head down to the book. A Mohammedan never commits perjury. In India their prejudice against swearing is so strong that the Government allows them to affirm.

Of all oaths, the Buddhist one comes nearest to what an oath should be. Although we swear to tell the whole truth, we either do not understand what we promise to do or we evade the obligation. The Buddhist cannot fall into the former error, so clearly does his oath indicate what he has to do. "I swear, as in the presence of Buddha, that I am unprejudiced, and if what I speak prove false, or if by my colouring truth others shall be led astray, then may the three Holy Existences, Buddha, Dhamma, and Pro Sanga, together with the Devotees of the Twenty-two Firmaments, punish me and also my migrating soul." Hindus, like the Chinese, have a variety of oaths. The Laws of Manu say: "Let the judge cause the priest to swear by his veracity; the soldier by his horse or weapons; the merchant by his cattle, grain, gold, or other possessions; and the servile man by imprecating curses on his own head." When the Gentoo swears he touches his hand to the foot of a Brahmin, while the Brahmin swears by touching another Brahmin's hand with his own. In Mexico many people still adhere to a curious old form of oath. They swear by touching earth with the finger, and then placing the finger on the tongue, which signifies, "If my tongue speak falsely, may I be reduced to dust."

Until comparatively recently a priest in France simply swore, "On the word of a priest."

The Chinese have the greatest variety and most curious oaths of all nations. The well-known one of taking a saucer and breaking it, while the clerk says, "You shall tell the truth, and the whole truth. The saucer is cracked, and if you do not tell the truth your soul shall be cracked like the saucer," seems rather absurd to us; but it is an extremely binding declaration to the Chinaman, for he believes that the soul can be divided into fragments. In this country and the United States the oath on the saucer is one commonly used. More effective, however, in the eyes of the Celestials is the joss-stick. The joss-stick is set alight, and while it burns the Chinese swearer wishes that his soul may be burned like the stick if he gives false evidence. The Chinese swear in many other ways. A very solemn oath is made by writing certain sacred characters on a paper and burning it, praying at the same time that he may be burned if he does not speak the truth. Sometimes he swears by burning a piece of straw. But nothing is so forcible in drawing the truth from a Chinaman as getting him to cut off a cock's head. This, like the breaking of the saucer, has a religious foundation. The Chinese believe that if their bodies are mutilated on earth, their souls will be similarly mutilated in heaven.—*St. James's Gazette.*



A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

SWINDON.



THE Great Central Railway Company, whose grant we reproduced in our issue for March, 1899, is not the only happy armorial possessor of a locomotive engine, for the newly incorporated Borough of Swindon has obtained a like concession in the grant which was issued to them, dated September 23, 1901. The official blazon runs as follows: Quarterly per fesse nebuly azure and gules, a pile argent, thereon three crescents of the second; in the first quarter, three castles, one and two of the third; in the second, a mitre or; in the third and a winged wheel of the last; in the fourth, a chief also of the third, thereon a locomotive engine proper.

Crest.—On a wreath of the colours, a dexter arm embowed proper, grasping two hammers in saltire or.

Motto.—"Salubritas et industria" (*see page 447*).

THE LONDON MUNICIPAL BOROUGHES.

MARYLEBONE.

The grant to Marylebone, of which we have only just been able to obtain the details, completes the list of those which have been obtained up to the present date by the new Municipal Boroughs of London. There are many other of these boroughs which might obtain grants of arms, but, as always, strait is the gate and narrow is the way, and few there be that enter by it. The derivation of Marylebone is not, as many suppose, Mary Le Bonne, but Mary Le Bourne—that is, St. Mary at or of the Brook. This derivation has been perpetuated in the arms, for the "Barry wavy" in base, and the two bars wavy in the crest, relate to the bourne or brook. The crest is, of course, the Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus, though, by one of the rules of the College of Arms, no specific representation of any particular persons may be granted, and the identity remains undisclosed by the blazon. The arms were granted August 17, 1901, the official blazon being as follows: Per chevron sable and barry wavy of six, argent and azure in chief, in the dexter a fleur-de-lis, and in the sinister a rose, both or.

Crest.—On a wreath of the colours, upon two bars wavy argent and azure, between as many lilies of the first, stalked and leaved vert, a female figure affrontée proper, vested of the first, mantled of the second, on the left arm a child also proper, vested or, around the head of each a halo of the last.

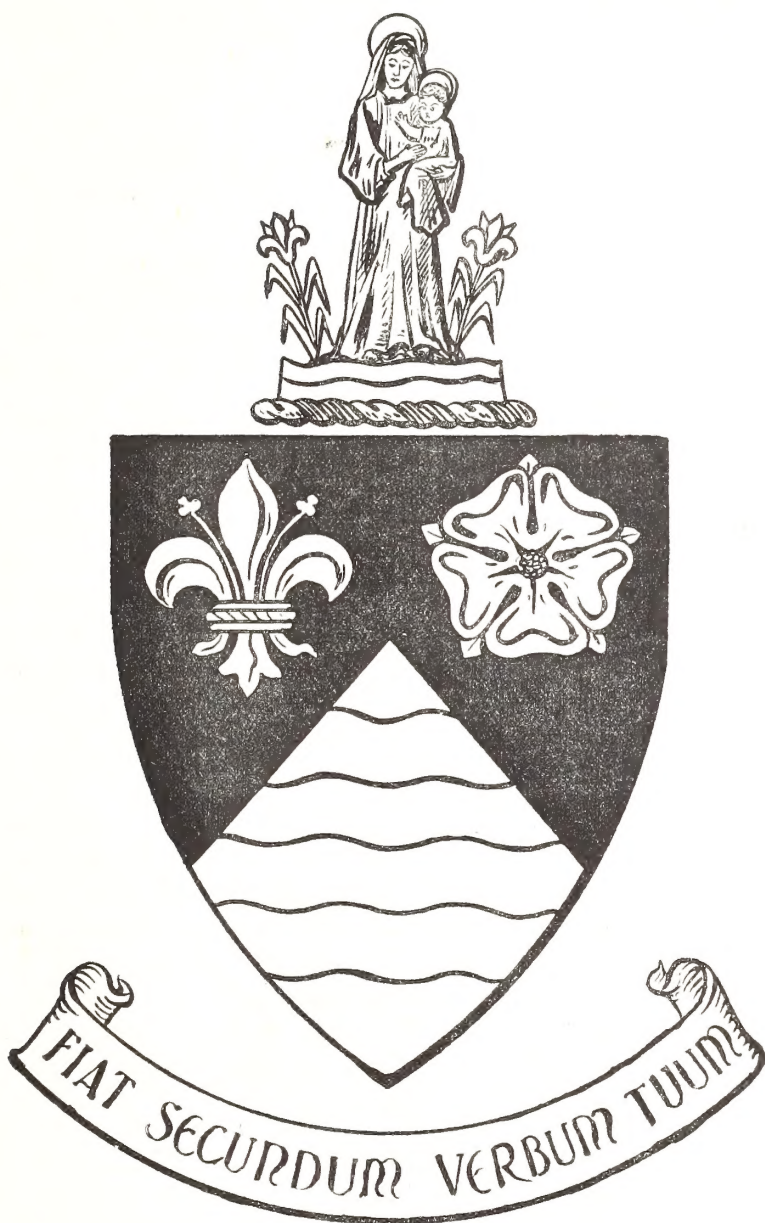
Motto.—"Fiat secundum verbum tuum."

The following Boroughs state unequivocally that they have no armorial bearings, and they apparently use none:

Bethnal Green.	Hackney.
Holborn.	Deptford.
Chelsea.	Stepney.
Southwark.	

The following Boroughs state that the matter is under consideration:

Chelsea.	St. Pancras.
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THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF MARYLEBONE.

Westminster states: "The arms granted to the City of Westminster have not yet been issued."

Poplar uses a device in the form of a seal, showing within a trefoil design three shields. No. 1 shows an architectural gateway. No. 2 shows a bridge of three arches between two bars, each charged with a longbow stringed. No. 3 shows the figure of a saint.

Battersea has invented spurious arms for itself, viz., per pale indented azure and argent. *Crest*: a dove holding in its beak an olive-branch.

Shoreditch has invented spurious arms for itself, viz., arg. a bi-corporated lion guardant ducally crowned, the head in chief, the tails cowarded. *Motto*: "More light more power."

Lambeth makes use of a device in the form of a seal on which are displayed with minor items of decoration—two shields, the dexter the arms of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, the sinister the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall.

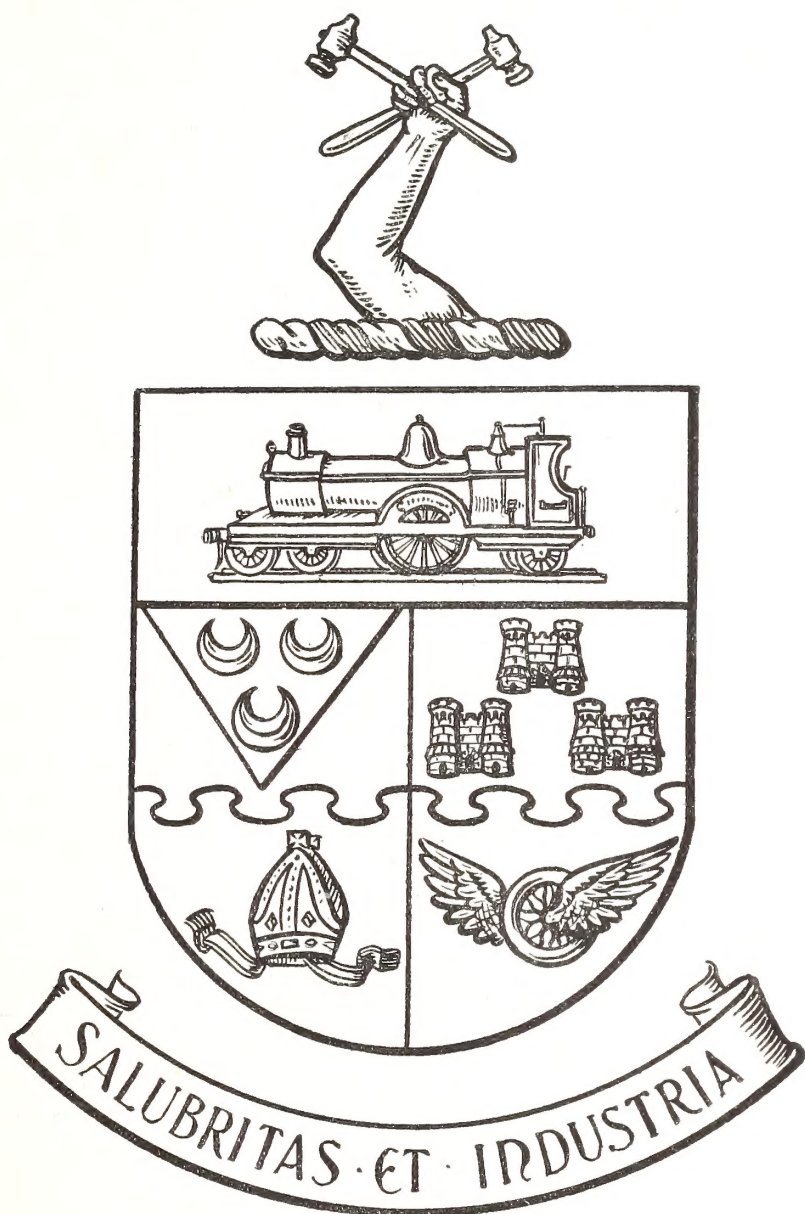
Finsbury sends excuses and not information, but apparently does not use armorial bearings, unless these appear upon the seal.

Paddington continues the use of the spurious arms previously adopted by the vestry, viz., arg. (? if not sometimes used as azure) two swords in saltire, points upwards, enfiled by a mural coronet.

Fulham states that it has not adopted arms, but sends the device upon its seal, which, however, is in the form of arms and represented upon a shield, viz., quarterly 1 and 4, each landscape views of different bridges (we decline to attempt to identify these structures); 2, (? argent) two swords in saltire, points upwards; 3, three seaxes fesseways in pale, hilts to the dexter (evidently an attempt to include the spurious arms attributed to Middlesex).

Stoke Newington surpasses even the ridiculous design of Fulham. On a shield much can be crowded if the shield is large enough, and Stoke Newington must have had a proud day when it evolved its spurious arrangement. The shield is party per fesse, the chief containing a landscape view of a church and churchyard. The base is divided per pale, the dexter base having impaled therein the arms of the Cities of London and Westminster; the sinister base repeats the spurious arms of Middlesex. *Crest*: upon a mount a tree. *Motto*: "Respice prospice." [Certainly we agree; look anywhere, save at that 'orrible example of home-made heraldry.—ED. G.M.]

Hampstead has retained the spurious arms invented by the defunct vestry. The Corporation supply us with the following particulars: These insignia have been arrived at on what may be



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF SWINDON.

called the historical method, by combining and adapting certain coats of arms of families that have played an important part in the history of Hampstead.

In the present case the "parent" arms were those of the *Abbey of Westminster*, and the families of *Hickes*, *Noel*, and *Langhorne*. The connection of these with Hampstead is shown as follows:

In the year 986 King Ethelred granted the Manor of Hampstead to *Westminster Abbey*, and it remained part of the possessions of the Abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539.

In 1540 it was granted to the newly-created Bishopric of Westminster, and on the abolition of that see it was granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas Wroth. The Wroths do not appear to have left any mark at Hampstead, and it is therefore not proposed to commemorate them in the coat of arms.

Baptist Hickes purchased the Manor from John Wroth in 1620; he was created Lord Hickes and Viscount Campden in 1628, with remainder to his son-in-law, Sir Edward Noel, who married Julian, his eldest daughter and coheirress. Lord Campden died in 1629, and Hampstead passed to the Noels.

The Noel family were Lords of Hampstead until 1707, when Baptist Noel, third Earl of Gainsborough and sixth Viscount Campden, sold the Manor to Sir William Langhorne, Bart.

Sir William *Langhorne* died without issue in 1715, and under the terms of his will Hampstead came to the Maryons, and ultimately to the Maryon-Wilsons.

So much for the actual descent of the Manor.

Coming now to the impress left on Hampstead by successive owners, the original church of Hampstead is believed to have been built by the Abbots of Westminster for the use of their tenants there; it is first mentioned in 1461.

Baptist Hickes, Lord Campden, repaired the church in 1625 and 1627, and by his will augmented the living by devising certain inappropriate tithes in the north of England. His widow, by her will, dated 1643, gave £200 to found a charity to be devoted to the relief of the poor and the apprenticing of poor boys.

Edward, second Viscount Campden, seems to have done nothing for Hampstead.

Baptist, third Viscount, in 1648 augmented the living by £50 per annum.

The arms of *Langhorne* are: Sable (black), on a cross argent (silver), five fleurs-de-lis gules (red), on a chief of the second (silver) three bugle horns of the field (black), stringed of the third (red).

In the proposed coat this is represented by the silver cross and the red fleurs-de-lis.

The wreath of holly is intended to commemorate the present seal.



THE FAMILY OF HICKS.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

- I.  ILLIAM HICKS, or HICKES, of Ness, and afterwards of Newsham Hall in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was apparently a younger son of Henry Hicks of Ness, and was probably the son baptized at Stonegrave, July 8, 1599. After his marriage he settled on a large farm called Moorhouse, at Newsham, in the parish of Kirkby Wiske, near Thirsk, where his children were born. He married Elizabeth, daughter of George Kay, M.A., Rector of Topcliffe, by whom he had issue :

1. John Hicks, of whom presently.
2. William Hicks of Newsham, baptized at Kirkby Wiske aforesaid, February 7, 1637, ancestor of Hicks of Newsham. See fifth branch.
3. Henry Hicks, also of Newsham, married, first, Cecily —, who died at Kirkby Wiske, 1663; secondly, 1666, Jane Heword of Lavington, but does not appear to have had issue.
4. George Hickes, Bishop of Thetford, the celebrated divine and non-juror, was born at Moorhouse June 20, 1642; admitted Batteler at St. John's College, Oxford, April, 1659; and on the Restoration removed to Magdalen College in the capacity of a servitor to Dr. Henry Yarborough, one of the restored Fellows. He took his degree of B.A. February 24, 1662-63, after which he removed to Magdalen Hall, whence he was elected to a Yorkshire Fellowship at Lincoln College May 23, 1664. On December 8, 1665, he took the degree of M.A., and was ordained deacon June 10, and priest December 23, 1666, at Oxford, and on June 8, 1668, was admitted M.A. at Cambridge. For seven years he acted as tutor at

Lincoln College, and went in 1673 on a tour in France with his pupil, Sir George Wheler. Returning in 1674, he took his B.D. degree May 14, 1675, and after being for a short time Rector of St. Ebbe at Oxford, he was, on September 15, 1676, appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Lauderdale, whom he accompanied to Scotland, where he did all in his power to introduce the use of the Liturgy. In April, 1678, he was sent up to London, with Archbishop Burnet, to represent to the King and the English Bishops the state of ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland, and, after being created a D.D. of St. Andrews, and, December 17, 1679, of Oxford, he was made Prebendary of Worcester June, 1680; Vicar of All Hallows', Barking, August, 1681; Chaplain to the King December, 1681; and in August, 1683, on the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the King, Dean of Worcester. In 1684, upon the death of Dr. Gulston, Bishop of Bristol, the Duke of Beaufort went to His Majesty to desire him to promote the Dean of Worcester to that see; but the King, in great respect to the Dean, said he would not offer him that small bishopric, though if he would accept of it he should hold his deanery *in commendam* with it; and no doubt if His Majesty had lived long enough he would have conferred upon him one of the best bishoprics in the Church,¹ and in May, 1686, resigning the vicarage of All Hallows', he was appointed Rector of Alvechurch, near Worcester, where he compiled his "Anglo-Saxon and Mæso-Gothic Grammar," which was published at Oxford in 1689. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince of Orange, he was suspended August 1, 1689, and deprived February 1, but remained unmolested until the beginning of May, when, his successor being appointed, he affixed to the entrance-gate of the choir of the cathedral a claim of right against all intruders. This was set up before morning prayer on May 2, but was removed during the evening service by an officer, and messengers were sent by the Earl of Nottingham, the Secretary of State, for his arrest. Hickes, however, withdrew to London, and remained in more or less concealment until 1699, when a *nolle prosequi* was entered to all proceedings against him.

¹ "General Dictionary, Hist. and Critical," 1738, vol. vi., p. 155.

When, in 1693, it was determined to continue the episcopal succession among the non-jurors by the appointment of suffragans, Hickes was sent over in May to St. Germain's with a list of names, and was received with great favour by King James, by whom, on the nomination of Archbishop Sancroft, he was appointed Bishop of Thetford, being consecrated with Wagstaffe in a private chapel of Bishop Turner at Enfield by Bishops Turner, Lloyd, and White, February 24, 1694. In 1703-5 his best-known work, the "*Linguarum veterum septentrionalium thesaurus grammatico-criticus et archæologicus*," appeared. He died from an attack of stone, in Ormond Street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, December 15, 1715, and was buried on December 18 following in the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Westminster.¹ He had married, September 13, 1679, Frances, widow of John Marshall, of London, and daughter of Charles Mallory, of Raynham, Essex, who died December 3, 1714, by whom he left no issue. She was buried at St. Margaret's aforesaid. His will, dated _____, was printed by E. Curll in 1716. Portraits of Hickes are in the gallery attached to the Bodleian Library, the hall of Lincoln College, and at Chestnut Great House, Herts.²

5. Ralph Hicks, or Hickes, born 1651; matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, November 13, 1668, being then aged seventeen; was B.A. 1672; M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1681; and became Licentiate of the College of Physicians, London, September 30, 1692. He married Elizabeth —, and had issue at least one daughter:

(1) Elizabeth Hickes, baptized at Portsmouth, October 1, 1684; she presumably died young, *v.p.*

Dr. Ralph Hicks died, *s.p.s.*, April, 1711, and was buried at St. Peter's, Cornhill. His will, dated April 4, 1711, was proved in London April 9 following.

6. Elizabeth Hicks, or Hickes, married — Hostler, and was possibly the mother of 1, Mary Oastler or Hostler, who married [her cousin] William Hicks.

¹ The inscription on his tombstone is: "*Depositum Georgii Hickes, S.T.P., non ita pridem Coll. Linc. Oxon. Socii, et Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Wigornensis Decani, qui obiit 15 die Decembris, 1715.*"

² For a full account of Dr. Hicks, see the "*Dictionary of National Biography*," vol. xxvi., pp. 350-354, from which the above is taken.

II. JOHN HICKS, Nonconformist divine ; eldest son and heir of the preceding ; born, 1633, at Moorhouse ; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became a Fellow there. Was for a short time Rector of Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, and on the Restoration obtained the perpetual curacy of Saltash, Cornwall, from which he was ejected by the Uniformity Act of 1662. He removed to Kingsbridge, where he got into trouble with the spiritual courts for keeping a conventicle. He boldly protested against alleged illegalities in proceedings taken at the time against Nonconformists, gaining audience of the King in London on the introduction of Thomas Blood. On the issue of the indulgence of 1672 he came up again with an address to the King from the Nonconformists in the West of England, and obtained from Charles the restitution of a third part of the fines already paid by the Western Dissenters under the Conventicle Acts. Some time before May, 1675, he became minister of a congregation at Portsmouth, where he remained until 1682. There was no regular chapel or meeting-house during his residence here, and we find that in the year 1677 he was convicted of preaching in a seditious conventicle or meeting-house, and had to pay a fine of £20. His name appears again in the Corporation records in October, 1679, when he was amerced in the sum of 3s. 4d. for not amending the pitching in front of his dwelling-house. He then seems to have removed to Keynsham, Somerset, his residence at the time of the Monmouth rebellion. He joined Monmouth in 1685 at Shepton Mallet, alleging that he believed him to be the true heir to the throne. He denies, however, that he recruited for Monmouth in the West, and states that when Monmouth landed he was in the East country. His connection with Blood led to certain charges being brought against him of complicity in the murderous rescue of Colonel Mason and in the seizure of the Crown jewels, allegations which were palpably false. After the defeat of Monmouth, Hicks and Richard Nelthorpe were sheltered by Alice Lisle ; but their hiding-place was betrayed by one Barter. Hicks was tried at Taunton, and executed at Glastonbury for treason, October 6, 1685. He wrote very pathetic letters from prison to his wife and nephew, and made an affecting speech before his execution. His brother, Dean Hickes, exerted himself in vain for his deliverance, offering £100 to Lord Shannon to procure a pardon for him by the King's personal favour. The King would have granted him his life, but that he had been falsely informed that this Mr. Hickes was the person who advised the Duke of Monmouth to take upon him the title of king. He had

published "A Narrative of the Illegal Sufferings . . . of many Christians . . . in the County of Devon" in 1671, 4to., and "A Discourse of the Excellency of the Heavenly Substance" in 1673, 12mo. His last speech was printed in 1685, 4to.¹



THE NEW PEERAGE BOOKS.

BURKE'S "PEERAGE."

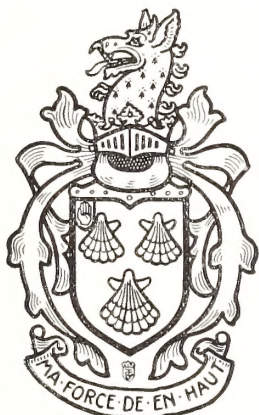


NCE again we need to call attention to the new Peerage volumes, and since the last occasion the changes have indeed been weighty and of grave importance.

Concerning the momentous events which have taken place since the issue of the last volume, the Editor, Mr. Ashworth P. Burke, writes in his

preface :

"The death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, in the sixty-fourth year of her reign, has made 1901 an historic date in our annals, and brought to a close an era of conspicuous prosperity



MALET.



FORD.

and progress, which has been rightly identified with her name. Her reign, prolonged beyond all precedent in this country, was

¹ See the "Dictionary of National Biography," from which the above account is chiefly taken. His letters and speech appear in the "Western Martyrology," fifth edition, 1705, 8vo. A portrait (from a contemporary drawing) is in Palmer's "Nonconformists' Memorial." See also *Notes and Queries*, 9th series, i. 35, 254.

remarkable for the extraordinary personal influence which Her Majesty exercised upon her time, by her force of character, her sympathy with the people, and the noble example of her life. Her



EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.

death, lamented with as keen a grief without as within our own dominions, was felt as a truly personal loss by each of her subjects, and elicited from the nation an impressive tribute of devotion and



EARL OF FEVERSHAM.

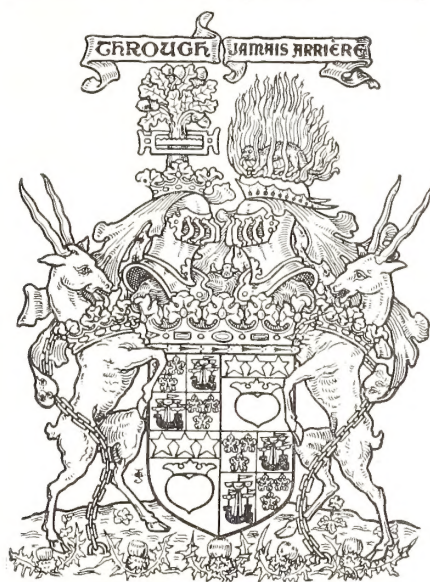
loyalty to the throne, which Her Majesty had done so much to endear to her subjects.

“The people’s sympathy with the Royal Family was further deepened when, a few months later, Her Majesty’s first-born child,

the Empress Frederick of Germany, our own Princess Royal, followed her august mother to the grave.

“At the demise of the Crown the direct line of succession was secure, happily for this country, and the British Empire turned with confident reliance to him who was to take up the heavy burdens of a Sovereign, and acclaimed with loving enthusiasm King Edward VII., so long and so intimately known as Prince of Wales. His Royal Proclamation as King was the occasion of a renewed outburst of loyalty in the United Kingdom, echoed and re-echoed to the furthest limits of the Empire.

“One of the first acts of His Majesty, recalling to our minds the



DUKE OF HAMILTON.

days of chivalry, was to create Queen Alexandra Lady of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a graceful compliment to Her Majesty, and a high honour to the ancient Order.

“To the Royal Style has been added by His Majesty a popular and well-earned recognition of his vast ‘dominions beyond the seas,’ whose sons have proved so practically and gallantly their loyalty to the Crown on the field of battle.

“On the accession of the King the titles of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, both created by patent December 8, 1841, merged in the Crown, and the Earldom of Dublin, also in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, created January 17, 1850, similarly lapsed. The Dukedom of Cornwall, by the special terms of the charter

creating that historic dignity, March 17, 1337, in favour of the Black Prince, passed to the son and Heir-Apparent of the King. The Dukedom of Rothesay, created April 28, 1398, in favour of David Stewart, son and Heir-Apparent of Robert III. of Scotland, having precisely similar limitations to the Duchy of Cornwall, passed with it. Thus H.R.H. the Duke of York succeeded by inheritance to the Dukedom of Rothesay, one of the two earliest created in Scotland. It is curious to note that neither His Royal Highness nor any of the Royal Family, save the Duke of Cumberland, are included in the Peerage of Ireland.

"H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of Cornwall, Rothesay, and York,



EARL ROBERTS.

was, on his return from his visit to the Colonies, created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on November 9, 1901, the King's birthday. All other creations pale into insignificance beside this one, which revives a title first conferred on Edward Plantagenet, afterwards King Edward II., who was granted the Principality of Wales in 1301, six centuries ago. The title has never been enjoyed save by an Heir-Apparent to the Throne. The Earldom of Chester has a still earlier royal history, having been conferred in 1254 on King Edward I. by his father, King Henry III., and has been ever since associated with the Heir-Apparent.

"By an Order in Council, December 10, 1901, His Majesty has directed that the Prince of Wales may use another badge, the Red Dragon of Wales, in addition to his present badge as Heir-Apparent,

the well-known plume of ostrich feathers. The King's Welsh subjects will rejoice in this recognition of the Principality in the achievement of the Prince of Wales."

In this latter respect the Editor of Burke's "Peerage" has scored over his chief rival, the Editor of Debrett. We are enabled, by the courtesy of the former, to publish a reproduction of his illustration of the new achievement of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, although, as the Editor has explained to us, owing to the fact that its production was a matter of a few hours only, the information being received as the book was going to press, its artistic merit is not on a level with that displayed by some other of the blocks in the book. Unless we are much mistaken, the block of the Royal Arms from Burke's "Peerage" was borrowed by the printers (Messrs. Harrison, the publishers of Burke) for use upon the official programme of the Ceremonial at the time of the funeral of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and with the possibility of future borrowings in view for official purposes, we cannot repress the hope that the Editor will put the whole of the Royal Arms into the hands of Mr. Graham Johnston for redrawing, though the arms of the Dukes of Cumberland and Saxe-Coburg and Gotha need a little prior verification and alteration. The new illustrations are the work again of Mr. Graham Johnston, and, whilst very typical of his peculiar style of work and its excellence, are a great improvement upon the former style. Slowly but steadily the old blocks are giving place to these new ones which are of greatly improved character. Of these we are enabled to reproduce some number, to one of which, the arms of the Duke of Hamilton, we would call especial attention.

In our little way we like to help, and we would commend to the Editor's consideration the arms of Esher, Ffolkes, Maryon-Wilson, Buckworth-Herne-Soame, and Northampton. New and corrected blocks would be advantageous.

A very erroneous idea is stereotyped by the Editor's statements concerning the Earldom of Cromartie, and we suggest his careful perusal of the Letters Patent of 1895. Many of the old mistakes are cheerfully continued—we do not allude to matters of controversy—and on some points it is apparently hopeless to look for correction; but one cannot withhold a tribute of admiration for the care with which the current information in the volume is kept up to date. In former days this was not the characteristic of Burke's "Peerage," but the present edition on this point leaves nothing to be desired.

DEBRETT.

Following closely upon the heels of one another come the "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage" and "The House of Commons," the early date at which the House has been called together accounting for the appearance of the latter volume so soon. The preface to each volume of Debrett is seldom other than of great interest, and we extract the following details from it:

"Not only did Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria exceed in length of reign, but also in age, any of her predecessors on the Throne, and she was the ancestress of no less than eighty-six direct descendants, of whom seventy-three are still living. During the reign which then terminated upwards of 250 of the titles by which Peers are now known and 330 of the existing Baronetcies were created; while of Peers who were in enjoyment of their titles at the time of the late Queen Victoria's accession only one—Earl Nelson—still survives, although there are several Peers and Baronets who, while not actually possessed of their titles at that date, can nevertheless boast that three Coronations have already taken place in their lifetime.

"Upon the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which terminated the Hanoverian Dynasty, a new one, that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (or, perhaps better, of Saxony), commenced, and the succession to the Throne passed to her eldest son, Albert Edward, then Prince of Wales, who was proclaimed King on January 24, 1901.

* * * * *

"Again, the plume of feathers hitherto generally spoken of as 'the Prince of Wales's feathers' is not in reality such, but is the badge of the Heir-Apparent, in whom it is vested, whether created Prince of Wales or not. The title of 'Princess Royal,' too, belongs of right to the eldest daughter of the Sovereign for the time being, no matter whether born during the reign or not, and there cannot be two Princesses Royal at one and the same time.

"There has been no alteration to the Royal Arms except in the shape of the crown used, and these, being arms of dominion, must not be borne by anyone else except with some mark of difference.

* * * * *

"The accession of His Majesty King Edward VII. has caused considerable alteration to the precedence of the various members of the Royal Family, as, following the customary rule, the children and grandchildren of the present occupant of the Throne take pre-

cedence of the issue of any former occupant, in the same way that the children of the present holder of a Peerage have place over those of a former holder of the title, and as the widow of a Peer precedes the wife of the present Peer, on the score of being nearer the succession. But the General Table of Precedence still lacks revision, and the present would seem to be a favourable occasion for taking it in hand. Where are great-grandsons of the Sovereign? Where, *as such*, do Knights of the Thistle and Knights of St. Patrick appear? Where, also, Bishops Suffragan? and where the Prime Minister?

* * * * *

"Never before, as far as statistics are available, have so many honours been bestowed, or so many alterations and additions had to be chronicled in Debrett as in the past twelve months, during which time, in addition to an exceptional number of military promotions, as well as the usual operation of births, marriages, deaths, changes of residence, etc., upwards of 1,700 new honours have been conferred, a distribution exceeding the whole number of honours bestowed during the previous five years, including the Jubilee period of 1897.

* * * * *

"Between December 6, 1900, and December 5, 1901, three Peers have been created, one Viscount has been promoted to an Earldom, and one Baron raised to an Earldom with special remainder; while six Peerages have become extinct or dormant, and one lady (Miss Charlotte Knollys) has been specially raised to the rank of a Baron's daughter. An addition of seven names has been made to the Baronetage, and six Baronetcies have become extinct. The number of new members who have been sworn of the Privy Council is nineteen, while 162 new Knights have been created, and 1,530 new Companions or Members (too numerous to mention individually in this preface) have been nominated to the various orders. Major W. Karri-Davies declined the honour of C.B., to which he was gazetted in April."

Lord Ilchester might be provided with a new and correct block, and there are no arms matriculated for Lord Reay. Lord Goschen, we observe, has at last seen the error of his ways, and has obtained a grant of arms. It is idle to suppose that he or anyone else considers that genuine arms are an appanage of the Peerage. It simply happens that supporters are, and the necessity of obtaining a grant of these led to his attention being officially called to his arms. He immediately obtained a grant, and we cannot let the opportunity pass without protesting at the present official practice, which leaves it to private enterprise to sort out good arms from bad. There are

a good many little points, both of insertion and omission, in which the Editor of Debrett seems to be the best informed of Peerage editors; and in the intricate details of current happenings—always the chief feature of Debrett—the well-established reputation of the book is again in the present edition amply fulfilled. The various little paragraphs relating to the Baronetcies “claimed” but not established provide, as always, some most amusing reading, and some number of examples of human vanity and credulity.

A most interesting chapter on the Coronation ceremony is peculiarly appropriate to the present issue of the book, and will be eagerly read by many.

The “House of Commons” has to us in its latest edition one supreme advantage. We have carefully gone through the arms depicted under the names of the various Members of Parliament, and we believe we are correct in stating that, with the exception of one block, the insertion of which is obviously a slip, every coat of arms in this section would appear to be borne by right. When one compares the 1902 issue with that, say, of 1893, the difference is remarkable. There are, however, certain members who might properly have arms added to their names—viz., Messrs. Arkwright, A. C. Corbett, Sir W. P. Gurdon, Right Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, J. T. Middlemore, P. A. Muntz, H. W. Worsley-Taylor, Right Hon. J. L. Wharton, and William Younger. The slip we refer to is in the case of Sir Robert Gunter, whose new arms correctly figure in the Peerage.

Debrett is certainly the most useful and valuable of all the Parliamentary handbooks.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



ESCHEAT and liferent of Alexander master of Sal-
tounne to Alexander Murray of Preistfeild upon his
owne horning it is also sought be Walter Burne
merchant burges of Edinburgh upon his owne
horning and be James Innes writer in Edinburgh
upon his owne horning and be James Clark
Merchant sone to the deceased John Clerk of
Pennicuik upon his owne horning the escheat and liferent of

Alexander Lord Saltoun and of Alexander master of Saltoun is both sought be Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyne Knight and baronett upon his owne horning Sir Patrick is preferred to both in one.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of . . . relict of the deceased James Macmoran of Glaspen to Mr. Robert Coupar Advocat upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of David Fettous in Cushno to Sir David
 takin out. Carnegie of Pittarrow upon his owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of James Riddell merchant in Leith to Sir
 takin out. John Falconer of Balmakellie master of his majesties mint upon his owne horning. The escheat and liferent of the said James Riddell is also sought be Robert Milne late Provost of Linlithgow. Robert Milne preferd.

Compositione 10 merks.

Hugh
 Patersone. Remission for adulterie to Archibald Dun in Hailden.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of James Phin in Fordyce to Sir William Purves of that
 ilk.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST NOVEMBER 22, 1678, BEING THE FIRST THAT
 PAST IN THAT SESSION.

Escheat of the deceast Alexander Rankine Merchant burges of
 Perth to William Patone Merchant burges of Edinburgh upon his
 owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of William Smith Merchant in Edinburgh
 to Robert Milne of Binnie upon his owne horning.

Composition gratis.

Gift of Pension of 200 lib sterling yearlie to the Earle of Errol
 Lord High Constable of Scotland the first terms payment at Mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

Gift of ane yearlie pension of lib sterling to the Earle of
 Linlithgow as Major-Generall of his majesties forces in Scotland.
 The first terms payment is at mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

Gift of ane yeirlie pension of 200 lib sterling to Sir George
 Mackenzie of Tarbat his Majesties justice generall. The first terms
 payment is at mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

Gift of ane yeirlie pension of 1000 lib Scots to Doctor Archibald
 Steinstoune one of his majesties physicians in ordinary in Scotland
 the first terms payment at mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

Gift of ane yearlie pension of 200 lib sterling to the Earle of Glencairne the first terms payment is at mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

Gift of ane yearlie pension of 200 lib sterling to William Blair of that Ilk and his ladie. The first termes payment at Mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

SIGNATURES PAST NOVEMBER 29, 1678.

Mr. William Infestment of Mortificatione of the elevin merkland
Gordon. of Milltoun and Arratsholl and Milne thereof to the
Rector Master principall and Regents of the Colledge of Glasgow
upon the resignatione of William Earle of Dundonald and William
Lord Cochran his eldest lawfull sone. Composition gratis.

Infestment to George Murray cornet to his majesties troupe of
guard to the just and eqwall halfe of all and haill the lands of Otter-
stoune and pendicles thereof holds of his majestie taxt ward for
payment of 4 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and
50 merks for the marriage upon the resignatione of John Araskine
of Otterstoune. Composition 10 merks.

Confirmatione of ane heritable bond granted by Mr. Andrew
Marjoribanks and — McClair in Prestoun of ane yeirly annual
rent of 300 merks out of those aikers called the Foulfoots, Dunbars
butts Wigriehill Burne meadows and Roomeholds lodging yaird and
others within the toune and territorie of Prestoun to Sir John
Seatoune of Garmeltoune. As also ane other heritable bond granted
be the said Mr. Andrew Marjoribanks to the said Sir John Seatoune
of ane yeirly annual rent of 60 lib out of the said lands.

Composition 40 merks.

Infestment to George Keith writer in Edinburgh lawfull sone to
Gilbert Keith of Creichie of the toune and lands of Meikle Creichie
over and nether with the Milne thereof holds of his majestie ward
upon the resignatione of Alexander Bannerman of Elliock.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione of adjudicatione of the lands of Kennetts and
Wester the lands and barronie of Shanbodie to George Haliday
youngest lawfull sone to the deceast John Haliday sometime baillie
of Culros adjudged for £786 13s. 4d. Composition 10 merks.

Nicol Infestment to Gilbert Rattray writer in Edinburgh of
Hardie. the lands of Newtoun of Fordies holds of his majestie
taxt ward for payment of elevin pounds for the ward also much for

the releiffe and 50 lib for the marriage upon the resignatione of Alexander Clerk of Newtoun of Fordies.

Composition 100 merks.

Infetment of adjudicatione to the provost baillies and counsell and ministers of Edinburgh as fee office guiders and gubernators of Heriots Hospitall for themselves and in name and behalfe of the remanents counsell of the said Hospitall and Richard Lothian present treasurer thereof for his interest of the lands lordship and barronie of Errol and Strathmore adjudged for 47288 lib 12s. 8d.

Composition 100 merks.

Tutorie of Jennett Bell daughter to the deceast — Bell Merchant burges of Glasgow being deaffe and dumb to Mr. John Bell lawfull sone to the deceast James Bell of Provosthaugh.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 6, 1678.

Mr. James
Elphinstone
taken out.

Confirmatione of ane Charter dome granted be George Marquis of Huntley to William Lord Forbes and Ladie Anna Araskine his spous in liferent and William master of Forbes his eldest lawfull sone in fee of the lands of Putachie the halfe of the lands of the great toun of Keige otherwise called Auchter to be holden of the said Marquis feu as also ane other Charter granted be George Marquis of Huntley to the said William Lord Forbes in liferent of the lands of Meikle and Little . . . and the Milne thereof to be holden of the said Marquis ward.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of . . . out of the lands . . . greins of Kellie granted be Alexander Earle of Kellie to Dame Anna Araskine ladie Forbes and of ane wodsett of the saide lands in corroboracione thereof and of ane dispositione of the said right be the Lady Forbes to Lord Forbes her husband.

Composition 80 lib.

taken out.

Infetment to John Wardlaw brother germane to Patrick Wardlaw portioner of West Restoun of ane yeirly annual rent of 347 lib 11s out of the toun and lands of Wariestoun upon the resignacione of Mr. Andrew Burnet of Waristoun.

Composition 80 merks.

Infetment to Agnes Sandelands spous to Mr. Mathew McKell Merchant Burges of Edinburgh in liferent and to Mause and Robert Sandelands bairnes lawfullie procreat betwixt her and the deceast Alexander Sandelands late bailie of Edinburgh her first husband in

fee of ane yearlie annual rent of 672 merks out of the toune and lands of Waristoune upon the resignatione of Mr. Andrew Burnett of Waristoune. Composition 100 merks.

John Hamilton. Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Enoch to James Somervelle of Gladstanes writer in Edinburgh adjudged for 2264 merks 7s. 11d.

Composition 20 lib.

John Mure takin out. Infestment of adjudicate of the lands commonlie called Daikers extending to 3 lib 2s. 8d. land and the land and byres of Kilwinning and others to John Thomson merchant in Colrairie and adjudged for merks 3s. 4d.

Composition 100 merks.



GENEALOGICAL NOTES FROM AN ESSEX PARISH CHEST (*concluded*).

BY MARY L. COX.

SAMPSON (SAMUEL), who in 1746 signs for William Mathews, was Rector of Hadleigh from 1739 to 1750 (when he died), on the presentation of John Spurgeon.

Thomas Sampson,=Mrs. Sophia Smith, married, born 10th and baptized 24th November, 1686; Rector of Hadleigh, co. Essex; buried at Hadleigh, December 15, 1739. ¹	August 17, 1712, at St. Clement's Church, Oxford, by Mr. Hewett, Fellow of Mag- dalen College; buried at Had- leigh, September, 1722 (first wife).
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Samuel Sampson,=Mary Hubbard, of born at Leigh, co. South Benfleet, Essex, May 30, 1713; spinster; married, Rector of Hadleigh, February 12, 1739, November 16, 1739; at Hadleigh afore- buried there June 9, said. 1750.	Thomas, baptized September 15, and buried November 7, 1722.
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¹ The Rev. Thomas Sampson, married, secondly, to Elizabeth Hill at Hadleigh, July 18, 1728. She died November 5, and was buried at Hadleigh, November 8, 1735. He resigned the living of Hadleigh about January, 1731-32, and there were two intermediate incumbents before Samuel Sampson, who, however, at his father's death, on the cession of Charles Morgan (who was long curate of Leigh), succeeded to the living on the presentation of John Spurgeon.

WITHERS JENNINGS, whose name first appears in 1748 (tortured by Mr. Surveyor Hanson into "Weather Jenienes"), was, I believe, of a family previously in Canewdon, and the same Christian and surnames continued in Great Wakering until very recently.

HARRIDGE (DAVID), whose name first occurs in 1762, was of a Leigh family. The name occurs there in 1692, but the registers do not begin earlier than 1684. Of this family were the Harridges of Little Stambridge Hall, to which belonged the Rev. Edward Fulford Harridge, of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Thomas Harridge, of Leigh, afterwards of Rayleigh, J.P. for this county. They have mostly fallen into decay.

SURRIDGE (NORTH), 1767. Probably represented by the late North Surridge, solicitor, of Romford.

LOTEN (ROBERT), first occurs as a ratepayer in 1782, but signs earlier. He was a hoyman at South Benfleet, but of good family connections. The Lotens were of Dutch extraction, but not among the settlers of Canvey. Of this family was John Gideon Loten, Governor of Batavia, who married an English lady, Lucy Beaumont, if I remember aright. His armorial bearings were allowed and recorded by the English College of Arms in 1765 (I personally examined the record). He is described as of St. James's, Westminster. He died at the Hague, 1789, and a monument to his memory was erected in Westminster Abbey with his portrait in profile, and the monument profusely adorned with scutcheons of arms of the families to whom he was allied or from whom he was descended. At the Hague he entertained John Wesley.

The above Robert Loten died in 1792, and was buried at Rayleigh. He was uncle of John Loten, Esq., a Lieutenant of Royal Marines, and afterwards a collector of H.M. Customs at Leigh, where he planted a fine garden. This John Loten died in 1815. He had two brothers in the royal navy, one of whom was killed in action.

They bore these arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a sprig with three gillyflowers in bud vert, for Loten (originally Letan), second and third, Vert, a swan naiant in water proper for Van Jachen. Crest: a gillyflower between two wings erect, the dexter or, the sinister vert. Robert Loten was twice married, and died *sine prole*. He bequeathed the interest of £50 to the poor of South Benfleet. He is said to have been brother of Governor Loten, but I doubt if so nearly related.

WOOD (HENRY), first rated in 1786, held and purchased land there, and lands and tenements in South Benfleet and Hadleigh.

Father of Jonathan Wood, of Hadleigh, co. Essex, who died in 1860, seised of divers lands in Canvey Island, viz.:

1. Antletts at Antleach.

2. Tauldry Marshes, now known as "Brick House Farm," previously belonging to General Sir I. Charles Dalbiac, K.C.B. and M.P.

3. Southwick Marsh, or Tree Farm.

4. Little Brick House Farm.

Sweet Briars Farm in South Benfleet.

Hadleigh Hall in Hadleigh.

Solbys (?) in Thundersley, and divers lands and tenements in South Benfleet, Hadleigh, Leigh, and

5. Prittlewell, together with the leases of Harrington (now

6. Furtherwick), and of Chaffleet in Canvey, and of Boyces in South Benfleet.

By Ann, daughter of Daniel Nash, of South Benfleet, he left one son and seven daughters surviving. One son and two daughters ob. *vitâ patris*. Buried at Hadleigh aforesaid.

[In Canvey Island church there is a window to the memory of Jonathan Wood and Ann his wife.]

LEE (THOMAS), rated 1787. Was collector of H.M. Customs at Leigh. Resigned that office. Lived at Prittlewell, where he died and was buried. The Rev. Robert Lee Bridge, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Mary's, Maldon, was, I believe, his nephew and heir.

TOOK (MATHEWS), 1759. Died December, 1779, aged forty-seven; buried at South Benfleet with inscription.

WRIGHT (THOMAS), 1744. Of him I can give no account, but there is in the churchyard of South Benfleet a stone inscribed:

"Hic jacet corpus Elizabethæ Wright quæ mortalitatem exivit die 10mo Augusti, anno 1726, ætatis suæ 33."



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The queries sent to us for publication are greatly in excess of the space we can devote to them, so we are regretfully compelled to give notice that all queries of purely personal interest must be accompanied by a postal order for ONE SHILLING. Replies to queries, and also correspondence concerning articles which have appeared in our pages or on matters of general interest, will not be charged for. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.

QUERY.

I SHALL be glad to be informed on the following matter: Assuming that an old county family, whose pedigree and arms are duly recorded in the Heralds' Visitations, are able to prove by legal evidence that they descend in the male line from an ancestor to whom an earlier coat is assigned in one of the recognised and authentic armorials—as, for instance, Dering's Roll—than that which was allowed by the Heralds at their Visitation, has the family a right to bear both coats, and, if so, how would they be marshalled? Would the more ancient coat be borne in the first and fourth quarters, the more recent coat occupying the second and third quarters, or would the arrangement be *vice versa*?

Again, would the sanction of the College of Arms be necessary before the old coat could be quartered by the family? The supposed case is not impossible, as in very early days it was not unusual for an individual to substitute for his paternal arms those of some great house with which he was connected by blood, or under which he held his lands. In such cases, of course, some difference, such as a change of tincture, would be effected in the coat adopted. H. F. G.

It is difficult to argue upon or reply to supposititious cases. Though it is quite conceivable such a case as is postulated above should occur, it will generally be found there is some very definite reason to account for any instance where arms in use at an early period (of which usage the Rolls would be evidence) differ materially from the arms allowed at the Visitations—mere variations of form may well be eliminated from consideration—and of these definite reasons the one most frequently to be found is the following: Where an estate had been inherited by marriage with or descent from an heiress, it was a very common occurrence for the arms of that heiress to be assumed as the pronominal arms, even when no assumption of the name took place. The Visitations produced a thorough examination and overhauling of armorial claims, and many cases occur of different arms being granted or confirmed as pronominal arms, those previously in use being relegated to their proper status and position as quarterings.

Another consideration also needs to be borne in mind. The present English system of allowing arms to all descendants in male line, subject only to the trivial difference of cadency marks, is of modern initiation, and in early times the differentiation imposed upon a cadet was frequently so marked as to render the arms apparently almost a different coat.

As to the "sanction of the College of Arms," it seems to us that it would be well first to find out in each particular case the real explanation of the difference, as the existence of a difference certainly presupposes some reason why the older coat could not be allowed at the Visitations. If no such reason exists, then the "sanction of the College of Arms" as to a quartering claimed by reason of its appearance in one of the old Rolls is on the same footing as the sanction in regard to any other quartering.—EDITOR *G. M.*

BEALE FAMILY.

Can any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE state to what branch of the above family belonged the Rev. John Beale, instituted to the Rectory of North Wraxall, September 8, 1676? His first wife, Ann, died there in 1681, and (possibly) his second wife, Elizabeth, in 1738. He died August, 1697, and was buried there.

F.

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ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Can any of your readers identify for me the following coat of arms?

Argent, three escutcheons in base or, and passant thereupon a fox proper. *Supporters*, on either side, a man proper, the loin-cloth gules, holding in his exterior hand a club, head downwards, proper.

The arms are depicted on an oval cartouche, and are surmounted by the coronet of an English Duke. They appear upon a portrait engraved in this country, probably during the eighteenth century.

S.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

July 25, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, July 24, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during the recent operations in China. Except where otherwise stated, these rewards will bear date of November 29, 1900.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Civil), Reserve of Officers; Colonel Alexander John Forsyth Reid, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Colonel Edmund George Barrow, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Colonel Arthur Robert Ford Dorward, C.B., D.S.O.

To be Honorary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order:

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraaj Sir Pertab Singh, G.C.S.I., C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order:

Major-General Sir Norman Robert Stewart, Bart., Indian Staff Corps; Colonel James Turner Cummins, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps; Colonel Lorn Robert Henry Dick Campbell, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel John Thomas Brownrigg Bookey, Indian Medical Service; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Francis Gartside-Tipping, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Reginald Henry Bertie, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major Wensley James Hodson Bond, Indian Staff Corps; Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) John George Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

Major-General William Julius Gascoigne, C.M.G.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Commander Edward Richard Connor, New South Wales Naval Contingent; Commander F. Tickell, Victorian Naval Contingent.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order:

Commander Ferdinand H. Elderton,

Royal Indian Marines; Major Frank Ernest Johnson, Royal Artillery; Major George Edward Pereira, Grenadier Guards; Captain Ivor Philipps, Indian Staff Corps; Captain Cecil Pender Griffiths Griffin, Indian Staff Corps; Captain Beauchamp Tyndall Pell, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment); Captain Ernest Cave Rowcroft, Indian Staff Corps; Captain Francis Gordon Poole, the East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant James Robert Gaussen, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant William Frank Bainbridge, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant Fulke James Walwyn, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The King has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned:

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Sergeant T. Murphy, Lance-Sergeant T. E. Preston, Corporal F. Johnson, Corporal D. J. Gowney; Private T. A. Myers.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers: Sergeant C. W. Taylor, Private W. Crew, Private Doodson, Private Jackson.

Hong Kong Singapore Battalion Royal Artillery: Havildar Roshan Khan.

Chinese Regiment of Infantry: Sergeant Gi-Dien-Kwee.

INDIA OFFICE, July 24, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve and ordain the following Special Statute of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and Sovereign of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting!

Whereas, by virtue of the power in Us vested under certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date respectively the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the Statutes of the Order made for the Government of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, We deem it expedient, without permanently increasing the number of the Ordinary Members of the Order, to provide for the admission into the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Order of such persons as have rendered to Us special and important Services: We, therefore, in pursuance and in exercise of the power so vested in Us, do make, ordain, and establish by these presents, sealed with the Seal of the said Order, the following Statute and Ordinances, namely:

It is ordained that the persons Whom we

may think fit to admit into the First, Second, and Third Classes of the said Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in consideration of their services rendered during the recent military operations in South Africa and China, shall be Additional Members of the said Classes, and shall not, now or hereafter, be included within the number of the Ordinary Members allotted to such Classes.

It is ordained that the Additional Members so to be appointed shall have rank and precedence among the Ordinary Members of their respective Classes, according to the dates of their respective appointments, and that the Statutes of Our said Order shall in all matters and things apply in the same manner to the said Additional Members as to the Ordinary Members of Our said Most Eminent Order, any Statute, Decree, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is our will and pleasure that this Statute, sealed with the Seal of Our said Order, shall be taken and received as part and parcel of the Statutes thereof.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, in the first year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,  
GEORGE HAMILTON.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments under the above Statute to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

*For Services in China.*

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

Colonel Sir Alfred Gaselee, K.C.B., A.D.C.

TO BE A KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Major His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani, Sri Gunga Singh, Bahadur of Bikanir.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel William John Read Rainsford, Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Claude Radford, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel George Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers; Major John James Carl Watson, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Edwin Scott, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Augustine Waddell, Indian Medical Service; Lieutenant Asaf Ali Khan, Maler Kotla Sappers; Subadar Major Sardar Khan, Hong Kong Regiment; Subadar Major Yasin Khan, 24th Bengal Infantry.

*For Services in South Africa.*

TO BE A COMPANION.

Commander Gerald Edward Holland, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine.



INDIA OFFICE, July 24, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel George Lloyd Reilly Richardson, C.B., C.I.E., to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Tuesday, August 6, 1901.

WHITEHALL, August 7, 1901.

On Monday, the 5th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, Her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress and Queen Frederick of Germany and Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Sister of His Majesty the King, departed this life at the Castle of Friedrichshof, near Kronberg, to the great grief of His Majesty and of all the Royal Family.

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Tuesday, August 6, 1901.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, August 7, 1901.

Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning.

In pursuance of His Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice that upon the melancholy occasion of the death of Her late Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Sister of His Majesty the King, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into Mourning for three weeks, to commence on Thursday, the 8th instant.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

Tuesday, August 6, 1901.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, August 7, 1901.

Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Thursday next, the 8th instant, for Her late Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Sister of His Majesty the King, viz.:

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, trimmed with Crape, and black Shoes and Gloves, black Fans, Feathers, and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to wear black Court Dress, with black Swords and Buckles.

The Court to change the Mourning on Thursday, the 29th instant, viz.:

The Ladies to wear black Dresses, with coloured Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments; or gray or white Dresses, with black Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, and Ornaments.

The Gentlemen to continue the same Mourning.

And on Thursday, the 19th September next, the Court to resume the Half-Mourning for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST. JAMES'S PALACE, August 7, 1901.

Notice is hereby given, that the State Apartments at Hampton Court, Holyrood, and Kensington Palaces will be closed to the Public until after Wednesday next, 14th instant, in consequence of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany.

ADMIRALTY, August 7, 1901.

Orders for the Mourning of Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines for Her late Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have received His Majesty's commands to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Sister of His Majesty the King, that the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines be required to wear, when in uniform, a band of black crape round the left arm, as prescribed by the Regulations.

The Mourning will commence on Thursday, the 8th August, and be continued for six weeks, ending the 19th September.

By command of their Lordships,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

WAR OFFICE, August 7, 1901.

Army Order promulgated to the Army with the approval of the Secretary of State for War:

The Commander-in-Chief has received the King's commands to direct, on the present melancholy occasion of the death of Her Imperial Majesty the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany and Queen of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Sister of His Majesty the King, that the Officers of the Army be required to wear, when in uniform, a band of crape round the left arm, as prescribed by the Regulations.

The Mourning will commence on 8th August, and be continued until the 19th September next.

ROBERTS, Field-Marshal,  
Commander-in-Chief.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"  
August 9, 1901.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, August 8, 1901.

Notice is hereby given, that a Petition has been presented to His Majesty in Council

by certain Inhabitant Householdors of the Urban District of Gillingham, in the County of Kent, praying for the grant of a MUNICIPAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION; and notice is hereby further given, that the said Petition will be taken into consideration by a Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, on the seventeenth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and one.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST.  
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, August 5, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Mauritius:

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Wilbraham Tollemache Arthur Edwards, Esq., Senior Unofficial Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Mauritius, and an Elected Member of the Council of Government of that Colony; and

Pierre Edmond de Chazal, Esq., of Mauritius.

WAR OFFICE, August 9, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Margaret Fanny Keyser and Miss Agnes Keyser in recognition of services rendered to the sick and wounded returned from South Africa.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE  
ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF  
ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN  
ENGLAND.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER, ST. JOHN'S  
GATE, CLERKENWELL, LONDON,

August 7, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

KNIGHTS OF GRACE.

Colonel Bordrigge North North (from Esquire); the Honourable Sir John Alexander Cockburn, K.C.M.G. (from Honorary Associate); John Brown, Esq., L.R.C.P. (from Honorary Associate); Colonel Arthur Montagu Brookfield, M.P.

LADIES OF GRACE.

Miss Henrietta Wedgwood (from Honorary Associate); Agnes Fanny, Mrs. Temple.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ST.  
JAMES'S PALACE, August 8, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Francis R. Cruise, M.D., University of Dublin, Fellow and Ex-President Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, to be one of the Honorary Physicians to His Majesty in Ireland, in the room of William Moore, Esq., M.D., deceased.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 15, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint John Newell Jordan, Esq., C.M.G., to be His Majesty's Minister Resident at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Corea.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"  
August 9, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 5, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Cavaliere Ferdinando Sola as Consul-General of Italy at Aden, with jurisdiction over the British Possessions on the Red Sea Coast, the Gulf of Aden, and the Somali Coast; Mr. Anastase D. Livierato as Consul of Greece at Aden; Mr. Jules Claine, Vice-Consul, Honorary Consul, as Consul of France for Burma; Mr. T. C. Walshe as Consul of Guatemala at Belize; Señor Antonio Valenzuela as Consul of Guatemala at Manchester and at Liverpool; and Mr. Underwood Thornton as Vice-Consul of Liberia at Gibraltar.

DOWNING STREET, August 8, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands.

WHITEHALL, August 8, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant the dignities of a Viscount and an Earl of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Evelyn, Viscount Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt and a Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Errington, of Hexham, in the County of Northumberland, and Earl of Cromer, in the County of Norfolk.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"  
August 13, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Beaumont Hohler, Esq., to



be a Second Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 31, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Henry Montgomery Grove, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Government of Moscow, to reside at Moscow; and George Alexander Richardson, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Hodeida and Camaran.

DOWNING STREET, August 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of William Douglas Young, Esq. (Assistant Colonial Secretary of Mauritius), to be Commissioner for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

DOWNING STREET, August 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Henry Williams Strachan, Esq. (Chief Medical Officer), to be an Official Member, and of Obadiah Johnson, Esq., M.D., to be an Unofficial Member, of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Lagos.

DOWNING STREET, August 12, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Charles Herbert Harley Moseley, Esq. (Treasurer), to be Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Lagos.

DOWNING STREET, August 12, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lawrence Moore Kortright, Esq. (Superintendent of Public Works, St. Kitts and Nevis), and Samuel Lamartine Horsford, Esq. (Member of the General Legislative Council of the Leeward Islands, and of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of St. Kitts and Nevis), to be Members of the Executive Council of the said Presidency.

WHITEHALL, August 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 8th instant, to appoint William Francis Kyffin Taylor, Esq., K.C., to be Recorder of the Borough of Bolton, in the room of Samuel Pope, Esq., K.C., deceased.

WHITEHALL, August 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Arthur Herbert Cumberbatch, Esq., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, which decoration has been conferred upon him, as a promotion in that Order, by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

WHITEHALL, August 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Bertrand Thornton Knight, Esq.,

A.M.I.C.E., His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the White Elephant, which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam, in recognition of services rendered by him as Section Engineer in His Siamese Majesty's Railway Department.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 16, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, August 9, 1901.

*Errata.*

The description of the undermentioned Officer, brought to notice for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1901 (p. 2608), and appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 2702), is as now stated: Lieutenant Rowland James Percy Anderson, 11th Hussars, Staff Officer Australian Bushmen.

The description of the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, awarded the Victoria Cross in the *Gazette* of June 11, 1901, is as now stated: Sergeant James Firth, 1st Battalion the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

The name of the Officer of the Indian Staff Corps intended to be brought to notice for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1901, is Captain (local Major) P. Holland-Pryor, and not Major W. Prior, as therein stated (p. 2605).

The description of the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, awarded the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 2707), is as now stated: Sergeant Iltyd F. Nicholl, 49th Company Imperial Yeomanry.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF DORSET.

Sir John Alexander Hanham, Bart., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated August 6, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 16, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, August 16, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, ST. JAMES'S PALACE,

August 16, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

His Royal Highness Prince Nicolas of Greece.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Commodore the Honourable Hedworth Lambton, C.B., Royal Navy, commanding His Majesty The King's Yachts; Thomas Sidney Cooper, Esq., R.A.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS.

Colonel Henry Knollys, Royal Artillery; Captain Herbert Roxby, Royal Navy; Lieutenant-Colonel William Chaine; Commander Charles Eustace Anson, Royal Navy; Commander Robert Falcon Scott, Royal Navy, commanding Antarctic Expedition Ship *Discovery*; Lionel Henry Cust, Esq.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, August 16, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished

Order of St. Michael and St. George on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Natal:

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Honourable Henry Bale, K.C., Attorney-General and Minister of Education of the Colony of Natal; David Hunter, Esq., C.M.G., General Manager of the Natal Government Railways.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Christopher John Bird, Esq., Principal Under Secretary of the Colony of Natal; George James Macfarlane, Esq., Mayor of Pietermaritzburg; John Nicol, Esq., Mayor of Durban; Joseph Farquhar, Esq., Mayor of Ladysmith; John Wallis Shores, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Natal Government Railways; Henry Ballard, Esq., Port Captain, Durban; John Frederick Evelyn Barnes, Esq., M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department of the Colony of Natal.



## By the Way.

JAPAN has been very busy lately creating Peers. No fewer than 275 have been added to the number since the system was inaugurated. In 1884, when Peers were first created, patents were granted to 11 Princes—excluding Princes of the blood—24 Marquises, 73 Counts, 321 Viscounts, and 74 Barons. Now the numbers stand: 11 Princes, 34 Marquises, 89 Counts, 363 Viscounts, and 281 Barons. The total in 1884 was 503; to-day it is 778. England is also pretty busy in the giving of titles. Ask the editor of Debrett what he thinks of it.

The unusual crest of a "turkey in pride" is borne by the Yorkshire family of the Stricklands. It was given by Henry VII. to William Strickland, a Lieutenant of Sebastian Cabot, as a reward for his introducing the bird into this country. Strickland (says the *Yorkshire Post*) brought the bird from that part of North America we now call Maryland. Turkey in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries meant something strange and outlandish, and Shakespeare applies the word even to a Pope, and speaks of "Turk Gregory." Again the word has undergone a change, and the turkey has become one of the best-known fowls we have.

Horseshoes, which under various disguises were a favourite form of greeting last Christmastide, owe their efficacy as dispensers of good luck to a former Archbishop of Canterbury, the intrepid St. Dunstan. When the patron saint of farriers seized the devil by the nose with his red-hot pincers, he refused to



release his prisoner until the Evil One promised that he would never work mischief where a horseshoe is displayed. Archbishop Temple's predecessor appears to have applied his iron tongs with the strenuous energy of his successor, for the springs of Tunbridge Wells in which "Auld Reekie" cooled his inflamed proboscis were turned into chalybeate.

The De Hoghton Baronetcy is the second in precedence in England, the premier one being that of Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon. It was at Hoghton, in 1617, according to popular tradition, that King James I. knighted the joint of beef now known as the sirloin. It is also an interesting fact that the De Houghtons claim to trace their descent from Leofric, the great Earl of Mercia, whose wife, Lady Godiva, rode naked through the streets of Coventry to free the people from the heavy taxation.

"Bill Sykes" writes to the *Standard* to complain of the irreverent use of his patronym. "The family or clan of Sykes," he says, "is a large and most respectable one—with its equally respectable variant of Sikes—and from the Richard del Sicke who appears in the rolls of the poll-tax for Yorkshire in the time of Richard II. down to the two respectable Baronets who are the leading members of the clan to-day, so far as I am aware, no member of the race has ever either committed burglary, or murder, or highway robbery. And yet, because a popular novelist designated one of his burglarious characters 'Bill Sikes,' the whole race of Sykes has, ever since the publication of 'Oliver Twist,' been persecuted by the cheap wit of its contemporaries with facetious remarks about 'Bill Sikes and his Dog.'"

The ancient ceremony of proclaiming the October or "dirty" fair, which dates from the thirteenth century, is still observed at Market Drayton. In the early morning the Court Leet of the manor of Drayton Magna, consisting of the bailiff, ale-taster, constables, scavengers, searchers and sealers, chaplain, and town-crier, parades the streets, warning all rogues and vagabonds, cutpurses, and idle or disorderly persons to depart, or remain at their peril.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* gives interesting particulars of a body discovered in a morass near Kiel on May 29 in last year. The weeds growing in the bog have penetrated the skin, and destroyed all the soft tissue, and even the muscle. The moisture, too, has deprived the bones of their calcareous salts, so that they can now be cut like indiarubber. On the other hand, the connecting tissues are so well preserved that, although the body has been compressed to a thickness of from 1 to 4 centimetres by the pressure of the peat, it has kept its outlines fairly well. The dress covering the body consists of a woollen cloak of fine texture, adorned with lozenges, trousers, and wrappings for the feet, a girdle, and leather shoes. The hair is well preserved, and is fox-red in colour. To judge from the dress, the body must have been buried between 200 and 400 A.D. This is the ninth discovery of the kind in Schleswig-Holstein, and four other bodies have been found in the North of Germany.







MARY (TUDOR), QUEEN CONSORT OF FRANCE, YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII., AND HER SECOND HUSBAND, CHARLES (BRANDON), DUKE OF SUFFOLK.

*(From a portrait in the possession of the Earl of Yarborough.)*



# The Genealogical Magazine.

MARCH, 1902.

## MOUTRAY OF SEAFIELD AND ROSCOBIE.

*Arms:*<sup>1</sup> *Azure, on a chevron argent, between three escallops of the second, a boar's head couped, sable, tongued gules, between two mullets of the last.*

*Crest:* *A mermaid proper.*

*Motto:* "Nunquam non fidelis."

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.



THE Scoto-Norman name of Moutray, originally written "Multrer" and "Multrare," is said to have been introduced into Scotland in the reign of Malcolm III., about A.D. 1060.<sup>2</sup> No genealogy of the family has previously been compiled, although pedigrees of the cadet branches of Aston Hall and Favour Royal have appeared in Burke's "Landed Gentry." As will be seen from the following account, the family may be said to have divided into three main lines—the Scottish (now extinct), the Anglo-American, and the Irish. The genealogy of the elder line here given has been compiled from the Charters of Roscobie and Seafield,<sup>3</sup> the parish registers of Dunfermline and Beath, and supplemented as noted. That of

<sup>1</sup> These arms were recorded in the Lyon Office by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, Lyon King, 1542, and again 20 March, 1676, by John Moutray, of Roscobie when the boar's head, previously borne erased, was changed to couped.

<sup>2</sup> Boetius, "Scotland," 1575, p. 177. See also the *Genealogist* (Marshall), 1883, vol. vii., pp. 25-27.

<sup>3</sup> For excerpts from these the writer desires to record his grateful thanks to Mr. John J. Dalgleish, the present proprietor of Roscobie, and to the late Mr. Lawrence James B. Mercer, of Edinburgh.



the second, or Anglo-American branch, has been supplied by the Rev. Austin Moultrie; and the account of the Irish line is taken from Burke's "Landed Gentry," kindly corrected by Mr. Moutray of Favour Royal and Mrs. Gledstones of Fardross. The first of the name of whom I find mention was ROBERT DEW MULTRIE, who is mentioned in an ecclesiastical memorandum relating to Canterbury, May 22, 1228.<sup>1</sup> After him we find ADAM DE MULTREVE, Burgess of Berwick, who swore fealty to Edward I. of England at Berwick June 30, 1292.<sup>2</sup> He afterwards appears as a witness to a charter in the Chartulary of St. Giles, Edinburgh, together with HENRY MULTRAR, Burgess of Edinburgh, who held the lands of Grothill (Greenhill), near Edinburgh, from Henry de Brade of that Ilk during the reign of David II. In 1350 he made endowment of his lands to the Church of St. Giles, which on January 15, 1362, was confirmed by his son<sup>3</sup> ROBERT MULTRER, Burgess of Edinburgh, who on the same day, three years later, had a charter under the Great Seal from King David II. of the lands of Restalrig.<sup>4</sup> Capiend JOHAN MOTERE is mentioned in a document dated January 20, 1347,<sup>5</sup> also as Johe Multrar in a list of names of the Chartulary of St. Andrews, July 6, 1395.<sup>6</sup> The first known ancestor of the Seafeld line was:

I. ROBERT MULTRARE, who received a Royal Charter from King James II., confirming him in the lands of Seafeld and Markinch in 1443.<sup>7</sup> He died in 1469, leaving issue a son John

<sup>1</sup> Camden Society Publications, xxxiv., p. 246.

<sup>2</sup> "Fœdera Letteræ," i., p. 772.

<sup>3</sup> Reg. Cart. Eccles. S. Egidii de Edinburgh, pp. 3-15 Ban. Club Publications, No. 108).

<sup>4</sup> Reg. Mag. Sigillii, Reg. Scoto, 46, 104. "This is possibly the foundation of the 'Moutrays of that Ilk.' The village had obtained considerable dimensions about the beginning of last century. Garden of Rothiemay's map shows a large quadrangular edifice, with gables and dormer windows crowning the apex of the hill, probably the ancient family residence (Grant's 'Old and New Edinburgh,' 1882). Moutrays on the Hill was the scene of some severe conflicts during the war of 1570. With the improvements to Edinburgh in 1775 this place disappeared. The arms of Moutray of that Ilk, recorded in Wardman's Heraldic MS., 1565: *Arg. an oak-tree vert, eradicated in pale, between two arrows or, winged gu., barbed az.; per bend dexter and sinister, barbs towards base, on a chief az. 3 mullets of the first* (Stodart, 'Scottish Arms,' 1881)" (*The Genealogist*, vii., p. 26).

<sup>5</sup> Rotuli Scota, i. 681.

<sup>6</sup> Cart. S. Andræ, 3.

<sup>7</sup> These lands had formerly been a portion of Malcolm's grant to the Earl of Fife. Sefelde, with the lands of Wodefeld and Tyry, was granted to Sir James de Douglas June 7, 1372, by Robert II. Seafeld Castle, whose ruinous tower, wave-washed and weird in its loneliness, yet remains, about a mile from Kinghorn,

and possibly Mariota Multarer, who married John Strang, of Balcaskie.

II. JOHN MULTRAR, second Laird of Seafield, son and heir of the preceding. He represented the Burgh of Ayr in the Parliament of 1463-1478,<sup>1</sup> and dying about the latter year, left issue by his wife Gelis a son Thomas.

III. THOMAS MULTRARE, third Laird of Seafield, son and heir of the preceding. He married in 1481, by Royal leave, Katherine, fifth daughter of David Boseville, by whom he had issue :

1. John, younger, of Seafield.

Thomas Moultray de Markinch was a witness to the redemption of the lands of Methill, April 30, 1484, and on the procuratory by Andrew Wighton, Sub-Prior of St. Andrews, for resigning the said lands, May 2 following. In or about 1491 a claim was preferred against John Melville, of Raith, by James Richardson, a Burgess of Edinburgh, for £70. This amount was owing to Richardson by Moutray, from whom Melville had been empowered by the King's letter to collect it. Melville declared that he apprised Moutray's goods to the value of £48, which sum he had delivered to Richardson's agents, who in turn asserted that he had paid the money to his principal.<sup>2</sup> The proceedings against Moutray upon this occasion may have led to the quarrel in which he was slain by John Melville or one of his servants. The particulars of the tragedy are not known, but this event, which took place in or near Moutray's own house of Seafield, situated on the north side of the Forth, between Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn, led to one of those family feuds so common in Scotland, where the relatives and kin of the parties took up the quarrel, and, as in this case, carried on a series of mutual annoyances and plots to assassinate the principals.

IV. JOHN MOUTRAY, fourth Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding, whom he succeeded between 1490 and 1500. He immediately took steps to avenge his father's murder, but the Abbot of Dunfermline (James Beton, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow and St. Andrews), who relates the circumstances, determined to act as peacemaker, because the

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became the principal seat, the proprietors ranking as a baronial family of considerable eminence.

<sup>1</sup> Acta Parl. Scot., ii.

<sup>2</sup> Acta Dominorum Concilii, pp. 189-229, March 22, 1490-91. See Melville Book, by Sir William Fraser, p. 36 *et seq.*, from which the following account of this feud is taken. It must be remembered in reading it that we have only here Melville's side of the case.



death of Moutray had been brought about, not by direct malice, but by instigation and persuasion of wicked men. His efforts so far succeeded with the young Laird of Raith that for the sake of concord he resigned into the hands of the Abbot, who was also his feudal superior, the sum of 12 merks, to be uplifted yearly from his lands of Raith and others, and expended in Masses for the soul of the said Moutray. This money the Abbot, by a formal charter, bestowed upon John Moutray, the son and heir of the deceased, with full permission to expend it upon a chaplain, who should celebrate a yearly Mass in a fitting place, February 6, 1506-7.<sup>1</sup> Thus, according to the Abbot, the feud was composed for the time, only, however, to be renewed some years later. In March, 1511-12, Moutray was one of the arbiters for the adjustment of the Marches between the properties of Wemyss and Lord Sinclair's land of Dysart.<sup>2</sup> This John, who appears on an inquisition of December 7, 1506, died "in campo,"<sup>3</sup> 1513, being probably killed at the Battle of Flodden with King James IV., having married Marion Pitcairn, who, as his widow, paid three years' rents to the King's Receiver in 1516. He had issue:

1. John, younger, of Seafield.
2. Richard. And, possibly,
3. Sir David, Vicar of Carnbee, who was one of the co-defendants with Wemyss and his tenants against Sir John Dingwall, Provost of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, and Vicar of the parish church of Wemyss, respecting the teinds belonging to the Provost as Vicar, February, 1528-29.<sup>4</sup> He is also mentioned in an instrument on the redemption of the lands of Polguld by David Wemyss of that Ilk, May 16, 1521.<sup>5</sup>

V. [SIR] JOHN MOUTRAY [Knt.], fifth Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the above. Was at the Batt of Flodden with his father and father-in-law, Sir Alexander Stuart, of Garlies, and is said to have been knighted upon this occasion; this, however, appears to be incorrect. He<sup>6</sup> revived the feud with the Melvilles. After the peace in 1506-7 the two families, according to Sir John Wemyss's own statement, remained upon neighbourly

<sup>1</sup> See Melville Book for text of charter.      <sup>2</sup> Wemyss Book, ii., p. 135.

<sup>3</sup> Exchequer Rolls.      <sup>4</sup> Wemyss Book, i., p. 113, n. ; ii., pp. 275-278.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, ii. pp. 146-148.

<sup>6</sup> In the Melville Book the John who revived the dispute in 1521-22 is assumed to have been a son of Thomas ; but this appears incorrect, as a John Moutray died, as above, in 1513.

and friendly terms for several years, and they joined together in the Bond at Scone, February 13, 1521, an agreement entered into by the Fifeshire Lairds for their mutual defence<sup>1</sup>; but during the seven succeeding years, while Sir John Melville was engaged in public affairs, he was subjected by his neighbours to a series of active annoyances and assaults upon the persons of himself and his friends in consequence of this feud. Shortly after the Bond, and before the death of Archbishop Forman in May, 1521, John Moutray had attempted to interfere with Sir John Melville's possession of certain lands near Kinghorn, called the Abthane of Kinghorn, near Abden. These lands apparently belonged to the Abbey of Dunfermline, of which the Archbishop was Commendator, and were leased to an aunt of Sir John Melville's, who assigned them to her nephew. Six years before the lease expired Moutray granted a mortgage on his lands of Seafield, and offered the proceeds—600 merks—to the Archbishop to take the lease from Melville, the result being that the latter, to retain possession, was forced to pay £300 Scots for renewal of his lease, instead of £40 Scots as before.<sup>2</sup>

This proceeding naturally aroused Sir John Melville's displeasure, but no open rupture then took place, though Moutray pursued a similar course with the family of Kirkcaldy of the Grange, who were related to Melville. In the end of November, 1526, however, Moutray's goods were escheated to the Crown for the crime of manslaughter, and when the messenger-at-arms appeared, with the officers of the Earl of Morton, feudal superior of the lands of Seafield, Moutray and his men deforced the messenger and recovered the goods distrained.<sup>3</sup> Either on this or a precisely similar occasion, when the officers of the Earl of Morton exacted payment of a debt of £60 Scots adjudged to James Kirkcaldy of Grange, and apprised Moutray's goods, the latter resented the presence on his land of Sir John Melville, James Kirkcaldy, and other neighbouring lairds, who, by the judge's order, accompanied the officers. On December 11, 1526, James, Earl of Morton, obliged himself to defend and keep scatheless Sir John Melville in his dealings with the escheated goods of Moutray, and states that he had directed

<sup>1</sup> He appears here as "John Multrar of Markynch, leget excepis."

<sup>2</sup> See the case submitted to the Lords of Session for Sir John Melville of Raith against John Moutray of Markinch, *circa* January, 1433-34, and the answer for Sir John Melville of Raith to the complaints and charges of John Moutray of Markinch, January, 1633-34 (Melville Book, iii., pp. 70-77).

<sup>3</sup> See the charge to poind the goods of John Moutray of Markinch, escheated for the slaughter of Richard Moffat, November 6, 1526 (*ibid.*, iii., pp. 62, 63).



Melville to pass with his (the Earl's) officer to take up the goods. This obligation was afterwards enforced by a decree of the Lords of Council, dated February 27, 1528-29.

Moutray's first step in retaliation was to resort, not to force, but to the comminatory power of the Church, and a sentence of excommunication was pronounced by the principal official of St. Andrews against Sir John Melville, James Kirkcaldy, and several other lairds of the neighbourhood. They appealed from the sentence, pleading, first, that they had not been either cited or convicted; secondly, that as to the charge of aiding the officer of the Earl of Morton, it was in the power of any competent judge to demand assistance in the execution of his decrees; thirdly, if it was alleged that the officials had issued the appellants letters inhibiting the apprising of the grain, they denied receiving such, and it was only reported them that they were to be excommunicated, and the final sentence was pronounced wholly unknown to them.

The result of this appeal is not recorded; but very shortly after it was made Moutray determined to take the law into his own hands, and on Ash Wednesday (March 6) of the year 1527, he, with his son and other friends, began the first of a series of hostile attacks upon Sir John Melville and his friends, which were repeated at intervals during the next few years. Unfortunately we have only Sir John Melville's statement of the facts, but, so far as that goes, it is graphic enough. There are two versions of the narrative, both intended for the perusal of the Lords of Session, before whom the case ultimately came—the first being apparently a personal relation by Melville, while the second is a more elaborate statement prepared by counsel. From these we learn that Melville and Kirkcaldy of Grange, accompanied by their household servants on their way to Edinburgh, passed through the town of Kinghorn on this particular Ash Wednesday. This being the first day of Lent, they determined to hear Mass, and proceeded towards the parish church for that purpose. But, ere they reached it, Moutray and his followers, who were within the sacred building, being advertised of Sir John's approach, rose hastily and rushed out of the church gates with drawn swords, and besetting the street, made a violent attack on Melville and his friends, who wore no defensive armour, James Kirkcaldy being wounded in the fray.

In the same year, probably about July, Sir John Melville and his retainers, returning from the service of the King, who had made a raid upon the borderers, again passed through Kinghorn on his way homeward. On this occasion his companions were David

Wemyss of that Ilk and James Lundy of Balgonie, and the three lairds, leaving their attendants, went quietly to the church "to do thair devotioun and heir mess as qud Cristine men shuld do." While thus engaged, the young Laird of Seafield, who had observed their movements and the absence of their retainers, sent to his father's tower, about a mile to the east of Kinghorn, and mustered eight of his followers, clad in iron headpieces and other armour of defence. When Melville and his companions left the church, therefore, they found themselves confronted by these men drawn up in battle array, of whom four singled out Sir John and attacked him in the churchyard. How the fight ended is not distinctly stated, but the combatants, apparently, were separated, one of the Seafield men being wounded or killed.<sup>1</sup>

But the most thoroughly organized and determined attack made by the Moutrays was in May, 1529, in the town of Kirkcaldy. Sir John Melville tells us that the Archbishop of St. Andrews (his former friend, Sir James Beton), had come to that town, and that he himself was quietly riding from his house of Raith to an interview with that prelate, when the fray took place. Sir John describes himself as wholly innocent of evil intention on his own part, and entirely unconscious of the plots against him; he was attended only by his own servants and wore no defensive armour, being dressed in a short white coat,<sup>2</sup> with doublet and hose, with a red bonnet on his head. The other party, however, who knew of the laird's intended meeting with the Archbishop, were astir betimes, and laid their plans with great determination. On this occasion Moutray was accompanied by, or called to his aid, the family of another laird of the neighbourhood—Vallance of Pitteadie. With the Vallances and his and their retainers all fully armed with "jak,"<sup>3</sup> steel bonnets, swords and bucklers, he rode from Seafield to Kirkcaldy. Moutray himself was apparently in peaceful guise, wearing a furred gown, but his armour was carried by a boy. They proceeded to the house of one Alexander Balcanquhal in Kirkcaldy, whence they sent a spy towards Abbots-hall to watch for and report the coming of the Laird of Raith. On receiving intimation of Melville's approach and his unarmed condition, the Laird of Seafield donned his armour—jack, steel bonnet and plaited gloves—and summoned the Laird of Pitteadie and his

<sup>1</sup> The servant's name was Wood, and he was apparently killed, as compensation for his death was afterwards claimed (Melville Book, i., p. 116).

<sup>2</sup> This may have been a coat of buff or white leather, and the wearer would therefore not be entirely defenceless.

<sup>3</sup> A thick quilted coat used as armour of defence.



followers, who were drinking in the town. He reproved their delay and bade them haste, as the Laird of Raith was coming, and they would never have a better opportunity. Vallance, however, who had a regard for Melville, was loath to fight without any quarrel, and tried to dissuade Seafeld, objecting that there was no such reason to make slaughter, and that Melville had friends in the district. This speech roused Moutray's ire, and he exclaimed, "Fye on ye, John Vallance, I trowit (believed) never bethe at the hand." This taunt stung poor Vallance, who was probably excited by his morning draughts. Becoming "crabbit and angry," he declared that he would go further than the Laird of Seafeld himself dare go. Saying this, he seized two axes and halberts from Balcanquhal's house and was ready for the fray. At this point the Archbishop interposed as a peacemaker, and begged the parties to remain quietly with him and not to make provocation, saying that the Laird of Raith was coming to speak with himself, adding, "Ye have beene aft togidder with me of befor without skaith." These words were scarcely uttered when Melville and his party appeared at the west part of the town, and Moutray, replying hotly to the Archbishop, "Were I ten and he twenty, he durst nocht hold the gait (street)," caught sight of his opponent. He rushed out of the town with his servants, drawing their weapons as they approached Melville and his company.

Sir John Melville, as he saw the excited Laird of Seafeld coming on, called to him to take half the street, but the other would not listen. He still advanced, crying out, "Fy, sett upon the tratoures," and so encouraged his followers. The Laird of Pitteadie and his servants were already in front, thus making his boast good, and in the mêlée he was slain. A servant of Seafeld was also wounded to death, and Sir John Melville himself was dangerously hurt in various parts of his body before the affair ended. It is not stated in Sir John's narrative which party was victorious, though he seems to imply it was his own; but he appears to have much regretted the fate of the Laird of Pitteadie, who had been in his house only a few days before and was friendly with him. Pitteadie's relations, however, made no charge against Melville for his death, which was brought about in the heat of combat and in pure self-defence.

Sir John Melville's knowledge of what was said and done in Kirkcaldy before his own arrival on the scene was obtained from the full confession of one of his adversary's retainers who was fatally wounded, but survived two days after the fight. This man, named Andrew Traill, several times before his death related to his friends

the foregoing facts. He also, in a conscience-stricken mood, sent two priests, one of them a notary, to ask Sir John's forgiveness on his own behalf, thanking God for the latter's escape. He stated that the Laird of Seafield had laid in wait for Melville no fewer than seven times in that year, with murderous intent; that he himself with three others had, on this occasion, undertaken to attack Melville alone, and to slay him if possible, adding that each of them had struck at their victim, although they had met the fate intended for him.<sup>1</sup>

It may here be stated that within a month after the "slaughter," as it was called, Melville and two others received a remission from the King for act and part in the deaths of John Vallance of Pitteadie, Andrew Traill, and another man, Alexander Wemyss, probably also a servant of Seafield's.<sup>2</sup>

*(To be continued.)*



## THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS *(continued)*.

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



HAVE not yet done with the subject of fees. There is sometimes complaint as to the fees charged for searches and pedigree work, which fees are occasionally considered by the uninitiated to be high. But the most constantly recurring complaint which I hear is that clients cannot get to know what they are paying for and how much each item of the expenditure amounts to. It is the same irritation that one feels about a medical bill with its "Items if required." The natural result is that some people, in dealing with the College, come to the conclusion that they have been overcharged, whereas the real facts would show that there was no ground for such a supposition. That public work can be honestly performed for fees by a corporation possessing a monopoly of that work is amply evidenced by the case of the City corporation of the Goldsmiths' Company. A little thought will at once show the reason of opinion concerning the fees of the College of Arms and concerning the fees of the Goldsmiths' Company. In the latter case the whole thing is

<sup>1</sup> Melville Book, iii., pp. 71-75.

<sup>2</sup> See Remission, dated June 12, 1529, Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," i., p. 244.



done in a commercial, businesslike manner, and the fees go to the corporation, its working officials receiving salaries. In the case of the College of Arms the whole system is different; the professional and not the businesslike attitude is adopted; it is secrecy here, secrecy there, and the College of Arms would outwardly seem to expect (as far as an ordinary member of the public could or would be likely to ascertain) that the public should pay without question whatever fees are demanded, the officers of arms adopting the haughty *noli me tangere* attitude which is adopted by the medical and legal professions. The officers of arms, in stereotyping this attitude as the accepted and correct professional attitude to be adopted by themselves, in my opinion forget one thing, which is that a client (in briefing a barrister, for example, through his solicitor) knows perfectly well that every halfpenny he pays to the barrister goes into the barrister's pocket, that he is paying for that man's personal ability, and that that man has a right to say that he will not have his worth or ability questioned by a client, and that if the client doesn't like to pay the fees he requires, he can go elsewhere. That attitude is the only possible attitude for the Bar to adopt, but an officer of arms is in an utterly different position. He is an officer of the Crown, holding his office by patent. There are certain parts of his duty to the Crown, and therefore to the public, which in consequence he is compelled to perform; a portion of the fees he charges can be demanded under the Treasury warrants by which they have been fixed, and so far as the business in hand comes within this category, the attitude of "don't question the amount of the fees" is, in my opinion, bad policy, because a Crown matter is not a professional one.

At the same time there is no question, of course, that a large portion of the work performed by an officer of arms is professional work of much the same character as that of a solicitor or barrister, and as to that portion of his work, he is, of course, absolutely justified in adopting as haughty an attitude as is a barrister. It is absurd to suppose that the genealogical work of one man must be of necessity of as great a value as that of another man. Probably only in law and medicine is it possible to have such wide differences existing in the actual monetary value of the work performed. In work which lies in the excellence and utilization of a man's intellect and abilities it is impossible to create a standard, and the best judge of the value of a man's work is that man himself, because he knows that the inexorable laws of supply and demand put him in this position, that if his work is better than another man's he can ask and will obtain

a greater price for it than will the other. And in bargaining concerning his own professional work, as distinguished from his duties as a servant of the Crown, an officer of arms is probably more justified than is even a barrister in saying, "My price is so much, and you can pay it or leave it, as you like," or even in saying, as tacitly does a surgeon, "You know my reputation; you can employ me or not, as you like, but I will not have my professional charges questioned." The etiquette of the College of Arms, which endeavours to preclude the transference of work from one officer to another, is one of the "trade-union" kind of abuses which grow unconsciously and without premeditation, but which, nevertheless, ought to be checked. The real seat of the mischief, however, lies in the fact that no official scale of fees is published, whereas a client, whether he asks for the information or not, ought to be made to know what Crown fees he is paying, what official College of Arms fees he is paying, and what he is paying the officer of arms for his ability in conducting his business. The officers of arms too often preserve a professional secrecy concerning these facts. The whole fees are lumped together, personal, Crown, and College, and the *noli me tangere* attitude is brought into play. It ought not to be applied to any portion of those fees except the personal remuneration. I am confident that in adopting the attitude which is general the officers of arms are making a grave error. They have created a situation for themselves which is not dignified, and they are certainly storing up against themselves an amount of dissatisfaction which they fail to realize. It is this secrecy everywhere which is at the root of the dissatisfaction, and if the members of the College of Arms would only recognise this fact and publish the list of the fees which the Crown demands or which their corporation requires, they would do away with practically the whole of the dissatisfaction on this point. As a practical matter it would not make a halfpenny difference; it is merely the "theory" of the thing. No man objects to pay when he knows what he is paying for—no man, when he can afford it, objects to pay a high fee when he knows what that fee is, and when he knows that the man he employs is in the highest rank of his profession. But he does object to have the whole thing lumped together as if it were all Crown fees, and as if the result was that he must either pay those fees in their entirety or leave the whole business alone. There is nothing to prevent him "getting a quotation" from a different officer of arms. The actual facts really are that the Heralds' College has an untouched and untouchable and an official monopoly in the official examination and recording of



pedigrees, in the issuing of certificates of arms, and in some other matters. But they have no monopoly whatever in the professional working out of a pedigree or in the collection of pedigree evidences, and as regards that professional and unofficial part of their work, every genealogist, be he officer of arms or not, must make his own reputation, and decide the fees he demands by the amount of work he can obtain on the strength of the reputation he has made. It would be, for example, ridiculous to compare the genealogical abilities of a man like Mr. Phillimore with those of a man who might have been appointed a pursuivant the day before yesterday; but it should not be forgotten that an officer of arms has free access to the official records, that he has access also to the "Collections" at the College, which are the private property of that corporation, and to which the public cannot *claim* access as they can, upon payment of the proper fees, to official records, and that consequently he starts with great advantages over other genealogists. The advantage of work done within the College is this: that by complying with the rules of the College concerning the form in which a pedigree must be presented, by complying with the accepted rules of evidence which have been adopted there, and by complying with the procedure in investigation by a committee of examiners, a Heralds' College pedigree, no matter by whom it has been prepared, has at least, in so much of it as shall have been accepted by the Chapter, a common basis of accuracy and a certain minimum of completeness of detail, which, so far as it goes, can be relied upon. Of course, there are no safeguards outside the College beyond the reputation of the one genealogist responsible. That, however, is a widely different matter from supposing that any member of the College working out a pedigree would infallibly carry it out to the length and as completely as another member, or perhaps as an unofficial genealogist, if he were exceptionally clever, might be successful in doing. Unless you start two men upon the same pedigree and from the same point, it is impossible to accurately gauge or compare their respective genealogical abilities.

The official monopoly is in the official recording of pedigrees, which records are accepted as evidence under certain reservations and for certain purposes. I do not know that an unofficial pedigree has itself any value at all as evidence. If the recording of a pedigree had no further consequence than a sort of safe custody of a kind of ready reference index to other evidence which would have to be referred to in the original when legal proof of the pedigree were necessary, the Heralds' College might well be allowed to adorn

itself and its procedure with any kind of ornamental and fancy methods and fees which might enter the head of any officer of arms. But a Herald's College pedigree, after it has been recorded, is accepted as evidence, for example, by the House of Lords in a peerage case, under certain conditions and for certain purposes, which can be found detailed in the recognised text-books. Consequently, a recorded genealogy has a much greater legal value than any unofficial pedigree. If this greater value were due solely to greater advantages which, as a matter of private enterprise, had been created by the Corporation of the College of Arms, the monopoly would be due to their own efforts, from which they would be entitled to reap such reward and such plunder as they could obtain, precisely as any of the industrial trusts endeavour to work. But the monopoly the College of Arms possesses is due to the fact that the officers of arms are Crown servants, that they have been given a judicial and an official capacity for the express purpose of creating these public records.

A matter which is public is presumably created and carried on for the benefit of the public. It certainly is for the benefit of the public that this opportunity of official records, of official and unbiassed examination of pedigrees, and of safe custody, has been created by the Crown. It would be a quibble to deny this, and to say it was not for the benefit of the public, but in contradistinction for the benefit of the Crown, because, at any rate in England, the benefit of the Crown is the benefit of the public, and whilst an officer of arms receives one penny in salary from public sources, the public have a right to demand that their interests shall be considered. The interests of the public lie in the value and in the accessibility of the opportunity of creating evidence of pedigree, and in the accuracy of that evidence when created. Consequently, it seems to me that any member of the public has the right to know what the Crown demands, and what is officially demanded by the Corporation of the College of Arms for the creation and record of that official evidence on information which may be supplied. Therein lies the necessity, the absolute, unquestionable necessity, of the publication of an official table of fees. It is no use blinking the necessity by saying that the many and varying circumstances prevent such a publication, for such a list ought to be published, even if such variance of circumstance makes it a lengthy document. The Government department of Ulster's Office publishes a list of fees, so why not the corporation of the College of Arms? The private remuneration to any officers of arms for collecting the necessary evidence of pedigree is in no sense



and in no way an official matter or a matter which concerns the public. It is merely a matter of arrangement between the officer of arms and his client. At present the public think they have to pay a heavy fee *for the recording* of a pedigree. The actual official fee which must be paid for the creation of the official evidence which the pedigree becomes under the reservation I have alluded to is very trivial, and the chief part of the expense is the remuneration as between the officer of arms and his client for collecting the evidences and putting them into pedigree form, which are necessary before a pedigree is ready for the official fees to be incurred thereupon. It is open to any client to do this work himself, to have it done by an outside genealogist, or to have it done inside the College. There is no question that, save in exceptional circumstances, it will be done cheaper, and it will certainly be done better, inside the College than outside; but a client should not be made to feel, as, judging from the stories of clients, would seem to be the case, that a pedigree cannot be recorded unless the personal remuneration as between officer and client has been previously incurred. I blame no officer of arms directly or by imputation; they simply accept and carry out the procedure and etiquette which has been handed down to them; but that procedure seems to me to be somewhat tactless. I do not for a minute suppose that any alteration on this point would lessen the cost of a pedigree either inside or outside the College—as a matter of fact, I think the opposite would be the result—but the time has come when the official fees should stand on their own basis and the corporation officially be judged accordingly, and when the personal abilities and the personal remuneration of the different officers of arms should be separately treated, each on their own separate merits and from a professional standpoint.

The armorial business of the impecunious—and one should recollect that it is the impecunious man who has the greatest “grievances” and who makes the most noise—is not worth the while of a professional man of high standing to undertake, and it would, as now, like the legal work of the poorer classes, remain undone, or be badly done by a cheap outsider. But let us have the issue clear: the reason is that the pauper cannot afford the professional charges of a professional man, and not because the “court fees,” if I may so describe them, put justice beyond his reach. If there must be a grievance, let us have the grievance truly stated. Let us have a proper list of fees published officially.

To me it is incomprehensible that this point of view has not long

ago made itself manifest to the officers concerned. Why on earth should they all be judged as upon the same level? "To him that hath shall be given." The clever professional man in any rank of life, as he gets increased work, increases his prices, and the result is that he gets even more work, and the public who can afford will pay—knowing why, to whom, and for what they pay—without squealing, precisely as those who employ Sir Edward Clarke and Lord Lister now pay cheerfully, because they know they are paying the highest prices for the highest obtainable ability, and because they like to boast of having done so. Those who cannot afford will employ the cheaper men, as is done in other walks of professional life. But as the poorest suitor at the law-courts can pay the minimum officially demanded for court fees, and after that is paid conduct his own case, so ought it to be possible for the official College of Arms' fees to be paid upon a pedigree, and for a pedigree to be self-conducted to the official record without it being necessary for the equivalent of a Sir Edward Clarke or a Lord Lister in the armorial profession to intervene. Theoretically, I believe, it is even now possible, but I have not come across a case in which it has been done. Facilities to that end certainly do not exist. Consequently, the idea has grown up with the public that no pedigree can be recorded at the College of Arms except for some large sum, which is magnified by those who wish to boast that they have paid it, and which is magnified to a yet greater extent by those of the public who desire to plead an excuse—any excuse but the real one, that the descent cannot be established—why their right to arms is not recorded in the College of Arms. As matters stand at present, the College is judged as a corporation by the public, as to accuracy by the worst pedigree supposed to exist in its records (I pass by for the moment the fact that the mistakes one sees shown up are nearly always the mistakes in "supposed" copies which do not exist in the real originals at the College), and as to expense by the *personal* charges of the individual officer who happens to send in the heaviest bill. The College as a corporation has no control whatever as to these personal charges; they are as purely professional as are the fees marked upon the briefs of Sir Edward Clarke, and the present situation, whereby the corporation bears the odium resulting from the high personal charges of Mr. Z—and the odium for the attenuated professional work of Mr. Y—, when neither this work nor its charges are under its control, is one of the most unjust situations which can possibly be conceived.

In official pedigrees, after they have passed the Chapter of the



College of Arms, there is that amount of accuracy to be relied upon which can result, subject to human fallibility, from fixed rules of evidence, fixed methods of procedure, and examination by a committee of officers chosen from those who have not been concerned in the production of that particular pedigree. Added to this, there is the additional safeguard arising from the fact that those who examine the pedigree are skilled in pedigree work. So much has been created by the Crown for the public as to the official recording of pedigrees; and to the foregoing extent the rights of the public are superior to the rights either of the corporation or of the officers of arms. From the point of view of officialism, nothing more exists, and the Crown is concerned with nothing more, and the corporation of the College of Arms is concerned with nothing more; therefore the College *should be judged upon that and the cost of that*. Anything beyond that depends upon the personal abilities of professional men inside or outside the College of Arms, and those personal abilities, if differentiated, as they ought to be, from the Crown and official part of the business, should be remunerated upon their merits. Those personal abilities are a professional matter, which ought not to be confused with that part for which the Crown stands responsible. Those professional matters bear no relation whatever to the official opportunity which the Crown has created, and which exists for the benefit of the public.

(To be continued.)



## A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

### THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF OBAN.



RMS have recently been recorded in Lyon Register for the Provost and Magistrates of Oban, which we illustrate on the opposite page. The official blazon is as follows:

Argent, in the waves of the sea proper, a lymphad sable, oars in action, with a beacon on the top of the mast proper; in base a salmon naiant argent; on a chief parted per pale dexter azure a lion rampant argent; sinister, gyronny of eight or and sable, and on an escol below the same this motto, "Air aghart."



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF OBAN.  
(See opposite page.)



THE FAMILY OF HOLBROW, OF KINGSCOTE,  
ULEY AND LEONARD STANLEY.

R. PHILLIMORE has just issued, under the above title, one of his excellent and careful family histories, thereby adding not only to his repute as a genealogist, but also to the services which he has rendered to genealogy. There is one standing excellence about Mr. Phillimore's work, which is that it fosters no legendary fallacies, and the connected pedigree, like others which he has been responsible for, begins with an uncompromising statement in this case that "with the evidences that, so far, are available, it is not possible to construct a consecutive pedigree earlier than the seventeenth century, and this narrative, therefore, in its commencement, follows the pedigree prepared by Ralph Bigland, Garter King of Arms, about the year 1792. We accordingly begin the pedigree with: William Holbrow, of Kingscote, in the county of Gloucester, born at Luckington, Wilts, and settled at Kingscote, where he was buried April 5, 1688, aged 83."

Though no attempt has been made to connect earlier people of the name with the pedigree of the family for whom the book has been compiled, some pages are devoted to earlier individuals, and some very interesting details are given concerning bearers of the name spread over the period from about the beginning of the fourteenth century. Whatever can be said for them is said, but they are not allowed to appear as attributed or recognised ancestors of the present-day owners of the name. From William Holbrow, the first on the pedigree, the family history is carefully and accurately compiled on the scheme which Mr. Phillimore has made peculiarly his own, if, indeed, its invention is not largely due to him. The volume is handsomely got up, and is illustrated by a drawing of the arms and by sketches of the churches and houses mentioned in the history, and includes also various reproductions of portraits and facsimiles of signatures.

Perhaps the most notable of the families deducing from that of Holbrow is the Keble family, one of whom, the Reverend John Keble, Vicar of Hursley in Hampshire, was the author of the "Christian Year," a work which did much to help on the Oxford Movement, of which Keble himself was one of the foremost pioneers.

There is one point which is worthy of special notice in con-

nection with the family, and that is their patent of arms. This is apparently in the form of a grant, and doubtless the fees for a grant were paid upon it, but the word "grant" is carefully omitted from the wording of the patent, which only seeks to "confirm and exemplify." As this is the only instance which has come under our notice of a grant issued in these peculiar terms, we think it well to append the exact wording :

"To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come Sir Isaac Heard Knight Garter Principal King of Arms and Thomas Lock Esquire Clarenceux King of Arms of the South East and West Parts of England from the River Trent Southward send Greeting WHEREAS John Holbrow of Kings Stanley in the County of Gloucester Esquire only Son and heir of William Holbrow of Uley in the said County Esquire and Grandson of John Holbrow of Kingscote in the said County Gent : hath represented unto the Most Noble Charles Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England that his Ancestors have been long resident in the County of Gloucester and borne Armorial Ensigns which appear on Monuments erected to the Memory of several of his Family but on examining the Records of the College of Arms the same do not appear recorded therein and he therefore requested his Grace's Warrant for our confirming and exemplifying the same with such Variations as may be requisite to be borne by him and his Descendants and the Descendants of his said Grandfather according to the Laws of Arms. AND forasmuch as his Grace did by Warrant under his Hand and Seal bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January last authorize and direct Us to confirm and exemplify such Arms and Crest accordingly. KNOW ye therefore that We the said Garter and Clarenceux in pursuance of the Consent of the said Earl Marshal and by Virtue of the Letters Patent of our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted under the Great Seal of Great Britain DO by these Presents confirm and exemplify to the said John Holbrow the Arms following that is to say *Azure a Bend Ermine Between six Mulletts pierced Argent* And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours *a Pair of Wings elevated Argent including three Mulletts as in the Arms in triangle* as the same are in the Margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said John Holbrow Esquire and his Descendants and by the Descendants of his said Grandfather with due and proper Differences according to the Laws of Arms without the Let or Interruption of any Person or Persons whatsoever. IN WITNESS whereof We the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to



these Presents subscribed our Names and affixed the Seal of our several Offices this eighth day of February in the twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. and in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

ISAAC HEARD

Garter

(L.S.)

THOMAS LOCK

Clarenceux

(L.S.).”

We think Mr. Phillimore would have done well had he added the particulars of the monuments which are alluded to in the patent as showing the arms of Holbrow ; and it would also, we think, have been advantageous if a definite statement had been made as to whether the arms, as depicted on these monuments, were the identical arms confirmed by patent or what alterations were made, as this would have settled a point which we are rather interested in elucidating at this moment. It is only a guess on our part, but we put it to Mr. Phillimore that the ermine spots upon the bend and the mullets in the crest were additions made at the time of the issue of the patent. We should be rather interested in hearing if our guess happens to be correct.

Before closing this notice, we cannot refrain from quoting the note with which the author prefaces his book, for the spirit of it applies not only to the pedigree before us, but to all other family histories :

“The compilation and printing of this little family history has been undertaken at the request of the Rev. Thomas Holbrow, who was desirous of thus placing on record what could be learnt respecting his ancestors and kindred. A book such as this forms a suitable memorial, and one which allows of the preservation of many additional facts, which, though of interest to those concerned, cannot be conveniently recorded in the formal pedigrees which are entered at Heralds’ College. Such biographical information gives a reality and vivid interest to the narrative which ordinary tabular pedigrees of necessity lack. But these official pedigrees, entered after due proof of the facts, have their special value, for they form a reliable basis on which one can the more readily build up the history of the family, and we may therefore regret that the practice of entering up family pedigrees in the books of Heralds’ College is not more widely followed.

“There are some who affect to despise genealogy and question its utility, insisting that in our estimate of a man’s worth we have

to think of what he has done rather than to concern ourselves with the history of his forefathers. But such a view is a narrow one. We are but links in a chain of which we know neither the beginning nor the end. We cannot dissociate ourselves from those who have gone before, while our own lives are facts which will influence, even though they know it not, those who will follow us. And, indeed, the knowledge that their family is one of honest men will obviously encourage the new generation to walk in the old paths, and to emulate their conduct. Nobility is wider than official limits, and the duties which arise from the knowledge of a reputable ancestry are aptly summed up in the phrase, *noblesse oblige*. Genealogy, in short, is but the natural extension of the Fifth Commandment, 'Honour thy father and thy mother.'

On page 516 will be found an illustration of the arms of Holbrow, taken from the work before us. Miss Phillimore has been the artist responsible for it, as for several other very pleasing armorial drawings which have come under our notice recently. Her work merits notice and approval.

The family of Holbrow may be taken as an illustration of those families which in the past have been so largely concerned with the cloth-making industry in Gloucestershire.

The volume before us is limited to seventy-five copies, so that early application should be made to Messrs. Phillimore and Co., 124, Chancery Lane, by those who desire to possess it.



### ROYAL DESCENTS (*continued*).



WE have no doubt whatever that our readers will share our own pleasure that we have been enabled, by the kindness of the Earl of Yarborough, to add to the tabulated list of descendants portraits of the two ancestors from whom all of those included in the current series of articles must descend. These portraits are taken from a picture in Lord Yarborough's possession. He himself descends from the Worsley family through the marriage of Charles, first Earl of Yarborough, with Henrietta, daughter of the Hon. John (Bridge-man) Simpson, by his first wife, Henrietta Frances, only daughter of Sir Thomas Worsley, sixth Bart. of Appuldurcombe, and through this descent the portrait has been inherited.



A TABLE OF THE LIVING DESCENDANTS OF MARY, QUEEN CON-  
SORT OF FRANCE, DUCHESS OF SUFFOLK, ETC., 1498-1533,  
YOUNGER DAUGHTER OF KING HENRY VII. (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

TABLE IV. H.

|                                                                                          |                                                                                |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1690<br/>Frances Thynne,=<br/>-1750. <i>See Table IV.</i></p>                         |                                                                                | <p>Sir Robert Worsley,<br/>4th Bart. of Appul-<br/>durcombe, I.W.</p>                                                              |                                                                                                                          |
| <p>Frances Worsley,=<br/>only dau. and heir; 1st<br/>wife; 1693-4-1743.</p>              |                                                                                | <p>John Lord Carteret,<br/>1st Earl of Granville,<br/>K.G., 1690-1773.</p>                                                         |                                                                                                                          |
| <p>1729<br/>Lady=Lionel,<br/>Grace<br/>Carteret,<br/>-1755.</p>                          | <p>1733<br/>Lady=Thomas,<br/>Louisa<br/>Carteret,<br/>2nd wife,<br/>-1736.</p> | <p>1733-4<br/>Lady=(1) Hon.<br/>Georgiana<br/>Caroline<br/>Carteret<br/>(<i>afterwards</i><br/>Countess<br/>Cowper,<br/>-1780.</p> | <p>1748<br/>Lady=John,<br/>Frances<br/>Carteret.<br/>4th<br/>Marquis<br/>of<br/>Tweed-<br/>dale,<br/>1695-<br/>1762.</p> |
| <p>Lionel,<br/>5th Earl<br/>of Dysart,<br/>1734-<br/>1799,<br/><i>s.p.</i></p>           | <p>Wilbraham,<br/>6th Earl<br/>of Dysart,<br/>1739-1821,<br/><i>s.p.</i></p>   | <p>1764<br/>Louisa,=<br/>Countess<br/>of Dysart,<br/><i>suo jure</i><br/>1745-<br/>1840.</p>                                       | <p>John<br/>Manners,<br/>of Grantham<br/>Grange, co.<br/>Lincoln,<br/>-1792.</p>                                         |
| <p>1771<br/>Lady Jane,=<br/>Tollemache.</p>                                              |                                                                                | <p>(1) John Delap<br/>Halliday, of<br/>The Leasowes,<br/>co. Salop.</p>                                                            |                                                                                                                          |
| <p>1790<br/>William,=<br/>Lord Hunt-<br/>ingtontower,<br/>1766-1833,<br/><i>v.m.</i></p> | <p>Catherine<br/>Rebecca<br/>Grey,<br/>-1852.</p>                              | <p>1803<br/>Hon. Charles,=<br/>Tollemache,<br/>of Harrington,<br/>Northants,<br/>1775-1850.</p>                                    | <p>(2) Gertrude<br/>Florinda<br/>Clarke, <i>née</i><br/>Gardiner,<br/>-1864.</p>                                         |
| <p>1793<br/>Lady=Sir Gilbert<br/>Heathcote,<br/>4th Bart.,<br/>M.P., 1773-<br/>1851.</p> |                                                                                | <p>Catherine<br/>Sophia<br/>Tollemache,<br/>1st wife,<br/>-1825.</p>                                                               |                                                                                                                          |
| <p>1819<br/>Lionel William John,<br/>8th Earl of Dysart, 1794-1840.</p>                  | <p>1825<br/>Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache,<br/>1796-1843.</p>                   | <p>1830<br/>Catherine Scheppens,<br/>-1868.</p>                                                                                    | <p>1844<br/>Hon. Hugh Francis Tollemache,<br/>Rector of Harrington 1802-1890.</p>                                        |
| <p>Maria Toone,<br/>-1869.</p>                                                           | <p>Sarah Grey<br/>-1831.</p>                                                   | <p>1847<br/>Hon. Frederick James Tollemache,<br/>1804-1888.</p>                                                                    | <p>1850<br/>(2) Isabella Anne Forbes<br/>-1830.</p>                                                                      |
| <p>1816<br/>Sir Joseph Burke, 11th Bart.<br/>of Glinsk, 1786-1865.</p>                   |                                                                                | <p>1816<br/>Lady Catherine Camilla Tollemache,<br/>-1863.</p>                                                                      |                                                                                                                          |
| <p>1816<br/>Sir George Sinclair, 2nd Bart.,<br/>1790-1868.</p>                           |                                                                                |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                          |
| 1595-1599                                                                                | 1600-1608                                                                      | 1609-1619                                                                                                                          | 1620-1675                                                                                                                |
| 1676-1692                                                                                |                                                                                |                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                          |

76. *Descendants of Lionel William John, 8th Earl of Dysart, 1794-1840. See Table IV. H.*

|      |      |                                                                      |                                                                                  |
|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1595 | 1198 | William John Manners, 9th Earl of Dysart, 1859                       | } Grandchildren; children of William Lionel Felix, Lord Huntingtower, 1820-1872. |
| 1596 | 1199 | Lady Agnes Mary Manners (wife of Charles Norman Lindsay Scott), 1855 |                                                                                  |
| 1597 | 1200 | Winifrede Agatha Tollemache Scott, 1889                              | } Great-grand-daughter; daughter of No. 1596.                                    |
| 1598 | 1201 | Agatha Manners, Lady Westbury, 1857                                  |                                                                                  |
| 1599 | 1202 | Hon. Richard Bethell, 1883                                           | } Great-grandchild; child of No. 1598.                                           |
|      |      |                                                                      |                                                                                  |

77. *Descendants of the Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache, 1796-1843. See Table IV. H.*

|      |      |                                                                        |                                                                                                                |
|------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1600 | 1203 | Lyonel Felix Carteret Eugene Tollemache, 1854                          | } Grandson; son of Caroline Tollemache, -1867, 1st wife of the Rev. R. W. L. Tollemache-Tollemache, 1826-1895. |
| 1601 | 1204 | Cecil Lyonel Newcomen Tollemache, 1886                                 |                                                                                                                |
| 1602 | 1205 | John Eadred Tollemache, 1892                                           | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1600.                                                                   |
| 1603 | 1206 | Humphrey Thomas Tollemache, 1897                                       |                                                                                                                |
| 1604 | 1207 | Beryl Hersilia Tollemache, 1887                                        |                                                                                                                |
| 1605 | 1208 | Cynthia Joan Caroline Tollemache, 1890                                 |                                                                                                                |
| 1606 | 1209 | Sibell Agnes Tollemache, 1895                                          | } Grandchildren; sisters to No. 1600.                                                                          |
| 1607 | 1210 | Florence Caroline Artemesia Hume (wife of Colonel T. Hale), 1855       |                                                                                                                |
| 1608 | 1211 | Evelyn Clementina Wentworth Cornelia Maude Tollemache-Tollemache, 1856 |                                                                                                                |

78. *Descendants of the Hon. Arthur Cæsar Tollemache, 1797-1848. See Table IV. H.*

|      |      |                                                                                                       |                                                         |
|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1609 | 1212 | Arthur Frederick Churchill Tollemache, of Ballincor, King's County, J.P., 1860                        | } Grandson; son to Arthur Lionel Tollemache, 1825-1874. |
| 1610 | 1213 | Arthur Henry William Tollemache, 1894                                                                 |                                                         |
| 1611 | 1214 | Eleanor Louisa Cornelia Tollemache, 1889                                                              | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1609.            |
| 1612 | 1215 | Hermione Edith Agnes Tollemache, 1890                                                                 |                                                         |
| 1613 | 1216 | Emily Katherine (wife of George R. Fitzroy Cole, Esq., of 98, Gloucester Place, Portman Square), 1853 | } Grand-daughter; sister to No. 1609.                   |
| 1614 | 1217 | Ronald Lionel FitzRoy Cole, 1890                                                                      |                                                         |
| 1615 | 1218 | Nigel Edwin FitzRoy Cole, 1892                                                                        | } Great-grandchildren; children of No. 1613.            |
| 1616 | 1219 | Derck Arthur Stephen FitzRoy Cole, 1895                                                               |                                                         |
| 1617 | 1220 | Mary Rowena Tollemache, 1868                                                                          | } Grand-daughter; sister to No. 1613.                   |
| 1618 | 1221 | Catherine Eliza Tollemache, 1823                                                                      |                                                         |
| 1619 | 1222 | Laurie, Countess of Lastic St. Gal (wife of Albert, Count of Lastic St. Gal, of Montauban), 1830      | } Daughters.                                            |
|      |      |                                                                                                       |                                                         |

79. *Descendants of the Hon. Hugh Francis Tollemache, Rector of Harrington, 1802-1890. See Table IV. H.*

|           |                        |  |                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1620—1626 | Same as Nos. 1600-1606 |  | } Grandchildren; descendants of the Rev. Ralph William Lyonel Tollemache-Tollemache, Rector of South Wytham, near Lincoln, 1825-1895. |
|           |                        |  |                                                                                                                                       |



- 1627 1223 Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Westor Egbert Lyonel } Grandson ; 2nd surv.  
Tordmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa } son of the above Rev.  
Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet } R. W. L. Tollemache-  
Tollemache - Tollemache, *Welcome Bay*, } Tollemache, 1825-  
*Tauranga, N.Z.*, 1876 } 1895.
- 1628 1224 Lyulph Thomas Tollemache, 1890 } Great-grandchildren ;  
1629 1225 Winifred Dora Tollemache, 1898 } children of  
1630 1226 Celia Kathrine Mabel Tollemache, 1901 } No. 1627.
- 1631 1227 Leo Quintus Tollemache-Tollemache de Orellana } Grandchildren ;  
Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache, 1879 } younger sons of  
1632 1228 Leone Sextus Denys Oswolf Frandati filius Tolle- } the above Rev.  
mache - Tollemache de Orellana Plantagenet } R. W. L. Tolle-  
Tollemache-Tollemache, 1884 } mache-Tolle-  
1633 1229 Lyonulph Cospatrick Bruce Berkeley Jermyn Tulli- } mache, 1825-  
bardine Petersham de Orellana Dysart Planta- } 1895.  
genet Tollemache-Tollemache, 1892 }
- 1634—1635 Same as Nos. 1607, 1608 } Grand-daughters ; daughters of the  
above Rev. R. W. L. Tollemache-  
Tollemache by 1st wife.
- 1636 1230 Mabel Helmingham Ethel Huntingtower Beatrice } Grand-daughters ;  
Blazonberrie Evangeline Vise de Lou de Orel- } daughters of  
lana Plantagenet Toedmag Saxon (wife of the } the above Rev. R. W.  
Rev. William Bryant, Deddington, Oxford), 1872 } L. Tollemache-  
1637 1231 Lyonese Matilda Dora Ida Agnes Ernestine } Tollemache by  
Curson Paulet Wilbraham Joyce Eugenia } 2nd wife.  
Bentley Saxonia Dysart Plantagenet (wife of }  
Francis William Astley Cooper, Esq.), 1874 }
- 1638 1232 Theodora Mary Astley Cooper, 1899 } Great-grandchild ;  
child of No. 1637.
- 1639 1233 Lyona Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa } Grand-daughters ;  
Hylda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel } younger daughters  
Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet Tolle- } of the above Rev.  
mache-Tollemache, 1878 } R. W. L. Tolle-  
1640 1234 Lyonella Fredegunda Cuthberga Ethelswytha } mache-Tolle-  
Idith Ysabel Grace Monica de Orellana Planta- } mache by 2nd  
genet Tollemache-Tollemache, 1882 } wife.  
1641 1235 Lyonetta Edith Regina Valentine Myra Polwarth }  
Avelina Philippa Violantha de Orellana Planta- }  
genet Tollemache-Tollemache, 1887 }
- 1642 1236 Mary Tollemache, 1869 } Grand-daughters ; daughters of  
1643 1237 Grace Tollemache, 1871 } the Rev. Clement Reginald Tolle-  
1644 1238 Æthel Tollemache, 1874 } mache, 1835-1895.
- 1645 1239 Hugh Ernest Tollemache, 1871 } Grandson ; son of the Rev. Ernest  
Celestine Tollemache, 1838-1880.
- 1646 1240 John Ernest Tollemache, 1892 } Great-grandson ; son of No. 1645.
- 1647 1241 Henry Gilbert Tollemache, of Buenos Ayres, } Grandson ; brother of  
1874 } No. 1645.
- 1648 1242 Douglas Hugh Tollemache, 1898 } Great-grandchildren ;  
1649 1243 Dorothy Clare Tollemache } children of No. 1647.
- 1650 1244 Ralph Charles Tollemache, 1875 } Grandchildren ;  
1651 1245 Reginald Douglas Tollemache, 1877 } brothers and  
1652 1246 Gwendoline Anna Tollemache, 1872 } sister to No. 1645.
- 1653 1247 Rev. Augustus Francis Tollemache, late Vicar of Whitwick, } Son.  
Leicester, 1839 }

|      |      |                                                                                                                                  |                                               |
|------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1654 | 1248 | Eugene Saxon Curzon Hengest Stewart Tollemache, 1875                                                                             | } Grand-children of No. 1653.                 |
| 1655 | 1249 | Harold Egbert Wilbraham Molyneux Tollemache, 1881                                                                                |                                               |
| 1656 | 1250 | Lyonel Alexander Arthur Tollemache, 1887                                                                                         |                                               |
| 1657 | 1251 | Alice Dysart Evelyn Stewart Tollemache, 1871                                                                                     |                                               |
| 1658 | 1252 | Matilda Amy Jane Ellen Louisa Manners Tollemache, 1874                                                                           |                                               |
| 1659 | 1253 | Eugenia Saxonia Tollemache, 1877                                                                                                 | } Daughter.                                   |
| 1660 | 1254 | Louisa Ethelgun Rowena Tollemache, 1878                                                                                          |                                               |
| 1661 | 1255 | Dorothy Agnes Catherine Tollemache, 1885                                                                                         |                                               |
| 1662 | 1256 | Louisa Harrington (widow of Colonel the Right Hon. Thomas Edward Taylor, of Ardgillan Castle, co. Dublin, M.P., 1811-1883), 1833 | } Grandchildren ; children of No. 1662.       |
| 1663 | 1257 | Edward Richard Taylor, of Ardgillan Castle, 1863                                                                                 |                                               |
| 1664 | 1258 | Basil Reginald Hamilton Taylor, <i>late</i> Lieutenant R.N., 1865                                                                |                                               |
| 1665 | 1259 | Wilfred Doneraile Stanhope Taylor, 1868                                                                                          | } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1665. |
| 1666 | 1260 | —— Taylor                                                                                                                        |                                               |
| 1667 | 1261 | —— Taylor                                                                                                                        |                                               |
| 1668 | 1262 | —— Taylor                                                                                                                        |                                               |
| 1669 | 1263 | Cecil Cornelia Marianne St. Leger (wife of Major Frederick Stanley Maude, Coldstream Guards), 1866                               | } Grand-daughter ; daughter of No. 1662.      |
| 1670 | 1264 | Edward Frederick Maude, 1897                                                                                                     |                                               |
| 1671 | 1265 | Stella Evelyn Maude, 1894                                                                                                        | } Great-grandchildren ; children of No. 1669. |
| 1672 | 1266 | Beryl Mary Maude, 1896                                                                                                           |                                               |
| 1673 | 1267 | Beatrice Virginia Louisa Tollemache (wife of Captain Randal Skiffington Smyth, Coldstream Guards), 1866                          | } Grand-daughter ; daughter of No. 1662.      |
| 1674 | 1768 | Cornelia Katharine Tollemache, 1836                                                                                              |                                               |
| 1675 | 1269 | Cecilia Eleanor Tollemache, 1840                                                                                                 | } younger daughters.                          |

(To be continued.)



## THE FAMILY OF HICKS (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.



THE Rev. John Hicks married, first, about 1656, Abigail, daughter of the Rev. John Howe, of Loughborough, and sister to John Howe, the Presbyterian divine, domestic chaplain to the usurpers, Oliver and Richard Cromwell, by whom—who was born December 5, 1632, and died at Portsmouth May 13, and was buried there May 15, 1675<sup>1</sup>—he had issue :

<sup>1</sup> Her tombstone was discovered during some alterations at St. Thomas's Church in 1828 with the following inscription :

"Here lyeth ye body of Mrs. Abigail Hickes, | ye daughter of Mr. John How, and wife of Mr. John Hickes (both Ministers of ye Gospel), who was born | December ye 5th, 1632, and deceased May 13th, 1675. | Here Grandchild, Daughter, |



1. John Hicks, of whom presently.
2. William Hicks, Rector of Broughton Gifford, Wilts, inducted September 9, 1689; resigned early in 1733. He died June, 1734. By his will, dated October 23, 1733, and proved in London July 11, 1734, he directs that his body shall "be buried in the churchyard of Broughton Gifford, on the north side of the chancel, under the wall thereof, and that a flat tombstone only, or one raised up, be laid over the grave, and enclosed with rails, and the following inscription engraved thereon: 'Under this stone is deposited the mortal body of William Hicks (tho' unworthy), Rector of this parish, who departed this sinful and troublesome life — in certain hope of its Resurrection and Reunion to its own Soul and of the Glorification of both, and the fruition of everlasting life and happiness thro' the infinite mercy of God the Father, the all-sufficient merits of His only Son, my most merciful Lord and Saviour.'"<sup>1</sup>

---

*Sister, niece, and wife | of several Preachers lies. | Her Preaching Life, | Summ'd them up all and by example taught | The Virtues which | Their Rules to view had brought. | Her pure, meek, cheerful spirit | made it plaine | She was not to God's tribe | Allyde in vaine."*

<sup>1</sup> The History of the Parish, by Rev. J. Wilkinson, contains a long account of the Rev. William Hicks, from which the following extracts are taken:

"This Rector is more full than any other in his comments and notices on subjects of interest within his parochial sphere, whether strictly ecclesiastical, or secular, or even physical.

"We are most thankful to him; he certainly provided for, if he did not anticipate, the demands of the parochial historian. He resigned in the spring of 1733, and it is curious to trace the declining vigour and boldness in the formation of his letters during forty-three and a half years.

"When the pen at last dropt from his hand it was with evident difficulty and with much blotting that for once more he traced largely (as if his sight failed him) his own name and those of the churchwardens. In very different style, indeed, are the decided, rather small and clearly-defined, letters of 'William Hickes, Rector, and William Harding and Edmund Lewis, Guardians in 1690.' To judge him by his registers and the memoranda there, he was a keen, observant man, not unkindly, but tenacious of his own rights and of the law, very bitter against Dissenters in the way of discipline, but very zealous, too, in his endeavours to compel them to come in by more spiritual ministrations.

"He was not without a touch of humour, was somewhat of a gossip, and believed in ghosts and apparitions."

"Mr. Hickes was the church restorer of the last century. He enumerates the 'Reading Desk altered 1725, the Isles of the Church new laid 1726, the Gallery built 1708, Church Ceiled 1720, Church Walls adorned with Scripture Sentences,

3. Abigail Hicks, baptized at Saltash December 1, 1667; buried at Portsmouth May 15, 1675.
4. Catherine Hicks, married — Davis, and was living July 11, 1734, when she proved her brother's will. She had issue at least one child.

(1) William Davis, who had a legacy of £25 under his uncle's will, "to be paid him when twenty-one."

And possibly

- (2) Abigail [Davis], married Peter Virtue, and was living a widow October 23, 1733, when she had a legacy of £30 left her by her uncle "if she remain a widow, but if she remarry, unless for the benefit of herself and her children, then only £5, the remaining £25 to be divided among her children." She had issue :

- |                                                                                                                                                                              |   |                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i.) George Virtue (eldest son).</li> <li>(ii.) Anne Virtue.</li> <li>(iii.) Elizabeth Virtue.</li> <li>(iv.) Mary Virtue.</li> </ol> | } | Who each had a legacy of £25 from the Rev. William Hicks, to be paid when they reached the age of twenty-one. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

5. Elizabeth Hicks, married — Tuckin, and had issue at least two daughters.

(1) Elizabeth Tuckin, married — Ram. She had a legacy of £10, and her eldest child was to have £5 when fourteen.

- (2) Katherine Tuckin, married — Brown, and was living a widow October 23, 1733, when she had a legacy of 40s. under her uncle's will.

Mr. Hicks married secondly, about 1676, at Portsmouth, Eliza-

the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Apostles' Creed or Belief, and King's Arms Done, 1724."

"Mr. Hicces has so fully described himself in the parochial registers that he has well-nigh been his own biographer.

"*Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim Credebat libris ; neque, si malè cesserat, usquam Decurrens aliò, neque si benè : quo fit, ut omnis Motivâ pateat veluti descripta tabellâ Vita senis.*" Hor. : Sat. II., i. 30."

"Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum, preached in the Church of Broughton, Tuesday, July 21, 1711."

A Robert Addams Hicces was Rector of Broughton Gifford, 1763, till his death, 1788, but he was no relation of the preceding.



beth, widow of — Mills, only daughter of Mr. John Moody, master-gunner at Portsmouth, by whom he had further issue :

6. James Hicks, of Portsmouth ; born there November 10, 1679 ; married there first, June 10, 1701, Mary Seager, who died and was buried there June 3, 1702. He married secondly Susanna —, by whom he had issue a posthumous daughter :

- (1) Anne Hicks, baptized at Portsmouth September 13, 1704 ; presumably living in 1706.

Mr. James Hicks died and was buried at Portsmouth June 15, 1704.

7. Elizabeth Hicks, born March 24, 1677-78, and registered at Portsmouth ; married in or about 1695, Luke Spicer, Esq., of Kingston, in the island of Portsea, merchant-captain, by whom she had issue :

- (1) Elizabeth Spicer, baptized at Portsmouth July 6, 1697 ; living 1706, aged nine.

- (2) Susanna Spicer, baptized at Portsmouth January 17, 1698-99 ; proved her father's will October 19, 1721, being then unmarried. She is presumed to be the Susanna Spicer, spinster, who married at Chelsea, September 22, 1724 (being then said to be aged twenty-six — " Lic. Faculty "), Peter Lefebur, widower.

- (3) Mary Spicer, born about 1700 ; married at Chelsea, June 28, 1724, James Adams, of New Jenkins, co. Essex, Clerk of the Royal Stables to George II., who died October 9, 1765, in his seventy-eighth year, and was buried under a handsome monument at Stanford-le-Hope, co. Essex ; will dated November 30, 1761. Mrs. Adams died May 7, 1780, leaving issue.

- (4) Hannah Spicer, born about 1702 ; living 1706.

- (5) Keturah Spicer, born about 1703 ; living 1706.

- (6) Sarah Spicer, baptized at St. Peter's, Chichester, August 3, 1704 ; buried at Chelsea December 14, 1731, unmarried.

- (7) Ralph de Lalo Spicer, baptized at St. Peter's, Chichester, September 10, 1705 ; mentioned in the will of his brother-in-law, James Adams, 1761, having previously, in 1730, being then of Wickham, co. Hants, sold to the said James Adams

the estate of New Jenkins, in the parishes of Mucking, Stanford-le-Hope, and Horndon-on-the-Hill, co. Essex, formerly belonging to his grandfather, John Spicer.

- (8) Robert Spicer, born September 30, and baptized at Portsmouth October 10, 1706.
- (9) Priscilla Spicer, baptized at Portsmouth May 28, 1708, doubtless being the "infant child of Capt. Spiser's" buried at Portsea October 28 following.
- (10) Luke Spicer, baptized at Portsea March 4, 1709-10.
- (11) Richard Spicer, baptized at Portsea January 18, 1711-12.
- (12) Abigail Spicer.
- (13) Philip Spicer.

Mrs. Spicer predeceased her husband, who died October 4, 1721, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. His will, dated July 25, 1721, was proved October 19 following.

After Mr. Hicks' execution his widow continued to reside at Portsmouth (where she owned some property, inherited from her father) until her death in January, 1704-5. She was buried there on the 26th of that month. Her will, dated November 29, 1704, was proved February 23, 1704-5. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1706 for sale of premises therein devised.

III. JOHN HICKS [supposed to have been of Pusey Firs, in the parish of Buckland, Berks], eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born about 1658, and, marrying about 1680 (—) (—), had issue :

1. John Hicks, of whom presently.
2. Elizabeth Hicks, living, unmarried, October 23, 1733, when she had a legacy of £5 under her uncle's will.

John Hicks died before October 23, 1733.

IV. JOHN HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders, said to have been son of the preceding, was born [April 5] 1682; died at Exeter, August 14, 1762, and was buried in the Cathedral there August 21 following, aged eighty years four months and nine days, having been, according to the inscription on his tombstone, "70 years a member of this church [Exeter Cathedral], 34 years Priest Vicar, 21 years sub-chanter, Master of the Boys, and Reader of Wynard's Chapel." By his wife Mary — he had issue :

1. John Hicks, baptized at Exeter Cathedral April 8, 1716.



Matriculated April 13, 1736, at Exeter College, Oxford (as son of John Hicks, of Exeter, Devon, cler.), aged twenty; B.A. Christ Church, 1739.

2. Peter Hicks, baptized at Exeter Cathedral February 27, 1717.
3. Mary Hicks, born 1719.
4. Charles Hicks, born 1721.
5. William Hicks, born 1723.
6. Harry Hicks, born 1724; probably died young.
7. Ann Hicks, born 1726.
8. James Hicks, born 1727.
9. Thomas Hicks, born 1729, of whom presently.
10. Harry Hicks, born 1732.
11. Elizabeth Hicks, born 1734.
12. Hannah Hicks, born 1737.
13. Sarah Hicks, born 1738.

Will dated August 20, 1752, was proved at Exeter September 24, 1762, by his widow.

V. THOMAS HICKS, of Maisonette, Stoke Gabriel, co. Devon, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, a distinguished naval officer, seventh son of the preceding; baptized at Exeter, February 27, 1729. He ran away to sea when he was thirteen, and entered on board the *Norfolk*, then commanded by Captain Thomas Graves (the elder), as Captain's servant, April 1, 1742, and served subsequently in the *Marlborough* (Captain Cornwall), *Monmouth* (Captain Harrison), and obtained his commission as Midshipman on board the *Bristol* (Captain Montague) April 13, 1754. He afterwards served in the *Hazard* and *Sheerness* under the command of Captain Thomas Graves (the younger), afterwards Admiral Lord Graves, and passed as Lieutenant in the latter ship November 30, 1756, and after a year and a half's service in the *Marlborough*, under Captain Robert Faulknor, he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Lively* at Jamaica, May 4, 1758. After the conclusion of peace, in 1763, he was on half-pay until the breaking out of the American rebellion, when he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Actæon*, June 20, 1775. After serving in the *Æolus*, October 9, 1776, *Terrible*, December 12, 1776, and the *Princess Augusta*, April 17, 1778, he was appointed Commander of the *Helena*, 80 men, May 13, 1778, which vessel was captured January 31, 1779, by the French frigate *Sensible*, a ship of much superior force, and naturally no blame accrued to her Commander, who, after a short period of half-pay, was appointed

to the *Gibraltar*, 80 guns, 600 men, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Drake, as Acting-Captain, November 18, 1780. He was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, November 10, 1781, and appointed to the command of the *Gibraltar*, January 5, 1782, till August 31, 1784; *Jupiter*, August 16, 1786, till February 13, 1787; *Cambridge*, March 20, 1791, till September 3, 1791; *St. George*, September 4, 1791, till November 27, 1792. He became Rear-Admiral January 1, 1801. Admiral Hicks married first, about 1763, Lucy, daughter of (—), by whom, who died 17 , and was buried at Puddletown, Dorset, he had issue a daughter :

1. Anna Eleanor Hicks, born 1764; married William Neyle, Esq., of Ambrook, in the county of Devon; died November , 1806, at Puddletown, Dorset, aged forty-one, and was buried there November 14 following, having had, with possibly other issue :

- (1) Nicholas Vincent Neyle; died in infancy.
- (2) Maria Neyle; died aged eight hours, and was buried at Puddletown aforesaid, September 13, 1801.
- (3) Philippa Neyle; died aged twenty-five days, and was buried at Puddletown aforesaid, November 14, 1803.

(To be continued.)



## THE VICISSITUDES OF CROWNS.



FEW weeks ago many people were surprised to learn that there still existed a remarkable link with the past in the person of one of the poor peasants who were the instruments by which the crown of Hungary was restored to her Monarch some forty odd years ago. The Hungarian crown has known many vicissitudes, and probably will survive many more, judging from past experiences. It was made between eight and nine hundred years ago for Stephan I., King of Hungary, and although Shakespearean scholars will scoff at the idea, it may have suggested to the poet the line, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," in view of the fact that it is made of pure gold, and is adorned with 53 sapphires, almost as many rubies, one emerald, 338 pearls, and certain oblong green stones to which



lapidaries cannot agree to put one name, the whole erection weighing about 14 lb. During its long life it has found itself at times among very humble surroundings; on one occasion, when packed in a cask, it was all but lost, through the cask falling into a ditch; on another it was sewn up in a cushion and smuggled across the frozen Danube, only to be pawned for less than 3,000 ducats. For a long time after it had been recovered from its ignominious sojourn with the pawnbroker it was guarded by two noblemen specially detailed for the purpose in a Hungarian fastness, but falling into the hands of Louis Kossuth, the patriot, it again disappeared, on this occasion for half a decade, until, through the agency of the aforementioned peasant and three others, it was found among the roots of a tree in the neighbourhood of Orsova, where the Dictator of Hungary buried it in 1848. Although the finders of the crown of the Magyar Kings were rewarded at the time of the discovery, the one who is still alive fell upon evil times; consequently early last June the Emperor Francis Joseph ordered a pension of 500 crowns to be paid to him.

Of course, a State crown, such as that fashioned for Her Majesty at the time of her accession, is a very desirable possession, inasmuch as, although it weighs only 39 oz. 5 dwts. troy, it comprises precious stones to the value of £360,000. Still, to the ordinary householder its safe-keeping would be the source of considerable anxiety, from which the keepers of the official headgear of the King of Roumania are exempt, that Monarch's regal covering being the least valuable specimen in Europe, as can be gathered from the fact that it was made from the cannon captured from the Turks at Plevna in 1877.

The only other regal crown in Europe into the design of which any other metal than gold or silver enters is that which the young Monarch recently placed on the Throne of Italy, by the force of most calamitous circumstances, will shortly don. By the side of the broad circlet composed of six equal parts of beaten and hinged gold, ornamented with large, uncut rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, on a ground of blue gold enamel, the crown of St. Stephan of Hungary is comparatively modern. The Iron Crown of Lombardy, as Italy's Royal fillet is called, owes its name to a narrow iron band three-eighths of an inch broad and one-tenth of an inch in thickness that is placed round the inner circumference of the crown. According to tradition the band was made out of one of the nails used in the Crucifixion, and was presented to Constantine by his mother, the Empress Helena, the discoverer of the Cross, as a talisman; subsequently it was introduced into the crown used at the corona-

tions of the Lombard Kings, and is now kept in the cathedral at Monza, at which place the late King Humbert was assassinated. The monks of Monza, when the crown is shown to visitors, point out that, although the iron circlet has been in its present position 1,500 years, and no cleansing process has ever been applied to it, yet not a speck of rust can be discerned upon its surface, a fact they quote to prove the truth of the traditional story respecting its sacred associations. That the crown of Lombardy has experienced several vicissitudes is proved by the fact that in addition to thirty-five Monarchs of Lombardy three Emperors have donned it more by might than by right. Charles V., King of Spain, the Monarch who celebrated his own obsequies three weeks before he died in the chapel of the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura, to which he had retired, was the first stranger to wear the crown; and he, as well as the last foreigner to wear it, Ferdinand of Austria in 1838, managed to balance it—it is only six inches in diameter—upon his head without any contretemps; but when Napoleon I. placed the diadem on his own brow at Milan on May 23, 1805, it is said that when repeating the motto which all wearers have, according to precedent, to say—namely, “*Dieu me l’a donné, gare à qui la touche*” (“God has given it to me: beware who touches it”)—it was more by good luck than good management that it was prevented from falling to the floor. A similar incident occurred at George IV.’s coronation sixteen years later, when the Marquess of Anglesey, who was supporting the crown, allowed it to drop, but managed to effect a smart catch before it touched the ground.

A crown costing £120,000, when compared with the value of the crown of Portugal, the jewels of which have alone been priced at £1,600,000, appears to be cheap, but it forms a most becoming head-dress when donned by Holland’s young Queen, and was quite valuable enough to excite the cupidity of an Italian named Polari in 1829, who succeeded in stealing it from the Palace of Laeken, near Brussels—Belgium at that date had not declared herself independent of Holland—and making good his escape to New York with the principal jewels. For two years the whereabouts of the Dutch crown jewels remained a mystery which the combined Sherlock Holmeses of Holland were unable to unravel, but eventually the thief was betrayed by a companion, and the jewels, or rather £40,000 worth of them, were extracted from their hiding-place, which now forms part of the Greenwood Cemetery at Brooklyn, and the remainder were ultimately discovered in Belgium. One of the jewels in Charles II.’s crown, which now figures in Her Majesty’s



state head-dress, was, in the scuffle on Tower Hill between Blood and the officer who tore it from his clutches, lost for several days, but was eventually found by an old woman sweeping a crossing. The jewel in question, a ruby worth £10,000, was given by the King of Castile to Edward the Black Prince, a truly regal gift.

Among other crowns that have known vicissitudes of fortune are the Royal crown of Scotland, now in Edinburgh Castle, which was stolen in 1652 in order to prevent it falling into the hands of Cromwell, and was buried for a time in the parish church of Kineff, near Dunottar; the crown of the Kings of Abyssinia, which fell into our hands after Magdala was taken and King Theodore, its last wearer, had blown out his brains; it is now at South Kensington; the gold crown worn by Prempeh when he was King of Ashanti, which was sent by the Colonial Office last May to the British Museum; and, finally, the gorgeous crown, set with some of the finest gems in the world, that Queen Isabella II. of Spain bore away with her when exiled, and which her grand-nephew, the Prince del Drago, eventually sold to a member of the family of Mr. Gould, the celebrated American millionaire, for £25,000. Report has it that at the time Queen Isabella was wearing the precious bauble the eventual man of many millions was wandering about his country in the capacity of a not very successful book agent. Such is fate! —From the *Globe*.



## THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO.

### COCKADES.



UCH has been written on the subject of Cockades, and yet as much remains to be told as has ever appeared in print. One almost wonders whether the ornament has any meaning at all, and one speculates wildly as to its origin.

If a cockade be no more than a party badge, then "cockades" can be traced back to unknown ages, but the "black cockade of Hanover" is not quite so much a matter of mystery. The "white cockade" of the Jacobite was a knot of white ribbon. It never was a cockade as we know the article at present. The "black cockade" was not conceived or worn originally as a party badge. In the Georgian days, when the troops wore the old three-cornered hats, these required, for the

purpose of aiming along the musket, that the left side should be looped up, and this was done by a brooch. Anyone who has ever looked at a soldier's uniform knows how every opportunity is taken of using the Royal Crown and cypher and badges, and the brooch at the side was no exception to this rule. In fact, the whole Royal Shield, surrounded by the Garter and surmounted by the Crown, shows, if silhouetted, the basis of the fan-shaped military cockade, and it was this metal ornament at the side of the three-cornered hat that was the original of our cockade. The white cockade of ribbon being the badge of the Jacobites, the black metal brooch-ornament, which, as a part of their uniform all the Royal troops wore, very naturally was accepted as the badge of the other side, and, without any formal intention and certainly without the slightest regulation or initiation for that object, it became "the black cockade of Hanover." Consequently, there are no laws which govern it that can be referred to.

Every officer in the army has, and has always had, a soldier-servant, and I am told that even until last century it was no uncommon sight to see an officer, even when away from his duties, attended by his soldier-servant in uniform. Gradually the desire for mufti spread, and the personal livery of the officer replaced the uniform, though it is a curious proof of the point to notice that a manservant always speaks of his "uniform" and not his "livery." But the cockade remained, probably because the same shaped hat was used both for military and civil purposes, and the cockade is simply a remnant of the uniform of the soldier-servant, used by those who had the right to soldier-servants.

As the Hanoverians never formally adopted the black cockade as their badge, no one can be said to be breaking regulations in using it, though the dynasty is no longer that of Hanover. The actual fact is no more than that the popular imagination assigned to it a meaning of allegiance, but such a definite acceptance was given to the meaning that it may be said to have been adopted by the dynasty in fact, whatever it may be in theory. But the dynasty having come to an end, the ornament is now absolutely meaningless. Nevertheless, the fact remains that foreign nations have adopted the accepted English meaning, and have added to our black cockade their own national colours, and it seems, therefore, a pity that the country which really originated it should let it lapse. Black was never the national colour of England or of Hanover, so that, whilst there is no reason to alter it, there is certainly no reason to retain it, and the change of dynasty affords an opportunity of putting the matter upon



a fixed and definite basis. Unless or until His Majesty formally adopts the black cockade as a badge of allegiance to himself, it remains an interesting but nevertheless obsolete and now meaningless addition, governed by no laws, used within no restrictions. Laws and restrictions are certainly wanted, but many who, taking advantage of the absence of official regulation, have used the black cockade in defiance of the accepted limits of the privilege might strenuously object to being deprived of what they have long used. Consequently, it would seem that by far the wiser plan to pursue would be for His Majesty to make some alteration to indicate the change of dynasty, and use the opportunity of the announcement of the change to definitely state what his wishes are as to its use, and who are and who are not to make use of the new design.

F.-D.



## HOW TO DEAL WITH DIFFICULT QUESTIONS OF PEDIGREE.



CORRESPONDENT sends us the following practical suggestion:

“There is no royal road in pedigree work. When obvious sources of information have been exhausted, the only way is to collect every scrap of detail you can relative to persons of the name and of the period in question.

To do this the more effectually the following suggestions are made:

Print your *crux*, accompanied by a bit of tabular pedigree, and citing authorities for your statements.

Or copy it very distinctly upon a sheet of hand-made foolscap.

Send to genealogists as many copies as you can, for a well-printed or clearly-written authenticated scrap of pedigree is almost always sure of careful preservation.

Let professional record agents know what you seek, that they may report from time to time any “documents” relating to the family with which, in their researches amongst the records, they may meet. Order from them abstracts or copies of any likely documents which may be so reported, and thus keep the interest of the record agent alive, even if the point in question is not greatly elucidated by the information so gathered.

Be very careful as to clear copies, and a distinct, intelligible statement of your case. Careless handwriting and the use of wretched paper discount the value of much of the genealogical work done nowadays. If any progress is to be made, system and accuracy are essentials."

GEORGE F. T. SHERWOOD.

50, BEECROFT ROAD, BROCKLEY, S.E.

[The above suggestion strikes us as being very much to the point, and we should like to assist our correspondent in his efforts. If the "scraps" of pedigree showing the "crux" in question are forwarded to us, we will, for the present at any rate, insert them in the correspondence pages of the *Magazine*, and as an experiment supply fifty printed slips at 2s. 6d., to test the value of the suggestion put forward.]



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



CONFIRMATIONE to William Hamiltoun eldest lawful son to umquhile John Hamilton of Barr of the land of old extent of . . . and the five roods . . . of land called Barr and Aiker holds of his majestie feu upon the resignatione of the said umquhile John Hamiltonne. It hath ane confirmatione of his authors rights.

Composition 100 lib.

Confirmation of ane wodsett of ane plough of land of the toune and lands of the old toune of Carnousies to George Webster one of the sones of the first marriage of umquhile Robert Webster alias Chrystisone in Maygie redeemable be payment of ane 1,000 lib Scotts.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment of adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Enoch to James Williamsone of Hutchingfeild adjudged for 3,186 lib 15s. 8d.

Composition 50 merks.



Mr. William Thomson  
takin out. Escheat and liferent of Alexander Lord Saltoun and  
Alexander master of Saltoun to Alexander Gray writer in  
Edinburgh. Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Smith of Riestoun to Hugh  
Steinstoun writer in Edinburgh upon his owne horning.  
Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceast Samuel Choisley Chirurgion burges of  
Edinburgh to Captain Patrick Telfer Merchant burges there upon  
his owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of the deceast John Purves younger in Coldingham to  
James Purves servitor to Sir William Purves of that Ilk.  
Composition 10 merks.

Remission for adulterie to William Brown in Kersey.  
Composition 20 lib.

Remission for adulterie to — Davidsons Weiver in — ey.  
Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Nisbett in Edinburgh to Anna  
Guthrie and Martine Cunninghame pewtherer burges of Edinburgh  
her husband upon their owne horning. Composition 20 merks.

Mr. Thos. Gordon. Escheat of the deceast William Denhame merchant  
in Erlestoun to David Denhame writer in Edinburgh.  
Composition 10 merks.

Mr. John Edmonstoun of  
takin out. Escheat and liferent of Mr. John Edmonstoun of  
Braig to William Edmonstoun his eldest lawfull sone of  
the first marriage upon his owne horning. It is also sought be James  
Edmonstoun his eldest lawfull sone of the second mariage upon  
his owne horning and be James Edmonstoun merchant burges of  
Edinburgh upon his owne of horning and be Thomas Crawford of  
Walstoun James Edmonstoun eldest sone of the second mariage  
perferd. Composition 20 merks.

## SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 13, 1678.

Infestment to Robert Lord Jedburgh of the lands and barronie  
of Crailine holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for  
payment of 500 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe and  
1000 merks for the mariage upon the resignatione of the said Robert  
Lord Jedburgh under the Kings hand. Composition 100 merks.

Infestment to Robert Lord Jedburgh of the lands of Rickletonne  
holds of his majestie ward and changed to taxt ward for payment of  
100 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 200 lib for the

mariage upon the resignatiōne of the said Lord Jedburgh and several others under the Kings hand. Composition 50 merks.

Confirmatiōne of ane annual rent of — yeirlie out of the lands and barronie of Roistounne to Alexander Cruickshank Merchant in Edinburgh holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatiōne of George Grahame of Inshbraikie. Composition 70 merks.

James Hay  
takin out. Infetment of ane annual rent of 420 merks out of the Lands and barronie of Roistounne to Patrick Steill vintner burges of Edinburgh and his spouse holds of his majestie blensch upon the resignatiōne of George Grahame of Inshbraikie. Composition 70 merks.

John  
Campbell. Infetment of adjudicatiōne to Mary Frank relict of umquhile Thomas Paton Merchant burges of Glasgow of the lands of Stairwhite alias Barsoumine and others adjudged for 2,917 lib. Composition 40 merks.

Mr. David. Escheat and liferent of Mr. David Herriot Advocat to himselfe. Composition 10 merks.

John  
Lutfoot. Remission for adulterie to Gerge Mudie in tenements of Brechin. Composition 40 lib.

John  
Lutfoot. Remission for adulterie to David Greig in the parish of Kinnaird. Composition 40 lib.

SIGNATURES PAST DECEMBER 20, 1678.

Mr. James  
Weir  
takin out. Confirmatiōne of ane heritable Bond of corroboratiōn granted to Collonell William Borthwick portioner of Dechmont to Major Robert Hamilton portioner there of ane yeirlie annual rent of 106 lib Scotts out of the said Collonell William Borthwick his just and eqwall halfe of the lands and barronie of Over Dechmont redemable be payment of 2,652 merks. Composition 20 lib.

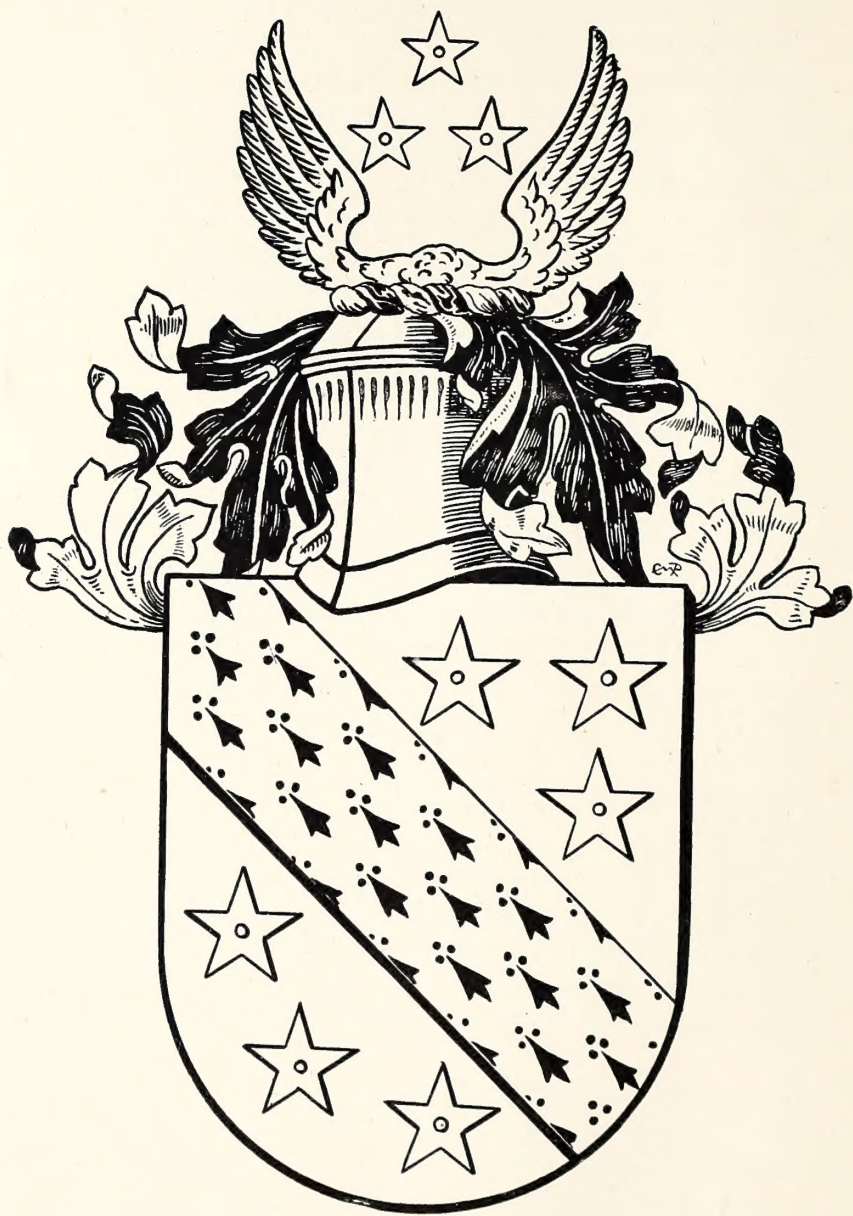
Confirmatiōne of ane annual rent of 480 lib out of the lands and barronie of Tulliallan and others to Robert and Alexander Milnes late provosts of Linlithgow. Composition 10 merks.

Tutorie of George Suittie sone to the deceast James Suittie Merchant burges of Edinburgh to Robert Hepburne writer there his uncle. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Mr. Alexander Daes Merchant in Edinburgh to himselfe. Composition 20 merks.

(To be continued.)





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF HOLBROW.  
(See page 494.)

## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

MOORE.

Information is earnestly desired :

1. As to parentage of Thomas Moore, Librarian of Westminster, 1690, and Registrar of the Diocese of Rochester. Born 1662. (*Vide G. M.*, 1733 ; Neale's "History," ii. 288 ; "Harl. Socy.," x. 340.)

2. As to date, author, and price of Moore's "History of Dunstable."

F. C. BEAZLEY.

I have noticed in many bookplates, and especially in the only ones having a crest printed in your frontispiece in the January number, the tendency to lengthen out the torse, or wreath, beyond the helmet ; this is a great mistake, as it gives it the appearance of taking a flying leap. The torse is part of the helmet, acting as a moulding hiding the joint of the crest with the helmet ; it ought really to cut off the skull-plate of the latter. This you will find corroborated by the sculptured effigies spread broadcast over the kingdom ; it no doubt arises from the difficulty of finding room on the helmet for a large enough crest, and also by so many crests having only the wreath, where you can go as you please, which is carried out in practice on the bookplates ; it would be far better to enlarge the helmet sufficiently than to throw an arch over that which never bore it so in the ages when helmets were worn.

F. W.

January 20, 1902.

In Burke's "Armory," the arms of a lady in Dublin named Hansom are given, and they are identical with those of Ansam, Anselme, Awnsham, Ensam, and Agmondesham, one of the many spellings of Amersham in Buckinghamshire, from which a family of Agmondisham or Hamundisham took their name, the most prominent of which, Walter de Agmondisham or Hamundesham, attained to the position of English Chancellor of Scotland under Edward I. At Ealing, Middlesex, there is a brass, ascribed to about 1490, of Richard Amondesham, otherwise Awnsham, mercer (of London ?), and merchant of the Staple of Calais, and Katherine his wife, with three sons and six daughters, with the arms only of Deyville or Daville, the wife. At Heston are a brass, dated 1612, and a floor stone, dated 1674, with the same spellings, and arms of Awnsham or Hansom. Lower was familiar with such spelling, as he says Ransom *by analogy* should be Ransham, but failed to identify it with Rampisham or Ramesham.

I understand that a family, spelling their name like mine, were in Ireland until 1740. Can any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE give me information about them, or inform me where the information is to be obtained, without the expense of resort to the Heralds' College ?

27, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, S.W.

JOSEPH S. HANSOM.

February 4, 1902.



## NEVILLE.

Mrs. Townsend will find a good pedigree of the Nevilles in the fourth volume of Surtees' "History of Durham."

East Boldon, R.S.O., co. Durham.

H. R. LEIGHTON.

The Harleian Society has issued to its members for 1901 the fifth volume of "Musgrave's Oblituary" (Pe—Sta), edited by Sir George J. Armytage, Bart., F.S.A. The sixth and last volume is in the press. The Society has also issued to the members of the Register Section vol. ii. of "The Registers of Bath Abbey," edited by Arthur J. Jewers. This volume gives the whole of the burial entries from 1569 to 1800, and concludes with a carefully-compiled index to them, as well as to the baptisms and marriages recorded for the same period, and given in vol. i.

## COCKADES.

I feel sure that it would interest a large number of the readers of your valuable magazine if you would inform them whether, now that the House of Hanover has been succeeded upon the British throne by the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, it is incumbent upon those entitled to the privilege of adorning their servants' hats with a cockade to continue the use of the black cockade of Hanover.

It is not, perhaps, so well-known as might be expected that every Highland bonnet (though blue itself) sold in Scotland is still adorned (?) with a black rosette, doubtless a survival of the period succeeding the Rebellion of 1745. But now that their spontaneous loyalty has rendered it no longer necessary to compel a reluctant display of the symbol of allegiance, many Highland gentlemen replace the black rosette with one of their own clan-tartan, which, if less "correct," is certainly far more ornamental.

Let us hope, then, unless the Coburg colour is less funereal than that of Hanover, that the fact of the display of the cockade may henceforth be held to denote a man's service of the Crown, while by its colours he may designate the "liveries" of his own family.

I am, Sir,

D. L.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE LONDON "GAZETTE,"

AUGUST 16, 1901.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

August 15, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 10th instant, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, granting the rank and dignity of Counsel to His Majesty to John McKie Lees and James Avon Clyde, Esqrs., Advocates, Members of the Scottish Bar.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 20, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, August 20, 1901.

## Errata.

The description of the undermentioned Officer, brought to notice for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1901 (p. 2607), and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 2697), is as now stated: Major J. M. Antill, New South Wales Mounted Rifles.

The Officer described as Captain A. F.

Serkins, New South Wales Bearer Company, brought to notice for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1901 (p. 2607), and appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 2702), is Captain A. F. Perkins, New South Wales Bearer Company.

The Officer described as Lieutenant E. F. Raylan, Kimberley Town Guard, brought to notice for his services in South Africa in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1901 (p. 2610), and appointed a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 2702), is Lieutenant Eustace Frederick Raynham, Kimberley Town Guard.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 23, 1901.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, August 22, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Cape of Good Hope:

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Honourable James Rose Innes, K.C., Attorney-General of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; the Honourable Richard Solomon, K.C., Member of the Legislative Assembly; Charles Bletterman Elliott, Esq., LL.B., C.M.G., late General Manager of Railways; Somerset Richard French, Esq., C.M.G., Postmaster-General.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order: Thomas Rees Price, Esq., General Manager of Railways; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard George Southey, Commandant of Volunteers; Major William Joseph Warren, District Mounted Rifles, Member of the Legislative Assembly; Henry de Smidt, Esq., B.A., Assistant Treasurer and Accountant-General; Thomas Muir, Esq., LL.D., M.A., Superintendent-General of Education; Ernest Fuller Kilpin, Esq., Clerk of the House of Assembly; Sydney Cowper, Esq., Permanent Head of the Prime Minister's Department; Thomas Ball, Esq., late Mayor of Capetown, and now Deputy-Mayor of that City; Thomas Joseph O'Reilly, Esq., Mayor of Capetown; Henry Alfred Oliver, Esq., Mayor of Kimberley; Frank Whiteley, Esq., Mayor of Mafeking; Main Swete Osmond Walrond, Esq., Private Secretary to the High Commissioner for South Africa.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 23, 1901.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH AND LIBERTIES THEREOF.

Robert Cranston, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated July 12, 1901.

William Lang Todd, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated July 12, 1901.

Robert Weir, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated July 12, 1901.

Thomas Hunter, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated July 12, 1901.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

August 27, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 20, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Richard Focke as Consul of Austria-Hungary at Rangoon; Mr. T. G. Morpeth as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Mr. Orlando Davis as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Plymouth.

DOWNING STREET, August 24, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, dated 14th instant, passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to further amend the Letters Patent, dated September 16, 1885, altering the Constitution of the Council of Government of the Colony of Mauritius, and to revoke certain amending Letters Patent dated December 21, 1899.

DOWNING STREET, August 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Alfred Jerome Cadman, Esq., C.M.G., who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

DOWNING STREET, August 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Alexander Wood Renton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius.

WHITEHALL, August 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Warrant under His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 24th instant, to appoint Quertier Le Pelley, Esq., to be Clerk, or Greffier, in the Royal Court of Guernsey, in the room of Elisha Massy Cohu, Esq., resigned.

WHITEHALL, August 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid His Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of an Officer of the Order of Leopold, and of a



Commander of the Order of the Crown of the Congo, which Decorations have been conferred upon him by His Majesty the

King of the Belgians in recognition of services rendered to His Majesty in connection with the Independent State of the Congo.

### THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, August 30, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to signify His intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer, whose claims have been submitted for His Majesty's approval, for his conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated against his name:

| Regiment.             | Name.                   | Act of Courage for which recommended.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Royal Field Artillery | Captain H. N. Schofield | At Colenso, on December 15, 1899, when the detachments serving the guns of the 14th and 66th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery, had all been killed, wounded, or driven from them by Infantry fire at close range, Captain Schofield went out when the first attempt was made to extricate the guns, and assisted in withdrawing the two that were saved. |

In consequence of the above, the appointment of this Officer to the Distinguished Service Order, which was notified in the *London Gazette* of April 19, 1901, is cancelled.

INDIA OFFICE, August 30, 1901.

EDWARD, R.I.

Edward, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, of Blessed Memory, did by Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date April 10, 1900, in the sixty-third year of Her reign, institute and create a decoration designation "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India," and did make certain Rules and Ordinances for the Government of the same.

And whereas by the said Warrant power was reserved to Us of annulling and altering the said Rules and Ordinances or any part thereof by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

And whereas We desire to make certain alterations and amendments in the said Rules and Ordinances.

Now We are graciously pleased to make the following alterations and amendments in the said Rules and Ordinances, that is to say:

1. In the Fourth Rule, the words "by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State," shall be omitted.

2. For the Sixth Rule the following shall be substituted: "Sixthly—It is ordained that the Medal shall consist of an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration in gold for the First Class, and in silver for the Second Class, with the Royal Cipher of Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors in the centre on one

side, and on the reverse the words, 'Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India,' and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon."

Given at Our Court at St. James's this eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's command,  
GEORGE HAMILTON.

DOWNING STREET, August 29, 1901.

The King has been pleased to give directions for the re-appointment of Francis Gurney, Esq., and Domingo Sebastian de Freitas, Esq., to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Grenada.

WHITEHALL, August 26, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint James Herbert Benyon, Esq., to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of and in the County of Berks, in the room of Robert James, Baron Wantage, deceased.

CROWN OFFICE, August 29, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Canon Charles Thomas Cruttwell, M.A., to the Rectory of Ewelme, in the County and Diocese of Oxford, void by the resignation of the Reverend Henry Kingdon Simcox.

CROWN OFFICE, August 28, 1901.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:

County of Hants—Western or Andover Division: Edmund Beckett Faber, Esq., in the place of the Right Honourable W. W. B. Beach, deceased.

## By the Way.

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THE Lord Chief Justice, on February 15, had before him the case of *Poulett v. Poulett* and another, in which the organ-grinding plaintiff, formerly known as Viscount Hinton, pursued his claim to the Poulett estates. The plaintiff claimed the estates as being the eldest son of the late Earl Poulett by his first wife, Elizabeth Lavinia Newman, and the defendants were Earl Poulett and Rosa Countess Poulett, second wife of the late Earl. In reply to his claim the defendants set up a family settlement made in 1853, which settled the estates "to the use of the first and every other son of the said William Henry Poulett, the then heir, by any woman or women whom he may marry after the decease of his present wife, Elizabeth Lavinia Newman." To this settlement the plaintiff objected, on the ground that the Viscount Hinton who in 1853 was a party to the settlement was at the time insane, and that John Earl Poulett, father of the late Earl, was in ignorance of the fact that the plaintiff was born in wedlock, or, at all events, was in doubt about the fact. This, the plaintiff held, would invalidate the settlement. An application was made to Mr. Justice Wright for a decision upon the legal question of the effect of the settlement, and Mr. Justice Wright held that, even if the plaintiff was the eldest son of the late Earl, the defendants were entitled to judgment. The defendants took out a summons for leave to move for judgment, and a summons was taken out by the plaintiff for leave to amend, in regard to the insanity of one of the parties to the settlement. The Lord Chief Justice on Saturday refused leave to amend, and gave judgment for the defendants.

The anxiety of some wealthy Americans to trace their pedigrees back to "our old nobility" was amusingly illustrated a few days ago in a case before Mr. Justice Lawrance. Aloysius Joseph Gordon Kane, a retired Lieutenant-Colonel in the American army, sued the London General Omnibus Company for damages for a broken arm due to the alleged negligence of the company's servants while he was boarding an omnibus. The plaintiff's counsel stated that his client devoted himself to genealogical inquiries for wealthy Americans who desired to connect their families with noble houses in England. His average earnings were £600 a year. Cross-examined, the plaintiff said that when the accident occurred he was engaged upon three pedigree cases. He had been on one of them for twenty-two years, one for nine years, and one for four years.

His Lordship: Your clients don't seem to be in a hurry. The plaintiff: They are rich people—millionaires.

His Lordship: If you have luck they may last another twenty-two years.

Mr. McCall (for the defence): Are you paid by results?

His Lordship: I suppose if anybody wants to be descended from John of



Gaunt, and you cannot hang him on to John of Gaunt, you get nothing? The plaintiff replied he was paid for the work he did.

Ultimately the jury found for the plaintiff, with £140 damages. This case, and the sums, amounting to some £700 to £800, paid by Colonel Shipway, and brought to light in the notorious Shipway pedigree frauds, illustrate the money there is in the business of pedigree-making. What we wish to learn, however, is how on earth professional pedigree-makers find the people willing to have research pursued at this rate of expense.

A lady named Moules, who was summoned at Hythe on August 27 last for poor rates, claimed to be a descendant of George III., and to have been acknowledged by His present Majesty. She states that she is a daughter of the late Admiral Crozier.

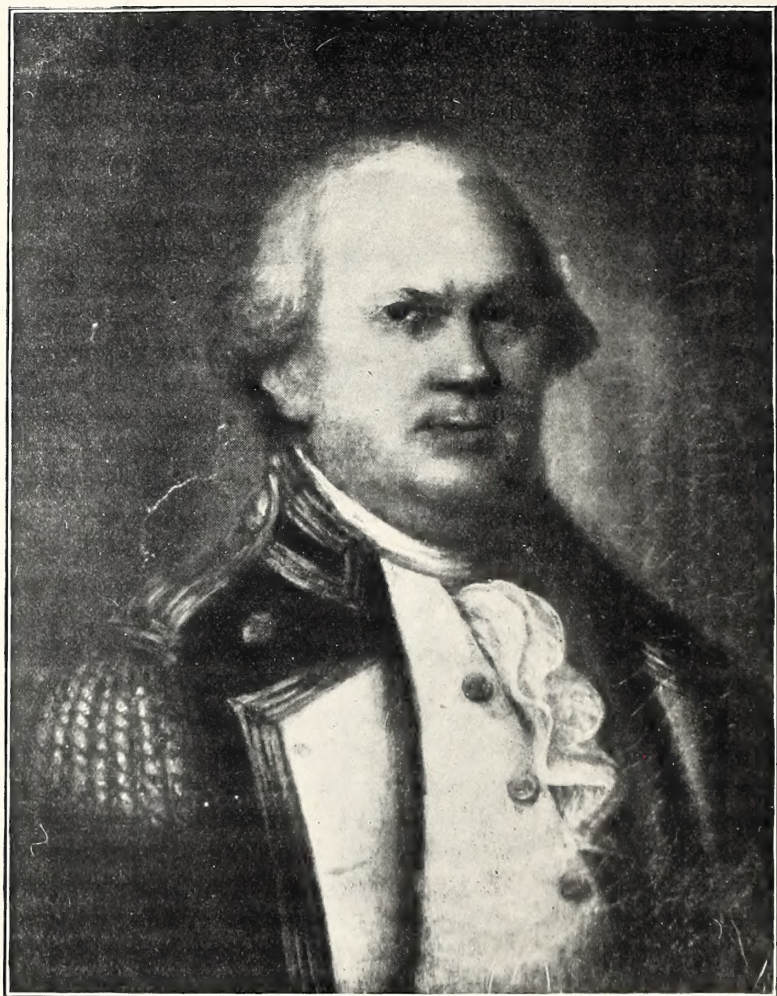
The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, has always to be near His Majesty at the Coronation, to carry and sustain his crown. As his fee for these services, says Mr. Legg, in the introduction to his "Coronation Records," he claims "the King's palfrey with its harness, and also the Queen's when they come to the Coronation, the cloth of the King's table, the cloth spread behind the King at dinner, and the chimes of all cranes and swans served up."

Permission to fly the Royal Standard over Greenwich Town Hall has been officially refused to the local Borough Council. The action of the Home Secretary in forbidding the use of the Royal Standard over the Greenwich municipal buildings will be followed by other prohibitions as cases are brought under his notice. Private persons, companies, and corporations have no right to fly the Union Jack. That use is limited, outside the Court, to the display of the flag on forts, dockyards, and Government buildings. That the Union Jack is protected, and that its improper usage can be visited by legal penalties, is due to the fact that the Union Jack is a part of the Royal Arms. These are protected by a special Act of Parliament. The *Daily Mail* had the following paragraph in its issue of February 22 :—"His Majesty has been pleased to grant permission to his subjects to fly the Royal Standard on the occasion of his Coronation, states an official communication which has been received by a correspondent."

Peers have many privileges besides that which Lord Russell exercised of being tried by his brother Peers. If any member of the House of Lords ever should find himself at the foot of the scaffold, it is supposed that he may demand to be hanged with a silken cord. Lord Ferrers was the last Peer to avail himself of this last privilege of all. He was hanged at Tyburn in 1760 for the atrocious murder of his steward, and his execution was one of the most remarkable judicial ceremonies ever witnessed in England. He was a man of great conceit, even with the brand of Cain upon him, and was conveyed to the gallows, wearing his wedding clothes, in a landau drawn by six horses, escorted by parties of horse and foot. Behind came a hearse and six horses, for the purpose of taking the corpse from the place of execution to Surgeons' Hall, where it was dissected.







ADMIRAL HICKS.  
(See page 538.)



The  
**Genealogical Magazine.**

APRIL, 1902.

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**THE DUKES AND DUCHY OF TECK.**

BY REV. HERBERT H. FLOWER.



PRINCESS of the House of Teck will, it is hoped, eventually (may the day be long delayed) sit as Queen Consort on the British throne, and is now the mother of our kings to be. It must, therefore, be of interest to all to inquire into the history of this title, and to know something of those who have borne it in the past.

There was published at the office of the *Illustrated London News* on July 10, 1893, in the form of a Marriage Supplement, an illustrated article by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould entitled "Teck and its Dukes." It gives a deeply-interesting sketch of the little State and its history, and bids fair to become scarce, as it has long been out of print, and through some strange oversight the supplement has been omitted from the bound volume for the year, and is not to be found in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, for this reason. By the help of this article, supplemented from many other sources, we propose to give a slight sketch of the history of the Duchy and title.

Teck is a tiny State in the upland district of Swabia called the Alb, from the character of its limestone formation. It originally extended to the river Neckar, on which stands the ancient capital, Kirchheim. From a lofty cone of the Alb rises the ruins of the old



Castle of Teck, and below, in the plains, is the little town of Owen. In the choir of the church of Owen stands a monument to the old Dukes with their arms carved thereon, and here thirteen of them find a resting-place.

Anderson, in his "Royal Genealogies," p. 553, traces the descent of the old Dukes of Teck to a common ancestry with the Counts of Hapsburg, in the person of Landulus or Gonzelinus, Count of Hapsburg, who died 991, by his wife Luitgardis; their eldest son, Ratbod, becoming the patriarch of the Archdukes and eventual Emperors of Austria, while a younger son, Landulus, became Count of Brisgau.

His son, Berthold I., married Richarda, Princess of Carinthia, and succeeded in right of his wife to that State (1056-73). These were the ancestors of the Dukes of Zaringen and of Teck. By a second marriage Berthold was also the founder of the line of the Margraves of Baaden-Hochberg.

The elder son of the first marriage was Berthold II., Duke of Zaringen (1077-1111), who had two wives, both bearing the name of Agnes—the first a natural daughter of Rudolph III., King of Burgundy, the second of the Emperor Rudolph, Duke of Swabia. By which of these or in what order his children were born does not appear.

His eldest son, Berthold III., Duke of Zaringen, was slain 1122, and, leaving only daughters, was succeeded in that title by his brother Conrad, who died 1152. He married Clementia, granddaughter of Conrad I., Count of Luxemburg. Their elder son, Berthold IV., of Zaringen, died 1186, and was succeeded by his son, Berthold V., the last Duke. It is told of him that he had sons, Berthold and Frederick, who were both poisoned in their infancy by their own mother. He died childless in the first decade of the thirteenth century, and his possessions were divided between his two sisters: Agnes, the elder, to whom fell those parts that lay in Swabia—she married and conveyed them to Eberhard I., Count of Wurtemberg—and Ann, the younger, heiress to those estates that were situated in Switzerland. She became the wife of Werner, Count of Kyburg and Landgrave of Alsatia. Their only son, Hartman, dying without issue (1263), ended the male and elder line, and left the heirship with the Counts of Wurtemberg.

Conrad I. and Clementia of Luxemburg had also a younger son, Albert I., the direct ancestor of the Counts of Teck. He also succeeded as Count of Calw.

Albert I., Count of Teck and Calw, was succeeded by his three

sons. It seems probable that they simultaneously bore the title, as the eldest Herman, styled Duke of Teck, on his death (1186) was succeeded by his son, Albert II., who in turn is succeeded by five sons, all styled Dukes of Teck. Of these, Conrad I., the youngest, died 1292, and is followed by his son, Simon II. (died 1316), father of Conrad III. (died 1329). Amongst five sons, all Dukes of Teck, the third, Frederic I., hands on the succession in the person of his son, Frederic II., who obtained possession of Mindeheim 1369, and died 1389, and whose grandson, Frederic IV., was the last Duke of Teck. He married the last Duchess of Ursplingen in Schwartzwalde, and died 1439, leaving an only child, Beatrix, or Judith, his heiress. She was contracted as his third wife to Eberhard IV. (the Peaceable and the Meek as he is called) of Wurtemberg, but she died the same year as himself (1417). The object of this intended union may be found in the fact that, while possessing the capital and lands of the Duchy, Eberhard was still only a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and this marriage with the heiress would have secured to him the title of Duke. Anderson describes him as living in regal magnificence; that his Court was usually attended by six Princes, eight Counts, five Barons, and seventy eminent gentlemen. At the same time, there appears to have been some collateral claimants to the title and arms of Teck, though sunk in complete and powerless poverty, who lingered on till 1432, ending at last in a Doctor of Theology and a Bishop unable to get possession of his see.

Eberhard VI., the Bearded, Count of Wurtemberg, great-grandson of Eberhard IV., was created Duke of that county and of Teck by the Emperor Maximilian I. at a diet at Worms held on July 21, 1495, after the final extinction of the old line, to which he had no direct affinity in blood except through the marriage (as above stated) of his ancestor, Eberhard I., to the coheiress of the Zaringen line, Agnes, daughter of the last Duke. The Counts of Wurtemberg had purchased the territory, and now received the title and arms of the extinct Dukes of Teck. Henceforward the Dukes (now Kings) of Wurtemberg were also Dukes of Teck. They were also created at the same diet of Worms, 1495, Hereditary Grand Banner-bearers of the Holy Roman Empire.

And now as to the revival of the separate title. Frederic William Charles, Duke of Wurtemberg and Duke of Teck, succeeded 1797. In the war between France and Austria (1805) he joined his forces with those of the former and successful nation, and was rewarded by the Emperor Napoleon with the title of King in the following



year. He had married, May 18, 1797, the Princess Royal of England, Charlotte Augusta, the eldest daughter of George III., and hence the aunt of our late beloved Queen. He supported Napoleon in his expedition to Russia, but saved his kingdom and title by joining the allies at Leipsic (1813). Frederic I. had a younger brother, Prince Ludwig, who by his second wife, Henriette, daughter of Prince Charles of Nassau-Weilburg, was the father of Alexander, Prince of Wurtemberg. This Prince married the Countess Claudine von Rheday, who was created by the Emperor of Austria Countess of Hohenetien in her own right. This marriage being morganatic the offspring could not succeed to the throne, otherwise their son, Francis Paul Charles Lewis Alexander, would have been heir to the Crown of Wurtemberg. The King, his great uncle, however, created him Prince and Duke of Teck, with the style of Serene Highness. He married at Kew, on June 12, 1866, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and became the father of our present Princess of Wales.

Arms of the ancient Duchy of Teck : Lozengy per bend sable and or. Crest : A swan's head in livery of the same, and decorated on the neck with five peacock's feathers (" Wappenrolle von Zürich," No. 21).

Arms of the present Duke of Teck : Per pale, (a) or, three stags' horns fessways in pale, sable (Wurtemberg); (b) or, three lions passant per pale, sable, armed and langued, gules (Swabia). Over all Teck, as above (without the crest, of course).

What crest or supporters are used I do not know, probably those of Wurtemberg. It is a most extraordinary fact that the Dukes, arms, and title are omitted from all our British Peerages, though I suppose the present Duke, brother of the Princess, must be regarded in every sense as an Englishman.



THE REFORM OF THE COLLEGE AND  
OFFICES OF ARMS (*continued*).

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



THE great safeguard of English justice lies in its publicity. The College of Arms, in the official registration of pedigrees, possesses and exercises a judicial capacity, and the immunity of the judges and the law-courts, where many mistakes are made, from criticism is due entirely to the publicity which accompanies all their work. The public *know* that if mistakes are made, they are made honestly.

Similarly, the Chapter of the College of Arms, when, in its judicial capacity, sitting to examine pedigrees, ought to do so in public, because they are then sitting as judges, as officers of the Crown, and as servants of the public. Unless this work is done in public, how is anybody to know either what pedigrees are being put on record, or what are the safeguards adopted to insure accuracy?

These complaints have often been made to me, and I candidly admit that frequently, in endeavouring to think out ideal safeguards for the accuracy of pedigrees, I have myself been irresistibly led to the conclusion that publicity was necessary.

I will give two typical cases which will illustrate my meaning far better than any abstruse argument I can bring. There is a certain county family, of long descent, who entered up their pedigree some five or six years ago. It has always appeared unquestioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry." Concerning one generation, a curious story was told me some years ago, which caused me to make inquiry as to the official pedigree. This and the evidences supplied are all in order, showing the marriage of the representative of the family (whom we will call A) at that generation to have taken place at an early age, from which marriage the present family has descended.

A committed suicide, but neither in the probate of his will, in his marriage certificate, or in the baptismal certificates of his children, is there anything to excite the slightest suspicion that all was not in order. My own opinion, based upon the unquestioned probate of the will and the succession to the settled estates, was that there was nothing wrong; but I did not go into the matter deeply, and whether it was right or wrong hardly concerns my argument. But there is a story current in the neighbourhood, which is still a matter



of common notoriety there, though I believe the events took place more than fifty years ago. It is said that the explanation of the suicide was that a woman appeared claiming to be the wife of A by an earlier marriage than the one always accepted, and that, to extricate himself from the disgrace and a prosecution for bigamy, A shot himself. If the story is true, of course all his descendants are illegitimate. The story reads "thin," and personally, as I say, I doubt its accuracy; but whether that particular pedigree as recorded is right, or whether it really ought to be broken by the wavy line of illegitimacy, is not the point I wish to put forward. A neighbour of A, whom we will call B, and who was discussing with me the value of officially recording his pedigree, told me this story as a reason for his opinion that the official recording of a pedigree was no guarantee of its accuracy. Now, B knew this story, and I gathered from what he said—for he is a man who takes a good deal of interest in genealogy—that, had he known that pedigree was on the tapis, he would have taken steps to bring the story before the notice of the College of Arms. But at the present time the result is that B, having had no opportunity of doing so, the pedigree was recorded, and consequently B loses no opportunity of expressing his opinion that a Heralds' College pedigree is not to be relied upon, oblivious all the time of the fact that the House of Lords, the Court of Chancery, or any other court would unhesitatingly have passed the pedigree upon the evidences produced.

Here is another case which has come under my knowledge, which has a much greater importance, because the succession to a baronetcy may hang upon it, and it may have to be fought in the law-courts.

The present Baronet, who has issue, has recorded his pedigree. If the descendants of his father ever become extinct, then will be the fight, for next would come the issue of a younger brother. To this brother children were certainly born in wedlock; their descent has been placed on record. But it is asserted by those next them in remainder that proof exists by means of which this issue can be bastardized, and they indignantly complain that they had no opportunity of objecting to the pedigree being placed on record, although it is well known in the family that the issue I have referred to is not legitimate. I give the story as it was given to me, though, as the eldest son was born about a year after the marriage, it does not seem likely that the proof of the suggested non-accessibility is probable. But the lack of opportunity of objection to the pedigree has created another "raving" objector to the College of

Arms. He is, unfortunately, a man of great influence and high position in his county and in general society.

In both these cases the objection is to be found in the secrecy of the judicial proceedings of the Chapter. If the proceedings had been public, the objector in the first case probably, and the second case certainly, would have lodged the necessary caveat, and the stories would have been thrashed out publicly. If they constitute accurate objections, it is desirable that they should have prevented the pedigrees being recorded; if the stories are really baseless fabrications, they would have been set at rest for ever, and nobody would have believed them on the mere *ipse dixit* of interested parties. The pedigrees in each case would have "stood fire" and have become *res judicata*. But—and herein lies the point which has led me to recapitulate them—they would never have become a scourge wherewith to flog at the reputation of the College.

I don't believe either tale can be substantiated, and I only mention them because I find that in these articles I am considered to be raising points which are not likely to actually occur.

The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords frequently needs to consider pedigrees officially for the purpose of peerage cases which are referred by the King to the House. What is their procedure?

This might well form the basis of the procedure for the Heralds' College, for, bearing in mind the curious devolution of baronies by writ, there is no pedigree which may not at some time or another be produced in evidence for a claim of peerage.

They require that every petitioner shall lodge a printed pedigree and a printed case, detailing the evidences by which he proposes to prove the same. Every member of the House of Lords can claim a copy of this case and pedigree, as can anyone else interested in it or affected by it; and though the Standing Orders only require a delay of a fortnight after the delivery of the printed case, as a matter of fact it usually lies for a Session to allow of the receipt of objections. The case is then heard publicly, and the proceedings are reported.

The procedure I suggest is as follows: That the working out of a pedigree and the collection of the evidences should be kept quite distinct—as a professional matter carried out by a professional man—from the recording of the pedigree, which is not professional but official.

That a printed statement should be prepared and officially published, stating the exact fees (1) for the examination of a pedigree by a committee of the Chapter; (2) for a public judicial hearing



upon that pedigree; (3) for the entering of that pedigree upon the official records.

My own ideas are that the fees should not exceed:

|                                                                                                               | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|----|----|
| (a) On presentation of a pedigree for examination . . . . .                                                   |   | 5  | 0  |
| (b) For examination by a committee of the Chapter for three or less generations . . . . .                     | 1 | 1  | 0  |
| (c) If more than three generations . . . . .                                                                  | 2 | 2  | 0  |
| and 2s. 6d. per individual named upon the pedigree                                                            |   |    |    |
| (d) Per individual recorded in the official books of the College . . . . .                                    |   | 2  | 6  |
| (e) For every hour occupied in the judicial hearing of a pedigree (the minimum charge being £5 5s.) . . . . . | 1 | 1  | 0  |

I would suggest that the procedure for the official registration of a pedigree should be as follows:

That a written copy should be lodged with the Registrar, together with *officially* certified copies of the evidences, and with fees (a) and (b) or (c); that the Registrar should be required to receive such pedigrees from any officer of arms, or solicitor, or from any private person who was interested in the pedigree, such pedigrees to be drawn out in accordance with a prescribed model, which should be on sale at a nominal sum.

The pedigree would then be passed on to the Chapter and referred to a committee, the present procedure in this part of the matter being excellent in all respects. The committee would then examine the pedigree, and should furnish a *written* report upon it, the committee dividing, in return, fees (b) or (c). That report should be accessible to the person lodging the pedigree.

If the committee reported that the pedigree was "clean," no judicial hearing should be compulsory, but if it included the slightest point of doubt, the committee would report that it would be advisable that the pedigree should be submitted to a judicial hearing.

In this point the procedure I suggest differs in fact little, if anything, from the procedure which presently exists; but I suggest that, immediately upon the delivery of the report of the committee, the pedigree shall be published in the *London Gazette*. Now, if it were to be published by the College of Arms, it would be immediately described as a College of Arms pedigree, which it would not

be, so that I would require every such pedigree to be prefaced by the words :

“Whereas I, the said So-and-so, am desirous that the pedigree as annexed should be officially registered, and whereas the regulations of His Majesty’s College of Arms require that any pedigree before registration shall first be published in the *London Gazette*, notice is hereby given that any objections thereto must be signified in writing addressed to the Registrar of the College of Arms.”

At the expiration of six months any objections received would be referred by the Registrar to the committee who had previously examined the pedigree, who should be empowered to decide whether the objections were frivolous, or whether, in the case of a pedigree previously considered “clean,” they should be sufficient to require the pedigree to be referred to a judicial hearing.

Not only would the publication of a pedigree infallibly remove all objections of the nature of the two I have previously referred to, but it would inevitably lead to the supplementing of the details published in the pedigree by the members of younger branches of a family, whom I find are only too often ignored by the head of the house. Anything which makes a pedigree better must be advantageous.

When it comes to the judicial hearing of a pedigree, I would suggest that two officers of arms should be necessary to form a quorum of judges, but that any officer of arms should be competent to sit as an additional judge except that officer of arms concerned in the professional production of the pedigree and the members of the committee who examined it.

The committee should be required to appear as “devil’s advocates,” the presence of one at least being necessary.

The hearing fees should be divided, one-third to the quorum of judges, who would be appointed by the Chapter, one-third to the committee, and one-third to the corporation.

The hearing should be in public, and, whilst it should be possible for any applicant to appear in person, I see no reason whatever why, following the example of the legal profession, the officers of arms should not retain a monopoly of the right of appearing in every case in which the applicant did not appear in person. I think it would certainly be to the advantage of the public if they did so. That is professional work. Every profession is a close one—law, medicine, the Church, the army and navy—and I see no argument why genealogy should be an open one. For the professional side of their work—that is, the compiling of pedigrees and their advocacy at



the judicial hearing—I would leave officers of arms at liberty to fix their own fees, according to their respective pleasure, their reputation, and their ability, upon precisely the same lines as are adopted in any other profession, the matter being one of personal arrangement with their clients; but the public must not be allowed to imagine, as they do at present, that because the personal professional charges of some officers of arms are high, by reason of the greater abilities of those officers, that those charges are the official cost of the official registration of pedigrees.

These suggestions are not lightly made, but I am confident that it would be found, if they were adopted, that the respect of the public for the College would be increased, as would the respect for a Herald's College pedigree and for the science of genealogy.

Here is one tiny bit of my own experience, which I give for the benefit of the officers of arms. In my career as a journalist I have come into contact with many editors. It is a curious and startling fact that the three most prominent editors whom I have worked for—and they are prominent men—have all, without exception, jeered at a Herald's College pedigree. Why? All three have given me as their reason the same instance, viz., the Brassey pedigree, taking the very natural view that a person of the very humble antecedents of Lord Brassey could not be a descendant of the old Norman family of De Bresci. It was, of course, widely advertised that Lord Brassey's pedigree was recorded at the College of Arms, and what every member of the public devoutly believes is that the Herald's College has "faked" a pedigree for Lord Brassey. He being a rich man, and in the eyes of the public a *nouveau riche*, the inevitable corollary is that the Herald's College have simply invented a pedigree in return for a heavy payment. Now, let us suppose that the system I have suggested herein had been in force: Lord Brassey's pedigree would have been published in the *London Gazette*. Reporters would probably then have been sent to the judicial hearing of the pedigree. It would have been apparent, and, in addition, it would have been published, that the Brassey pedigree, as put forward and allowed, had nothing to do with the Normans, but began in the reign of Edward III. only. It would also have been shown that the family remained a landowning family, and recorded their pedigree at the Visitation of 1663, and that the proof of the pedigree from that point to the present day was absolutely undoubted. Had this been publicly known, that story of the "faked" Norman pedigree would never have got started. The best way to prevent the initiation and spread of a lie is the public know-

ledge of the truth. Of course, the answer that will at once be made to me from the College of Arms is that the pedigree, which, of course, details the evidences, is open to the inspection of anyone on payment of the ordinary fee of five shillings. Quite so, but one gets one's information always from the daily press at a cost of one penny, and if one never hears of the existence of the truth for five shillings, and one purchases the untruth for one penny, which is likely to be believed? Whilst the officers of arms each have at the same time their official judicial capacity and their personal professional capacity, acting both as judges and as advocates, their official acts in their judicial capacity should have every possible publicity.

(*To be continued.*)



## THE ARMS OF PORTO RICO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us as follows :

*To the Editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.*

SIR,—As there is in Great Britain a widespread impression that there is in the United States no authority which can grant coats of arms, and, indeed, that no heraldry exists except that imported by the real or *soi-disant* descendants of European armigerous persons, the enclosed cutting from the Christmas number of the *San Juan News* may, perhaps, not be without interest.

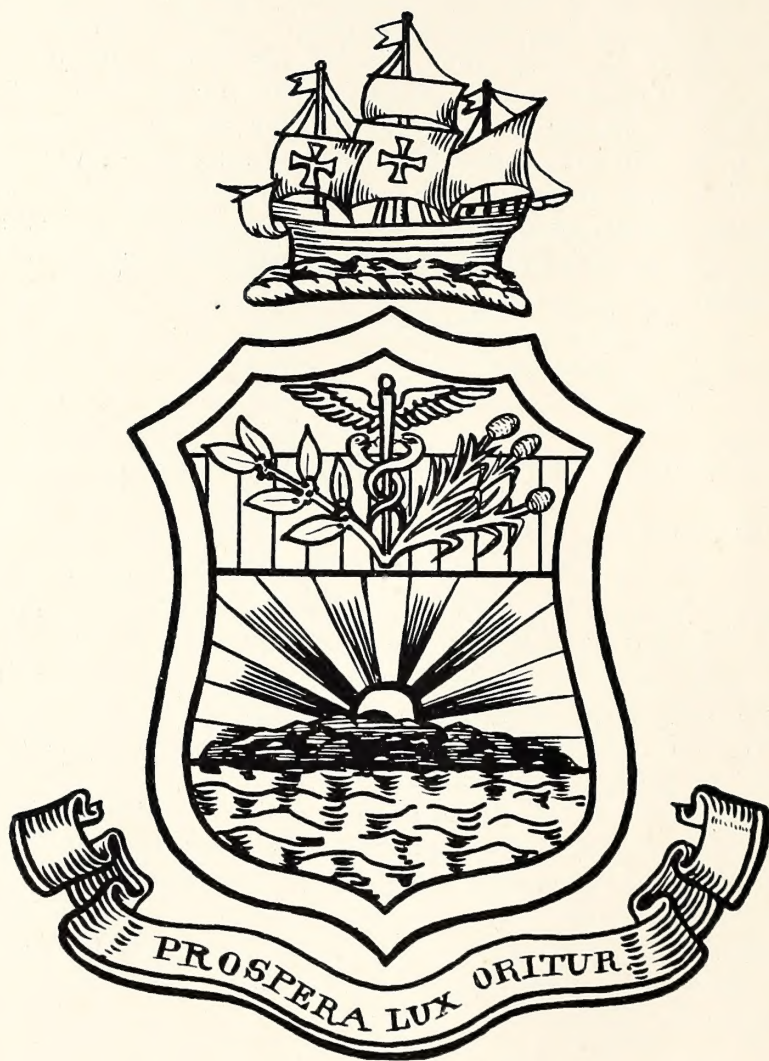
It contains the very latest grant armorial, to which, it will be observed, no verbal blazon is attached. Whether this omission is to be attributed to Governor Hunt's entire ignorance of the science of heraldry, or to his intimate acquaintance with its true principles, I shall not venture to decide ; still less shall I attempt to remedy the omission, an endeavour which may employ the ingenuity of your readers.—I am, etc.,

NORMAN LAMONT, F.S.A. Scot.

*January 10, 1902.*

Appended will be found the English text of the proclamation, which is printed in both English and Spanish, the two versions appearing side by side. At the head is an illustration of the arms from which our own is reproduced, and at the foot of the proclamation is the same coat of arms within a circular legend, the inscription being “\* SEAL \* OF \* PORTO \* RICO \*.” The





THE ARMS OF PORTO RICO.

upper and larger illustration is a half-tone block, evidently made by photographic reproduction from a painting in colours. The illustration of the seal (another half-tone block) is from a drawing in which an attempt has been made to represent the tinctures by the usual tincture lines. From these it is apparent that the bordure is "or," and the chief "per fesse azure and or," the latter charged with six pallets gules. These tinctures are borne out by the tones of the upper block, which have about the relative depth that a photographic reproduction of the colours would present. Presumably the remainder of the arms is "proper."

But we would point out that our correspondent is entirely wrong in his deductions. The very fact that a special Act of the Legislature was necessary to produce arms for Porto Rico is in itself evidence that there is no sovereign power which exists to grant arms. No Act would have been necessary if a Sovereign had existed. The arms (!) of the United States were created by similar legislative action. It is hardly to be supposed that a special Act of any Legislature would be passed to call into being arms for a private individual. A State must have a seal and flag, and it pretty generally finds a use for a coat of arms. Therefore, to give such tokens a legality, and to impose them upon the members of the State, legislative action is necessary to supply the void resulting from the absence of a Sovereign, in whose hands would lie the control of honour and tokens of honour.

*Advertisement.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

ARMS OF PORTO RICO.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That I, William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico, and ex-officio chairman of the Commission for the purpose of selecting and approving and adopting a great seal and coat of arms for the Island of Porto Rico, do hereby certify that, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide a Great Seal and Coat of Arms for Porto Rico," duly approved January 31, 1901, the Commission did approve and adopt a great seal and coat of arms, as required by law, and did affix their signatures to the order of such approval and adoption; and that thereafter the same was submitted to the Executive Council of Porto Rico, and, after due consideration, the said Executive Council did approve the



design so submitted, which was thereafter filed in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico.

WHEREFORE, I do hereby certify that the Commission and the Executive Council have approved and adopted the said design and coat of arms as the Official Seal of Porto Rico ; and from and after the date of this certification the design and seal and coat of arms so selected and adopted shall be, and hereby is, certified to be the Official Seal of Porto Rico, to be hereafter known, used, and accredited as such. And I do further certify that the designs published herewith are facsimiles of the said seal and coat of arms.

WITNESS my hand at San Juan, Porto Rico, this 23rd day of December, A.D. nineteen hundred and one.

WILLIAM H. HUNT,  
Governor.

By the Governor :  
CHAS. HARTZELL, Secretary.



## THE FAMILY OF HICKS (*continued*).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

### III.



ADMIRAL HICKS married secondly, at the parish church of St. Martin, Salisbury, September 26, 1775, Jane [Hyde], daughter of James Champion, Esq., of Salisbury, and Mary Lenton his spouse, by whom he had further issue :

2. Thomas Bickerton Assheton Hicks, of whom presently.
3. James Champion Hicks. *See second Branch.*
4. John Davies Hicks, born 1785, was an officer in the South Devon Militia 1803 to 1813, when he was appointed Captain in 85th Foot, December 25, 1813, taking his company with him. He served in the Peninsula till the end of the war, then in the American War, and was wounded at the Siege of Baltimore ; died *s.p.* January 8, 1827.
5. Peter William Henry Hicks. *See third Branch.*
6. Edward Buller Hicks, Captain R.N. ; born in Devon, September 15, 1792 ; entered the Royal Navy, Febru-

ary 28, 1805, as Midshipman on board the *Foudroyant*, 80, commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Edward Kendall, at that time as Acting-Captain; Acting Lieutenant of the *Electra* sloop, August, 1812, and First Lieutenant December 2, 1812. He married, June, 1820, Sarah, only daughter of the late Thomas Atkinson, of Berry House, co. Hants, and died at Newport, I.W., February, 1845, without issue, and was buried at Carisbrooke.

7. Mary Champion Hicks; born about 1778; married Captain Edward Kendall, R.N., of Pelyn House, co. Cornwall, sometime of the *Foudroyant*, and had issue:

(1) Edward Nicholas Kendall, Lieutenant R.N., afterwards of the P. and O. line, born October, 1800; married Mary Anne, daughter of Joseph Kay, Esq., of London, Architect, and died February 12, 1845, having had, with other issue, who died young, three sons and one daughter:

(i.) Edward Kay Kendall, in Holy Orders, M.A., D.C.L.; sometime Professor of Mathematics at Trinity University, Toronto, Canada; afterwards Vicar of St. Mark's, Notting Hill, W., and subsequently of St. George's, Perry Hill, Kent, where he died in February, 1894, aged sixty-one.

(ii.) Franklin Richardson Kendall, General Manager of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company.

(iii.) Robert Sinclair Kendall, in Holy Orders, Vicar of Luxulyan, Cornwall.

(iv.) Mary Anne Kendall; married, 1855, Alfred Adam Mantell, Esq., M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and died in Bengal, India, 1858.

(2) William Kendall.

(3) Mary Kendall; married John Saxon, Esq., of Benton, Somerset, and had a large family. They afterwards settled in Australia, where she died about 1893.

(4) Amelia Kendall; married Dr. Mantell, and died in Cornwall about 1876.

8. Jane Hyde Hicks; married, as second wife, the Rev. Thomas



[William] Philips (formerly Murphy), sometime of Drumcondra Castle, co. Dublin, and afterwards Vicar of Waltoncum-Felixstowe, co. Suffolk, by whom, who died at Waltoncum-Felixstowe, February 17, 1857, aged ninety-one years, and was buried there, she had issue :

- (1) Jane Hyde Philips ; married William Sheppard Rogers, Esq., of Pitt Place and Newport, I.W., and died in London, 1892, leaving issue :

(i.) William John Thomas Geoffrey Rogers.

(ii.) Jane Mary Anne Hyde Rogers ; married 1877, [James Hyland] J. H. MunGavin, Esq., of Gibraltar, and has issue :

(a) Eva Jessie Hyde MunGavin ; born 1877.

(b) Henry StJohn MunGavin ; born 1879.

(c) George Hyland MunGavin ; born 1881.

- (2) Julia Theresa Philips ; born January 1, 1817 ; married at Holybourne, co. Hants, July 19, 1836, George Bennet, Esq., of Green Hill, Wombourne, co. Stafford, and Dibdale, co. Worcester, J.P., by whom, who was born at Himley, co. Worcester, July 30, 1808, and died at Bedford, September 1, 1890, she had issue :

(i.) George Haydon Bennet, Esq., of Pollona, Delagoa Bay, and Devar, Lourenco Marquess, South Africa ; sometime H.B.M.'s Consul at Delagoa Bay ; born at Wombourne aforesaid, September 19, 1841 ; married, June 16, 1880, Annie Johanna Stuart, eldest daughter of Alexander Macnaughton, Esq., J.P., of Pittlochry, Perthshire, by whom (who remarried, February 28, 1891, John Pollock Simpson, Esq., M.D., of 1, Blandford Street, W.) he had issue an only child :

(a) Eva Wight Stuart Haydon Bennet, born June 4, 1881.

(ii.) John Gordon Bennet, Esq., M.D., of Halifax, N.S. ; born at Wombourne aforesaid, September 18, 1845 ; married Eliza Eleanor, daughter of Thomas

Whitehead, Esq., late of Battersea, and has had issue :

- (a) John Percy Bennet, M.D., born at Twickenham, October 30, 1870; married, and has issue.
  - (b) George Arlington Bennet, M.D., Brooklyn, U.S.A., 1894; born at Twickenham, August 23, 1872.
  - (c) Lionel Gordon Bennet, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, born at Collingwood, Canada, October 18, 1875.
  - (d) Lockhart Montagu Bennet, born January 13, 1881; died in Halifax, N.S., July 30, 1881.
  - (e) Henry Hyde Bennet, born in Halifax, December 20, 1888.
  - (f) Edward Hyde Bennet, born in Halifax, September 8, 1890.
  - (g) Constance Bessie Bennet, born in Halifax, June 3, 1882.
- (iii.) Julia Mary Bennet, born at Wombourne aforesaid, about 1837; died, aged one year, September 11, 1837; buried at Wombourne.
- (iv.) Helen Bennet, born at Wombourne aforesaid, March 19, 1839; married, July 2, 1869, as third wife, Charles Henry Theodore Bruce, eighth Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, Colonel in the British Army, late 21st and 80th Regiments, by whom, who died February 8, 1883, she had issue an only son :
- (a) Count Dudley Philip Augustus de Ruvigny, born March 25, 1870.
- (v.) Maria Bennet, born at Wombourne aforesaid, July 2, 1843; married, in the Cathedral, Calcutta, April 1, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel George Bell Crispin, 4th Bombay Rifles, by whom, who died at sea on his way home as an invalid from the Afghan War, October 24, 1880, she had issue :



- (a) George Bennet Crispin, born in India, November 6, 1868; died at Neemuche, Rajpootana, June 29, 1869, and is buried there.
- (b) George Crispin, born June 2, 1870, at Surat in Gujerat; died there June 5 following.
- (c) Ernest Henry Crispin, M.A. St. John's College, Cambridge; born in London, December 14, 1874; now (1901) serving with the Volunteer Service Company, Suffolk Regiment, in South Africa.
- (d) Arthur Edward Crispin, B.A. Corpus College, Cambridge; born (twin with his brother) December 14, 1874.
- (e) Mabel Crispin, born at Baroda, May 19, 1872.

Mrs. Bennet died September 27, 1866, and is buried at Tooting.

- (3) Waldo Hicks Philips, R.N.; married Arabella Garrow, niece of Judge Garrow, and died *v.p.*, leaving issue an only daughter :
  - (i.) Georgina Philips.
- (4) Charlotte Philips; married (—) Sweetapple, and died at Basingstoke, leaving issue :
  - (i.) Jeanette Sweetapple; unmarried.
  - (ii.) Agnes Sweetapple; unmarried.
- (5) Maria Bickerton Philips; married first (—) Martin, by whom she had no issue. She married secondly (—) Hartenell, and had issue an only daughter :
  - (i.) Edith Hartenell, who married (—) Kiddle, by whom, who died 1895, she has issue :
    - (a) Daisy Kiddle.
- 9. Charlotte Anne Hicks; married her cousin-german, James Hyde Champion, Esq., of Guernsey, and died in 1822, leaving issue :
  - (1) Charlotte Jane Champion, born 1806.

- (2) Maria Elizabeth Champion, born 1817; died 1849.
- (3) Louisa Eliza Champion, born 1820; died 1843.

Admiral Hicks died May 9, 1801, and was buried at Stoke Gabriel, where there is a handsome monument to his memory with the following inscription :

*"In a vault beneath is deposited the Body of Thomas Hicks, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who was born at Exeter, the 22nd day of February, 1731 (sic), and died at Maisonette, on the 9th day of May, 1801. This stone is erected by his affectionate wife, not through ostentation, nor with the vain supposition that it can exalt the memory of him whose name it bears, but in the Humble hope that his latest Posterity, when they read this weak but just Tribute to the virtue of their ancestor may be induced to imitate his justice, Humility, and mercy, and that the stranger who pauses here a few moments may depart impressed with this important truth, that no situation in life can be urged as an excuse for forgetting the duties of Religion, when he is told that he whose epitaph he now reads was devoted from his earliest youth to a sea-faring life; and although he obtained the highest respectability for the complete knowledge of his profession, yet was he still more admired for his Urbanity as a Gentleman and Revered for his piety as a Christian."*

The discrepancy between the baptismal certificate and the date of birth in the epitaph will be noticed. This can only be accounted for by the supposition that his widow must have been mistaken, or else that the Thomas baptized at Exeter, 1729, died, and another son was born and baptized Thomas elsewhere. At all events, the above-quoted certificate appears to have been produced when he passed as Lieutenant, and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that a child under eleven years of age would have been accepted by the Captain of the *Norfolk* in any capacity.

Mrs. Hicks died and was buried at Plympton St. Mary, September 19, 1817.

VI. THOMAS BICKERTON [ASSHETON] HICKS, Commander R.N., eldest son and heir of the preceding, was baptized at St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, November 2, 1778. His name appears in the Books of the *Gibraltar* (1781-84), *Jupiter* (1786-87), *Cambridge* (1791), *St. George* (1792), when those ships were commanded by his father; and he received his commission as Lieutenant, April 7, 1795, having been present as Midshipman on board the *Orion* at Lord Howe's glorious victory over the French off Ushant, June 1, 1794. He married, at Totnes, co. Devon, November 11, 1799, his cousin-german, Anna Maria Ridout, daughter of John Champion, Esq., of Guernsey, by whom he had issue :



1. John Thomas Forbes Hicks, of whom presently.
2. James Henley Hicks, M.D., of Plymouth; married Ellen Curtis, but died *s.p.*
3. Jane Hicks, married James Rawlings, and had issue.
4. Anna Maria Hicks, married — Rafferell.
5. Mary Hicks, married Thomas Kelly.

Captain Hicks died suddenly<sup>1</sup> (in a cab in Southampton Street, London) from the effects of a wound which he had received in a successful action off Dover, in 1807, when in command of the *Active* cutter, December 5, 1809, aged thirty-one years.

VII. JOHN THOMAS FORBES HICKS, Clerk in Holy Orders, for many years Vicar of Ampleforth, Yorks; elder son and heir of the preceding; born December 11, 1807; married, April 6, 1836, Mary Kelly, sister to the above-named Thomas Kelly, by whom he had issue:

1. Edward Buller Hicks, of whom presently.
2. John Champion Hicks, Clerk in Holy Orders, Caius College, Cambridge; B.A.; born 1841; lately Vicar of Roecliffe, Ripon; married Henrietta Swann, but has no issue.
3. Charles Spencer Hicks, born 1843; married, first, Kate Coad, and had issue.

(1) Edwin Hicks, born 1874.

(2) Arthur Hicks; died in infancy.

He married, secondly, Alice Eccleston.

4. Elizabeth Hicks, born 1838; died 1862, unmarried.
5. Jane Mary Hicks, married, October 25, 1870, Louis Parnell, Esq., and has had issue:

(1) Gervas Peter Parnell, born July 31, 1871.

(2) Robert Percival Parnell, born December 31, 1872.

(3) John Louis Parnell, born December 31, 1881.

(4) Anna Maria Parnell, born April 12, 1875; died September 21, 1875.

(5) Louisa Jane Parnell (twin), born April 12, 1875; married, July, 1900, Theobald FitzWalter Butler,

<sup>1</sup> There is the following notice of his death in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1809:

"Dec. 5. Captain Hicks, R.N., a native of Norfolk (*sic*).

"He had dined at the house of Mr. Vigers in Southampton Street, where he appeared in perfect health and spirits, and which he left in a hackney coach for Cateaton Street in the City; but on opening the door of the carriage he was found dead. He had been appointed to a ship the day before."

Esq., by whom, who died February 22, 1902, she has issue :

- (i.) Henry FitzWalter Butler, born February 21, 1902.
- (ii.) Kathleen Butler, born April 6, 1901.
- (6) Cornelia Caroline Parnell, born October 27, 1876.
6. Henrietta Sophia Hicks, born 1846.
7. Cornelia Hyde Hicks, born 1848; married John Parnell, Esq., of Waltham Abbey, Essex.
8. Charlotte Hicks, born 1849; married Arthur Newton, Esq., and has issue :
  - (1) Arthur Charles Duncan Newton, born April 20, 1877.
  - (2) Rachel Charlotte Newton, born September 20, 1878.
9. Anne Caroline Carey Hicks, born 1852.
10. Margaret Maria Hicks, born 1858; died, unmarried, at Highgate, November 9, 1897.
11. Elizabeth Hicks, died in infancy.

Mr. Hicks died at Ampleforth aforesaid, June 27, 1892, aged eighty-five.

VIII. EDWARD BULLER HICKS, Esq., of Easingwold, Yorkshire, eldest son and heir of the preceding; born 1839; married Anne, daughter of — Umfreville, Esq., of Ingress Abbey, Kent, and has issue :

1. Edward Buller Hicks, M.D., born 1868.
2. John Champion Hicks, born 1870.
3. Anne Hicks, born 1863.
4. Mary Hicks, born 1866.
5. Maria Umfreville Hicks, born 1869.

*(To be continued.)*





## THINGS WHICH MIGHT BE ATTENDED TO. BADGES.



HERE are many people who desire, for some reason or other, to possess a distinctive badge which they can call their own, and which could be used for decorative, for official, for personal, or even for business purposes, which need not be in any way armorial. A publisher is usually found using an imprint which is characteristic and peculiar to that publisher. There are many firms who use and register trade-marks which appear upon the stationery of the firm and elsewhere in a manner of usage which is tantamount to the usage of a badge, and I cannot see why it should not be possible for anyone to obtain the grant of such a design in the form of a grant or registration of a badge, which grant should confer an absolute proprietary right, capable of being legally upheld in a similar manner to the method by which a trade-mark can be registered. Badges of the olden type and of the ancient houses are practically and to all intents and purposes extinct. There are very few indeed who still can show a right to one, and their use is certainly confined to some dozen or twenty families in the peerage. Yet there are many opportunities when a badge could be and would be employed, and I think that the College of Arms is ignoring a huge source of revenue, and at the same time allowing opportunities to slip past it through which it might extend, establish, and advertise its jurisdiction, by not recognising the fact that many people want badges, and that if the opportunity were offered most business firms—certainly those of any standing—and many private people would obtain grants of them, if such grants or registrations could be obtained at a reasonable fee, and if the registration could insure legal protection.

There is no reason whatever to prevent an experimental grant being made, and the testing of the validity of that grant in law by means of a friendly action. Such experimental actions are being constantly fought, and the granting of a trade-mark in the form of a badge, if it would afford a wide and extended protection, would be adopted by all business firms in preference to the registration in class after class which has to be pursued in order to thoroughly protect a trade-mark or registered design under the present régime. The age is commercial, and it is a pity not to recognise this. These designs would not be capable of use as either crests or

coats of arms, because presumably the wording of the patent of grant or registration would distinctly specify that they were not to be placed upon shields or wreaths. Many a firm, whilst naturally scorning a grant of arms, would gladly obtain the grant of a badge for use in business purposes. Such a grant would in no way derogate from the dignity of a grant of armorial bearings, and no prior grant of arms or crest should be in any way necessary before the grant of a badge could be obtained.

A badge is not a part of any person's armorial bearings, and nobody can definitely say what were the ancient rules governing the descent of the old badges, nor how they originated or were obtained. The fee for the grant of a badge should not exceed at the outside £5, and if the matter is ever to be taken into cognizance it should be recognised from the outset that a far wider latitude in the selection of objects and in their manner of display should be allowed than is the case with either arms or crest. I would base them upon the old merchant marks upon the old badges and upon the badges adopted by Freemasons, and I would distinctly specify that they were not to be enclosed within either a shield or a cartouche, and not to be placed upon a wreath. I would register them for firms to continue during the continuance of the firm, to clans, to societies, to clubs, parish councils, limited companies—to any who might apply for them. The manifest advantages from the heraldic point of view would be that the selection of designs would be under the control of competent people. We should be saved from such abortions as the registration of the arms of the city of Birmingham as the trade-mark of a firm of perambulator makers, and the registration of the Imperial crown as the trade-mark of a firm of ironmasters. The Carlton Club would have been denied the plume of the Prince of Wales and the Garter which it uses, and the Junior Carlton would have been saved from the still greater absurdity of adding the label of the eldest son to the same badge of His Royal Highness. But if we start on a list of outside absurdities all the pages of the magazine will not suffice. The custom of decorating envelopes with crests still finds sufficient favour with a certain class, and those who desire to ape the customs of this class, not having sufficient funds at their command to obtain a grant of arms, still continue to purloin other people's crests to adorn their stationery. The real upper class have practically ceased to use armorial bearings upon their stationery, but the class which "appropriates" crests would surely pay such a sum as £5 if they could thereby obtain all that was necessary





THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF EALING.

*(See next page.)*

wherewith to decorate their envelopes. The result would be that the great temptation to appropriate crests—which temptation is the real origin of so much bogus heraldry—would be at an end. Anything which makes for the elimination of bogus heraldry is at any rate worthy of consideration.



## A SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.

### THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF EALING.



EALING has followed the path of righteousness, and whilst its incorporation celebrations and festivities are still within one's recollection, a formal patent of armorial bearings has been obtained. The grant is dated February 22, 1902, and the blazon is, we believe, as follows:

“Party per chevron gules and argent, in chief on the dexter side two swords in saltire, and on the sinister side three seaxes barwise in pale of the third, pommels and hilts to the dexter of the fourth, in base an oak-tree fructed and eradicated also of the third.”

The Corporation has been well advised, and has refrained from the inclusion of a crest in the grant. We feel constrained to express our satisfaction and pleasure in noticing the gradual growth of the practice of dispensing with a crest in the grant of an impersonal coat. This is a point which has been several times alluded to in these pages.

### THE INVENTION OF WOOLWICH.



WOOLWICH is one of the new Metropolitan boroughs. Woolwich wanted arms. Woolwich wouldn't pay. What was poor Woolwich to do? Well, it invented arms for itself which may as well be brought into notice in continuation of our list on page 446. The device appropriated by the town is: “Argent, three cannon paleways, the

breach of each surmounted by a lion's face.” *Motto*: “Clamant nostra tela in regis querela.”



Nobody yet has been able to prove that arms are a necessity, and consequently, if a Corporation doesn't feel inclined to go to the expense of a grant, it might very well be expected to deny itself the spurious grandeur and luxury of unofficial arms.



## THE HONOURS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.



GREAT deal of misapprehension exists as to the honours conferred upon the first Duke of Marlborough and their subsequent devolution.

John Churchill, afterwards the first and the greatest Duke of Marlborough, was born on June 24 at Ashe, co. Devon, and baptized there on June 28, 1650. He was educated at St. Paul's School, London, and entered the army in a regiment of Foot Guards in 1667, when he was appointed a Page of Honour to the Duke of York. In 1671 he served at Tangiers, and in 1673 was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. His first Peerage honour was his creation, December 21, 1682, as a Scottish Peer under the title of Lord Churchill of Eyemouth, co. Berwick. In 1685 he was created Baron Churchill of Sandridge, co. Hertford, and April 9, 1689, he was created Earl of Marlborough, co. Wilts. All these titles were in the usual form, with remainder to the heirs male of his body.

On December 14, 1702, he was created Marquess of Blandford, co. Dorset, and Duke of Marlborough, and received a grant of £5,000 a year during the Queen's life. Two years later, having defeated the French at Blenheim, he received by grant, dated January 28, 1704-5, the Manor of Woodstock and the hundred of Wootten in Oxford, the site of the future Blenheim Palace. The whole sum spent on the works of Blenheim was, according to Cox, £300,000, of which £60,000 was provided by the Duke, the remainder being paid from the Civil List. The Emperor Leopold created him a Prince of the Empire in 1704, and on November 28, 1705, the Duke received the Principality of Mindelheim, of which he received investiture May 24, 1706.

"G. E. C.," in his "Complete Peerage," states that this princi-

pality was in 1713 exchanged for the County of Nellenburgh (then erected into a Principality) Upper Austria. An inquiry at Vienna, however, has produced the information that of this reported change no record whatever remains.

The creation of the dignity of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire is in the usual form, conferring the dignity upon him and his descendants in the male line, with the grant of the dignity of Princess to the daughters. Inquiry in Vienna has been made concerning the operation of this grant, for many people in this country have considered and stated that all descendants of the great Duke of Marlborough, in the male and female lines alike, are entitled to the dignity of Prince or Princess. The information we have been able to obtain, however, shows that this is clearly a mistake. The meaning of such a grant is simply that all descendants in the male line of the grantee are entitled to the rank of Prince and that all daughters of any Prince are entitled to the rank of Princess, but no daughter can transmit such rank to her descendants. In other words, the rank of Prince in Austria follows exactly the devolution of the royal title of Prince in this country. Thus, whilst all the children of the then Prince of Wales were Princes and Princesses, and whilst the children of the then Duke of York were also of princely rank, the descendants of the Duchess of Fife are not. The title of Prince borne by the children of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg is derived from their fathers, and not from their mothers.

The result of this is that the Duke of Marlborough was created a Prince; his son, even in his father's lifetime, was a Prince, and the daughters of the Duke were Princesses, but the male descendants of the Duke having become extinct in his own lifetime, the Principality itself became absolutely extinct on the death of the first Duke of Marlborough, and the courtesy rank of Princess became extinct on the death of his last surviving daughter.

Having no male issue surviving, the Duke obtained, December 21, 1706, an Act of Parliament (6 Anne, cap. vii.) *whereby*, after reciting that John, Duke of Marlborough, had been created *Baron Churchill of Sandridge* and *Earl of Marlborough*, to him and the heirs male of his body, and that by Letters Patent, dated December 14 (1702), 1 Anne, he had been created *Marquess of Blandford* and *Duke of Marlborough*, to him and the heirs male of his body, *the said honours* were limited, (a) failing the heirs male of his body, (b) to Lady Harriet, his eldest daughter, wife of Francis Godolphin, Esq. (son and heir-apparent of Sidney, Lord Godolphin), and the



heirs male of her body begotten ; in default of which (*c*) to Anne, Countess of Sunderland, his second daughter, wife of Charles, Earl of Sunderland, and the heirs male of her body begotten ; in default of which (*d*) to Elizabeth, Countess of Bridgewater, his third daughter, wife of Scroope, Earl of Bridgewater, and the heirs male of her body begotten ; in default of which (*e*) to Mary, his youngest daughter, wife of John Montagu (son and heir-apparent of Ralph, Duke of Montagu), and the heirs male of her body begotten ; in default of which (*f*) to such other daughter or daughters of the said Duke to be begotten, severally and respectively, according to priority of birth, and the heirs male of their bodies severally and respectively ; in default of which (*g*) to the first daughter of the aforesaid Lady Harriet Godolphin and the heirs male of the body of such first daughter begotten ; failing which (*h*) to every other daughter of the said Lady Harriet, severally and respectively, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively ; in default of which (*i*) to each of the daughters of the other daughters of the said Duke, according to priority of birth (in the same manner as is limited to the daughters of Lady Harriet), and the heirs of their bodies severally and respectively ; and, lastly, (*j*) to all and every other the issue, male and female, lineally descending of or from the said Duke of Marlborough, in such manner and for such estate as the same are before limited to the before-mentioned issue of the said Duke, it being intended that the said honours shall continue, remain, and be invested in all the issue of the said Duke, so long as any such male or female shall continue, and be held and enjoyed by them severally and successively in manner and form aforesaid, and the elder and the descendants of every elder issue to be preferred before the younger of such issue. By the next clause it is provided that all persons to whom the said honours shall descend shall have the same precedence as was then enjoyed by the said Duke in virtue of the said Letters Patent bearing date December 14 (1702), 1 Anne.

The result of this Act of Parliament is that it is almost impossible for the Dukedom ever to become extinct, but the curious limitation which was attached to the honours by the Act of Parliament has had the effect of limiting the Dukedom to a person who is neither the heir male nor heir of line.

The annexed tabular pedigree (see page 554) of the earlier generations will perhaps render the method of succession more comprehensible.

It will be seen that there are some number of distinct remainders, which we have indicated by bracketed letters. Following this

article will be found the list of the present descendants of the first Duke of Marlborough, numbered from 1 upwards, arranged in the true order of heirship.

The first remainder (*a*) to the heirs male of the Duke never came into operation, inasmuch as the only son of the Duke died in his father's lifetime.

The second remainder (*b*) came into operation at the death of the Duke, when the Dukedom passed to Lady Harriet (or Henrietta) Godolphin, who died without surviving male issue, October 24, 1733.

Then the third remainder (*c*) came into operation when Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, succeeded. That is the one now presently operative, and under which the succession is as follows (the numbers refer to the table of descendants): 135, 136, 137, 146, 147, 214, 215, 218, 222, 223, 226, 227, 236, 237, 238, 245, 246, 248, 249, 266, 286, 287, 288, 289, 292, 358, 359, 362, 363, 364, 365, 370, 670, 671, 672, 673.

The fourth remainder (*d*) can never operate, as the Duchess of Bridgewater left no male issue.

The fifth remainder (*e*) can never operate, because the Duchess of Montagu left no male issue.

The sixth remainder (*f*) can never operate, because there were no other daughters.

The seventh remainder (*g*) can never operate, because the eldest daughter of Henrietta left no issue.

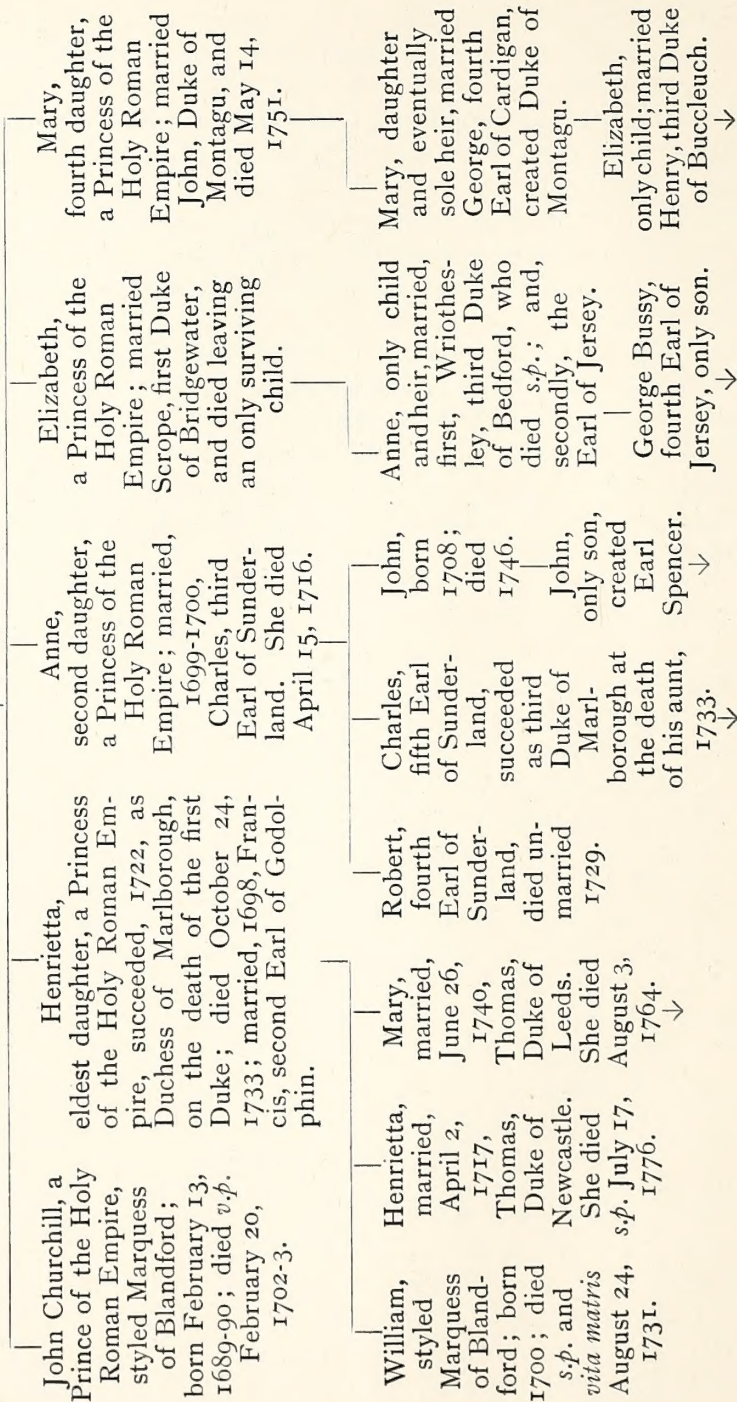
The eighth remainder (*h*) would then come into operation, under which the Duke of Leeds is now next in remainder after the extinction of the Spencer family. Under this eighth remainder the following are in succession: Nos. 16, 17, 22, 23, 46, 47, 48, 49.

The ninth remainder (*i*) would then operate, under which the Earl of Jersey is next in remainder to the Osborne family. Under this ninth remainder the following are in succession: Nos. 730, 731, 732, 738, 739.

The final remainder (*j*) brings in every descendant of the great Duke, and though it is open to the construction that the male descendants of any person who had inherited or who would have been capable (had he or she survived) of inheriting might be preferred to the true heir-general, it seems to us that the words "the elder and the descendants of every elder issue to be preferred before the younger of such issue" definitely operate to determine the devolution under the final remainder to the true heir-general after the specifically-recited remainders have been exhausted. The



John, Duke of Marlborough, = Sarah, second daughter and coheir  
a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; of Richard Jennings.  
died June 16, 1722.



succession under this final remainder is in the order in which the names are numbered.

The succession seems well assured under the third and presently operative remainder, as also under the eighth and ninth remainders. But there are very few Peerages limited to male heirs which last for ever. By some curious fatality, the tendency of all families of high lineage is to terminate in female heirs. There are thirty-six now in remainder who would take as heirs male of the Princess Anne Churchill, and it will probably be many generations before the male lines of all these individuals are exhausted by the occurrence of female heirs. But the cases of families now existing and having a male descent from gentle Norman families are so extremely limited in number that one is certainly justified in assuming that at some period in the future, remote though this period may be, these male heirs will be exhausted. There are eight male lives of the House of Osborne and eight of the House of Villiers, and in all probability the line of Spencer will outlast both Osborne and Villiers, and the intermingling of *race* resulting from the marriage of the present Duke of Marlborough will probably considerably extend the period during which the ducal honours will remain in the line of Spencer.

1. Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough, Baroness Conyers.
2. Charles Sackville, Lord Worsley.
3. Hon. Sackville G. Anderson-Pelham.
4. Hon. Marcus H. Anderson-Pelham.
5. Violet I. Evelyn, Countess of Powis.
6. Percy Robert, Viscount Clive.
7. Lady Hermione Glwadys Herbert.
8. Charlotte C. M. Weld-Blundell.
9. Richard Weld-Blundell.
10. Louis Weld-Blundell.
11. Mary Teresa Weld-Blundell.
12. Alice Mary Weld-Blundell.
13. Hon. Edith Isabella Georgina Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
14. Louisa Emma Lane-Fox.
15. Hon. Lora Mary Lane-Fox.
16. George Godolphin, Duke of Leeds.
17. John F. Godolphin, Marquess of Carmarthen.
18. Lady Gwendolen Fanny Godolphin Osborne.
19. Lady Olga K. Godolphin Osborne.
20. Lady Dorothy Beatrix Osborne.
21. Lady Moira Godolphin Osborne.
22. Lord Francis G. Godolphin Osborne.
23. Lord Albert E. Godolphin Osborne.
24. Lady Harriet C. Godolphin Cavendish.
25. Henry James Francis Cavendish.
26. George Sidney Godolphin Cavendish.
27. Emily Georgiana Harriet Cavendish.
28. Evelyn Alice Beatrix Cavendish.
29. Lady Alice S. Godolphin Egerton.
30. Francis Egerton.
31. Lady Ada C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam.
32. Lady Alexandra Louisa Godolphin Osborne.
33. Lady Constance B. Godolphin Hatch.
34. Samuel Ashton, of Burton Hall, Leicestershire (?other issue of Samuel Tudor Ashton and his second wife Harriet, daughter of Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne).
35. Charlotte Mary Godolphin Osborne.
36. Lady Susan G. Godolphin Milbanke.
37. Godolphin Henry Vane Milbanke.
38. Darcy Francis Mark Milbanke.
39. Ralph Schomberg Milbanke.
40. Harriet Caroline Milbanke.
41. Lady Emma Godolphin Osborne.
42. Lady Charlotte Godolphin Osborne.
43. Lady Blanche Godolphin Morris.
44. Ethel Harriet Morris.
45. Lilla Gwendolen Morris.
46. Sidney Francis Godolphin Osborne.
47. Francis D'Arcy Osborne.
48. Sidney Hugh Osborne.
49. Maurice Osborne.
50. Emily Caroline Godolphin Osborne.
51. Georgiana Godolphin Osborne.
52. Sir Theodore Henry Brinckman.
53. Colonel Theodore F. Brinckman, C.B.



54. Theodore Ernest Warren Brinckman.
55. Daphne Cecilia Brinckman.
56. Claude Brinckman.
57. William H. Brinckman, A.M.I.C.E.
58. Winifred Peris Brinckman.
59. Rosemary Brinckman.
60. Captain Rowland Brinckman.
61. Rowland Egerton Brinckman.
62. Denys Brinckman.
63. Gwynedd Campbell.
64. Charles William Campbell.
65. Colina Elury Campbell.
66. Mary Gwynedd Campbell.
67. Margaret Alice Campbell.
68. Rev. Arthur Brinckman.
69. Helen Louisa Brinckman.
70. Frances Grace Johnson.
71. Ronald F. Godolphin Johnson.
72. Rev. George Peter T. Johnson.
73. Frances Annabella C. Johnson.
74. Alice Cecilia A. Morris.
75. Charles James Theodore Reed.
76. Reginald Evelyn Francis Reed.
77. Guy Safford Morris.
78. Lilian Alice Sarah Reed.
79. Walter John, Earl of Chichester.
80. Rev. and Hon. Francis G. Pelham.
81. Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham.
82. Elizabeth Jocelyn Pelham.
83. Henry George Godolphin Pelham.
84. Anthony Ashley Ivo Pelham.
85. Herbert Lyttelton Pelham.
86. Ruth Mary Pelham.
87. Hon. Thomas Henry W. Pelham.
88. Walter Henry Pelham.
89. Mary Louisa Pelham.
90. Maud Katherine Pelham.
91. Hon. Arthur Lowther Pelham.
92. Harriet Mary, Countess of Darnley.
93. Elizabeth Adeline Mary, *suo jure* Baroness Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold.
94. Ivo Francis Walter, Earl of Darnley.
95. Esme Ivo, Lord Clifton of Rathmore.
96. Hon. Noel Gervase Bligh.
97. Lady Dorothy Violet Bligh.
98. Hon. Arthur Frederick P. Bligh.
99. Lady Edith Louisa M. Rashleigh.
100. Henry Pelham Rashleigh.
101. Isabel Mary Rashleigh.
102. Beatrice Mary Rashleigh.
103. Mary Elizabeth Joan Rashleigh.
104. Katherine Maria T. Rashleigh.
105. Lady Kathleen Susan E. Bligh.
106. Lady Alice Isabella Harriet Bligh.
107. Lady Constance Violet Lucy Childe-Pemberton.
108. Edward W. B. Childe-Pemberton.
109. Roland Ivo L. Childe-Pemberton.
110. Abel Henry Smith.
111. Winifred Susan Smith.
112. Gladys Evelyn Smith.
113. Violet Frances Gertrude Smith.
114. Edward Pelham Smith.
115. Evelyn Mary Smith.
116. Lady Isabella Charlotte Whitbread.
117. Samuel Howard Whitbread.
118. Henry William Whitbread.
119. William Henry Whitbread.
120. Judith Joan Mary Whitbread.
121. Francis Pelham Whitbread.
122. Peter Whitbread.
123. Beatrice Whitbread.
124. Captain Frederick S. Pelham, R.N.
125. Constance Mary Kate Pelham.
126. Beatrice Emily Julia Pelham.
127. Henry Francis Pelham.
128. Edward Henry Pelham.
129. Herbert Sidney Pelham.
130. Laura Grace Pelham.
131. Rev. John Barrington Pelham.
132. Rev. Sidney Pelham.
133. Fanny Pelham.
134. Lady Henrietta Juliana Pelham.
135. I. Charles Richard John, Duke of Marlborough.
136. II. John Albert Edward William, Marquess of Blandford.
137. III. Lord Ivor C. Spencer-Churchill.
138. Lady Frances Louisa Gresley.
139. Nigel Gresley.
140. Lawrence Gresley.
141. Joan Gresley.
142. Lady Lilian Maud Grenfell.
143. Iris Consuelo Grenfell.
144. — Grenfell (daughter, b. 1901).
145. Lady Norah B. H. Spencer-Churchill.
146. IV. Winston L. Spencer-Churchill, M.P.
147. V. John Strange Spencer-Churchill.
148. Cornelia Henrietta Maria, Baroness Wimborne.
149. Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest.
150. Hon. Christian Henry C. Guest.
151. Hon. Frederick Edward Guest.
152. Hon. Lionel George William Guest.
153. Hon. Oscar Montague Guest.
154. Hon. Frances Charlotte Thesiger.
155. Frederic Ivor Thesiger.
156. Joan Frances Vera Thesiger.
157. Anne Molyneux Thesiger.
158. Bridget Mary Thesiger.
159. Corisande Evelyn Vere, Baroness Rodney.
160. Hon. George Bridges H. G. Rodney.
161. Hon. James Henry Bertie Rodney.
162. Hon. Francis William Rodney.
163. Hon. Elaine Augusta Villiers.
164. Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Ridley.
165. Gwladys Marjorie Ridley.
166. Rosamond Jane Frances, Baroness De Ramsey.
167. Hon. Coulson Churchill Fellowes.
168. Hon. Reginald Ailwyn Fellowes.
169. Hon. Alexandra Frances A. Fellowes.
170. Hon. Gladys Cecil G. Fellowes.
171. Hon. Hermione Frances C. Fellowes.
172. Hon. Sybil Nina M. Fellowes.
173. Fanny Octavia Louisa, Baroness Tweedmouth.

(To be continued.)

MOUTRAY OF SEAFIELD AND ROSCOBIE

(continued).

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.



THESE attacks by the Laird of Seafield were not confined to the Laird of Raith alone, but were directed against others his friends, and even his servants. Thus on one occasion, probably about the beginning of 1533, whilst Melville was absent from home on the King's service, the Laird of Seafield and some of his men on horseback, encountering a kinsman of Sir John—James Melville, a chaplain—on foot, at the east end of Kirkcaldy, gave chase to him with a purpose to kill him. The chaplain took refuge in a house, the doors of which Moutray's men broke in, but fortunately their intended victim escaped by a back way. On another occasion, about July, 1533, some of the Vallances who were partizans of Moutray, at a public fair in Dunfermline, attacked John Kirkcaldy, brother to the Laird of Grange, but he defended himself successfully. Again, in September of the same year, while the Laird of Raith's servants were attending evening song in Kinghorn Church, they were assaulted in the churchyard by the Vallances and others, relatives of those who had been killed in the fray at Kirkcaldy. The parties were separated by the bystanders, but not before the assailants had accidentally wounded Marion Kirkcaldy, sister to Grange.<sup>1</sup> The pleadings presented to the Lords of Session on behalf of Sir John Melville and James Kirkcaldy, which narrate the foregoing indictment against the Laird of Seafield and his accomplices, wind up with the conclusion, drawn from the facts, that he is a common oppressor. They state specially that for seven years he had oppressed the Vicar of Kinghorn by violently preventing him from tilling his lands of Vicarsgrange; that he built dykes on these lands to prevent tillage, broke the Vicar's ploughs, maltreated his servants, and put his own sheep to graze on the Vicar's grass,

<sup>1</sup> As a side-issue to the dispute between Moutray and Melville, Sir John appears also to have had difficulties with the Earl of Merton, superior of Seafield. As noted, the Earl was under obligation to Sir John in regard to Moutray's goods, and in 1531 a decree of Council was issued, supported by a precept from the King, requiring the Earl to keep Melville scatheless from Moutray, as to certain goods taken from the latter by Melville: 10 bolls of threshed wheat, at 36s. the boll; 19 bolls of beer, at 33s. the boll; and 40 bolls of oats, at 26s., taken from the half land of Tyrie.



besides withholding his teinds of salt and similar commodities. This oppression and the other misdeeds enumerated are declared to be notorious throughout the district. Indeed, the quarrel between the two factions, whichever was most to blame, had become so serious in its consequences that it engaged the attention of King James V. himself. He came in person to Cupar in Fife, where the parties appeared before him, and both signed in his presence an obligation binding themselves and their adherents to submit to the decision of the Lords of Session, and to appear before the Judges when required to do so.

From the phraseology of this document, it would appear as if Moutray had complained against Melville. The latter is referred to as the aggressor, and it is chiefly in regard to the compensation to be paid by him for the deaths of Vallance and others that the submission is made; touching all quarrels between them and harm done to Moutray, he is content to leave the whole matter in the King's hands.<sup>1</sup>

About a fortnight afterwards the King, who was still at Cupar, issued directions to those of the Council and Session who had been chosen to decide in the case, desiring them to bring the matter to a good ending, and to see where the occasion of the displeasure has begun between the two parties. As the umpires found cause, they were to weigh the same to the great hurt of neither disputant; but where the fault was greatest, to decide accordingly. Specially, however, were they to make "ane gud end" of the affair, that the parties might "stand in concord eftyrwart," which probably was done, as no further trouble appears to have arisen between the two families.<sup>2</sup> John Moutray married —, fifth daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies (ancestor of the Earls of Galloway), and by her had issue:

I. John, younger of Seafield, his heir.

<sup>1</sup> Melville Book, i., p. 49; iii., pp. 69, 70: "The King was attended on this occasion by John, Lord Lindsay of the Byres, formerly, if not then, acting as Sheriff of Fife, and others. The adherents for whom Melville became security were James Kirkcaldy of Grange, William Barclay of Touch, John Melville of Wester Touch, James Melville (son and heir of the late David Melville, burgess of Edinburgh), Robert Clerk in Dysart, Robert Melville, goldsmith, Edinburgh, Patrick Kirkcaldy, and Sir James Melville—all landed men. The Laird of Seafield was responsible for David, George and Henry Vallance, brothers of the deceased John Vallance, of Pitt-eadie; James Traill, brother to the slain Andrew Traill; David Wemyss, son of the deceased Alexander Wemyss; and William Wood, probably a relative of the William Wood for whose death compensation was demanded, and who was fatally hurt or killed at Kinghorn."

<sup>2</sup> Letter dated January 29, 1533-34 (*ibid.*, ii., p. 1).

[2. Henry, who on September 14, 1543, and September 17, 1550, leased the lands of Gonlis and Lochehillis, Aberdeen.<sup>1</sup>]

3. James, Vicar of Carnber, appears as witness to a charter connected with St. Andrew's, Holyrood,<sup>2</sup> together with the above-named Henry. He died 1575.

He died about the year 1540.<sup>3</sup>

VI. JOHN MOUTRAY, sixth Laird of Seafield and Markinch aforesaid, son and heir of the preceding; succeeded about 1540, and signed a Charter in the Chartulary of Dunfermline, May 22, 1543. In February, 1559, being of the Catholic faction, Moutray had to furnish the insurgent lords with corn and cattle. They afterwards besieged him in his castle of Seafield and took him prisoner, but released him on parole not to assist the Queen's French troops, a decision which John Knox strongly condemned. Although an ally of the French, he appears not to have escaped the general plundering that took place when they occupied Kinghorn.<sup>4</sup> He was dead before February 10, 1579, leaving issue:

1. George, younger of Seafield, his heir.
2. Robert.

<sup>1</sup> Reg. Epis. Aberd., i., pp. 422-450.

<sup>2</sup> Cart. S. Cruces, Ban. Club; Synod of Fife, Abb. Club.

<sup>3</sup> The sum of 12 merks yearly, which was granted for compensation for slaughter of Thomas Moutray, was regularly paid to 1558, when payment was interrupted. Moutray in 1563 sued Melville for payment for the preceding five years, but, by an agreement between the parties at Lundie, Moutray agreed to accept 240 merks, and discharge Melville from all claims in the future. See copy Summons against Melville, November 18, 1563, and Discharge by Moutray, February 28, 1564-65, in Melville Charter Chest (Melville Book, i., p. 175).

<sup>4</sup> The French soldiers brought over by the Queen Regent after their victory at Edinburgh went over to Fife, and lay at Kinghorn, from which place they wasted the neighbouring country, "als weall papists as protestantes," says Knox; "yea, even those that war confidderal with thame, suche as Seafield . . . ennemyes to God and traytouris to thair country" (Wemyss Book, i., p. 132). See also "Old and New Edinburgh."

(To be continued.)





PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILIES OF DE LA LEIGH AND RIHUL,  
NOW CO-REPRESENTED BY THE LEIGHTONS OF EAST BOLDON CO. DURHAM.

By H. R. L.

Henry de Papedi, Sheriff of Norham and Islandshire 1110 A.D.;  
Lord of Spindleston and Budle, co. Northumberland.

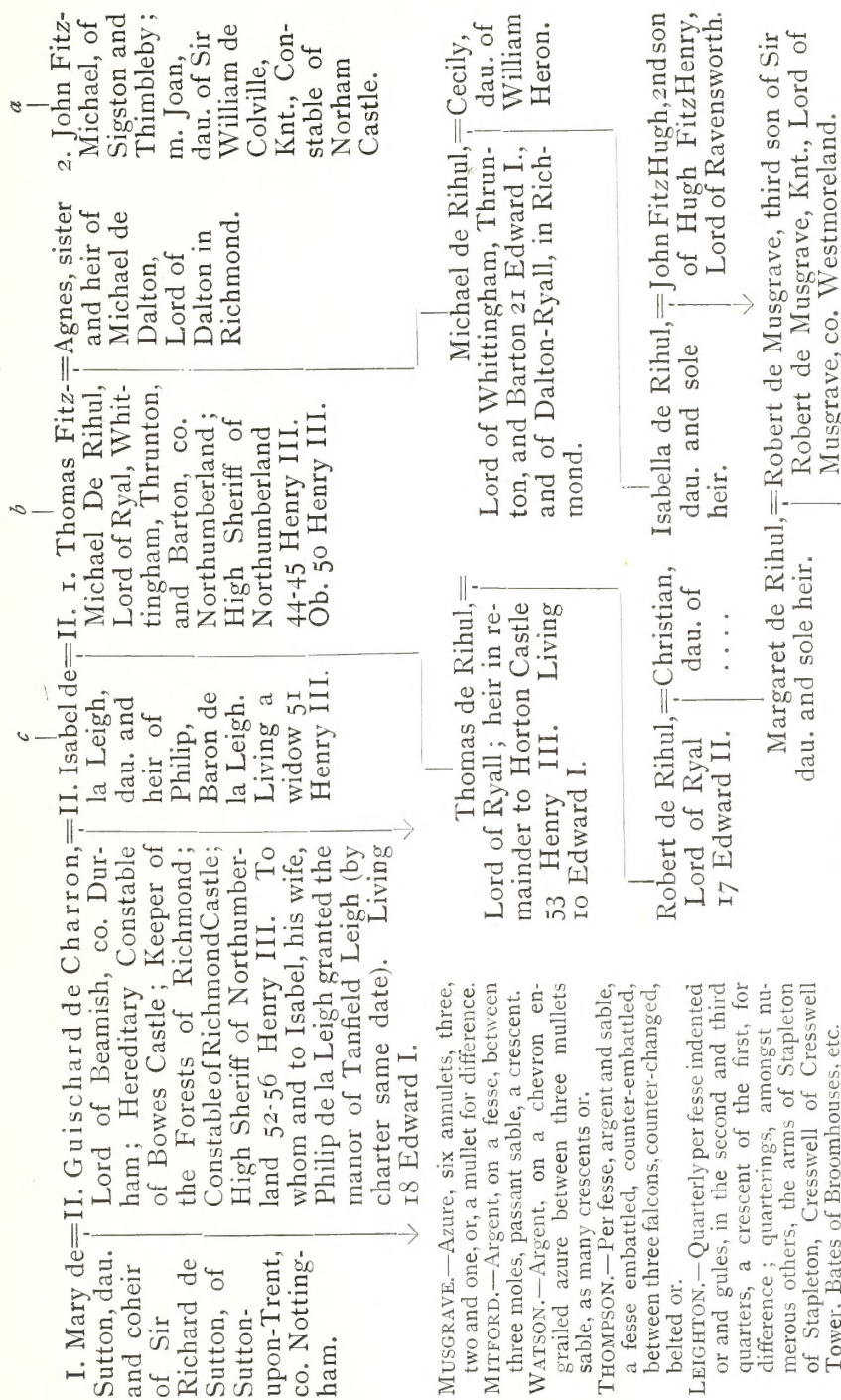
Gilbert de la Leigh, of Kinlet, Baron of the Palatinate of Durham; Lord of Tanfield and Whitton, co. Durham, and of Kilvington, co. York; living *circa* 1154-1197. (Or, a fesse embattled between six martlets, three and three, within a bordure, gules.—Harl. MS., 6589, and Durham Seals.)

I. Philip de la Leigh, Baron of the Palatinate, granted Tanfield to his daughter Isabel, and gave Whitton to William de Latune, and other lands to Ralph de Musters.

Uchtred de Rihul, =  
Lord of Rihul Magna 23 Henry II., 1177.  
(Barry of eight, or and gules, a quarter  
ermine.—Harl. MS., 6589.)

Michael de Rihul, =  
Lord of Rihul.

[illegible]



*A quo* Musgrave of Ryal, the coheirs of whom married Fenwick of Wallington and Mitford of Seghill. The latter family in the reign of Charles II. was represented by Robert Mitford, of Seghill Towers, who, by his wife Christian, daughter of Sir William Blackett, Bart., had issue seventeen children, most of whom died in infancy. The male line terminated with his grandson, Robert Mitford, who d. *s.p.*, when the representation devolved upon the latter's aunts, of whom Diana married Stephen Watson, of North Seaton Hall (*a quo* Watson of Sidwood, late of North Seaton), whose second son, William Watson, Sheriff of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1747, married Isabel, dau. of Ralph Bates, of Milburn Hall, and had issue, with five daughters, three sons. The eldest of the latter is now, through the Thompsons of North Ford House, represented by the Leighions of East Boldon, late of Lambton Grange, co. Durham. AUTHORITIES.—“New County History of Northumberland”; Hodgson’s “Northumberland”; Raine’s “North Durham”; Calendar Gen.; “Chartularium Prioratus de Brinkburne”; “Testa de Nevil”; Surtees’ “Durham”; Inquisitiones P.M.; Dixon’s “Whittingham Vale”; “Feet of Fines, Northumberland”; State Papers. Compare also with the pedigrees of Ryhil, Charron, and Dalton in Plantagenet-Harrison’s “History of Yorkshire.”



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT  
AND PRIVY SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



ESCHEAT of James Abercrombie vintner burges of  
Edinburgh to James Dick of Preistfeild upon his  
owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Gift of ane yeirlye pension of 200 lib sterling  
to the Earle of Nithsdale the first terms payment  
is at Mertimes 1678 under the Kings hand.

SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 3, 1679.

Henrie  
Grahame.

Infetment to John Scott of Canterland of the lands  
and barronie of Canterland and Others and lands of  
Stone of Morphie and others holds of his majestie ward  
and changed to taxt ward for payment of 400 lib for the ward also  
much for the releiffe and 800 lib for the mariage upon the resigna-  
tion of the said John Scott and Robert Grahame of Morphie. It  
proceeds also upon the right of severall apprisers under the Kings  
hand.

Composition 300 lib.

John  
Alexander.

Infetment of Apprising of those two ploughs of land  
of the toune and lands of Carsgrange to Mr. James  
Haliburtoun of Watriebutts appraised for 1,128 lib 12s.

Composition 20 merks.

Alexander  
Chaplane  
taken out.

Infetment of adjudicatione of certaine aikers and  
tenements in Prestoun to Alexander Andersone Merchant  
in Edinburgh adjudged for the soume of 4,549 lib 18s. 8d.

Composition 50 lib.

Escheat and liferent of the deceast Thomas Hay in Braidmilne  
to James Dick of Preistfeild. It is also sought be Frances Hay  
Coalegreivein Muncktoune and be Mr. James Scott Shereff clerk of  
Edinburgh and be John Broune of Gorgiemilne who is preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JANUARY 17, 1679.

Infetment to Donald Bayne of Tulloch of the toune and  
lands of Tulloch and others holds of his majestie feu and ward

the ward changed to taxt ward for payment of 12 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 24 lib for the mariage upon the resignatione of the said Donald Bayne and Rorie Bayne in Wester Drynie and erects the same toune and lunds of Tulloch in ane barronie to be called the barronie of Tulloch under the Kings hand.

Composition 12 lib.

Takin out. Infetment of adjudicatione of the lands of Forskane and others to James Steil vintner burges of Edinburgh adjudged for 553 lib 14s. 10d.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Henry Lord Cardross to Charles Earle of Marr.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat and liferent of Mr. George Gibsone of Easter Fairnie to James Gibsone brother Germane to Mr. Alexander Gibsone of Paintland.

Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin. Remission to John Fulltoun massone burges of Edinburgh for the adulteries.

Composition 40 lib.

Hew Wallace. Escheat and liferent of umquhile William Wood Merchant of Newcastle to Magdalene Melvill his relict. It is also sought be Patrick Vauss goodman of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh the relict preferd.

Composition gratis.

Mr. David Watson. Infetment of the ten shilling land of Glenkirk to William Porteous of Chappelgill and Elizabeth Porteous his spouse holds of his majestie taxt ward for payment of 12 lib Scotts as the proportionall part of 200 lib for the Ward also much for the releiffe and 40 lib as the proportionall part of ane 1,000 merks for the mariage upon the resignatione of Sir William Murray of Stanhope.

Composition 30 lib.

Infetment of the lands of Whitslaid to Mr. John Dickson of Whitslaid holds of his majestie taxt ward and bleusch the taxt ward for payment of 36 lib Scotts as the proportionall part of 200 lib for the ward also much for the releiffe and 120 lib as the proportionall part of 1,000 merks for the mariage upon the resignatione of Sir William Murray of Stanhope.

Composition 30 lib.

Infetment of the lands of Whitton to Sir John Riddell of that Ilk and his spous changed from ward to taxt ward under the Kings hand for payment of 400 lib for the Ward also much for the releiffe and 1,000 pounds for the mariage upon his owne resignatione.

Composition 400 lib.



takin out. Escheat of Adam Mitchell brewer burges of Edinburgh  
to Mr. John Vauss conjunct Keeper of the Tolbuith of  
Edinburgh. Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat of umquhile John Young Merchant in Edin-  
burgh to Nicoll Massone Merchant in Prestounpans. It  
is also sought be Jennett Durie his relict and be William Corsan  
Merchant in Edinburgh upon his owne horning and be Mr. Gilbert  
McMurdoch one of the Regents of the Colledge of Edinburgh upon  
his owne horning and be John Troup servitor to the Earle of  
Lowthian and be Robert Hutchisone Merchant in Edinburgh  
Mr. Gilbert McMurdoch is perferd. Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



## EDITORIAL NOTICE.

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

WITH the next number (May, 1902) the sixth volume of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE will commence, and it is proposed to signalize this by several new and, it is believed, acceptable features, which may perhaps be summarized as follows:

**Bookplates.**—With each succeeding number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE specimen "ex-libris" or bookplates will accompany each copy of the magazine. Every month a bookplate will be presented by the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE to some subscriber. The majority of these, it is hoped, will be the work of Mr. Graham Johnston or Miss Helard. Those by the former artist will be characteristic drawings in heavy outline of the medieval type, those by the latter will be chiefly half-tone blocks from wash drawings. For the purposes of the bound volume these will be printed in the pages of the magazine, but for the benefit of collectors a loose print upon plate paper will be also inserted with each copy. Those subscribers who may desire to be presented with a bookplate will be required to send in applications, with full particulars of what may be desired in the way of design. The Editor reserves to himself the decision and selection, but each application must be accompanied by an order for the magazine to be forwarded for twelve months, except in the cases of past subscribers who have already purchased the magazine during an equivalent period. In the latter event, if the magazine has been supplied direct from the publisher, it will only be necessary to call attention to the fact, otherwise it will be

necessary to forward the front covers of twelve copies of the magazine. No charge will be made to the selected subscriber, who will be presented with 100 prints, but the gift is conditional on sufficient usage being made of the prints to entitle them to properly rank as bookplates. In the selection priority will be given according to date of application and length of subscription. Quarterings must not exceed six in number. In addition to the foregoing, the Editor is hoping to make arrangements to present additional specimens of plate impressions of bookplates, and will be glad to hear from subscribers who may be willing to lend their plates for this purpose.

**Coloured Frontispieces.**—Experiments are being made, and it is hoped that with the next number it will be possible to announce the details of the scheme under which it is proposed to reproduce a series of arms from the Early Rolls of Arms in colour.

**Monumental Brasses.**—It is proposed to issue a series of illustrations of the chief monumental brasses in this country.

**Family Histories.**—The advantage of putting into print, and thus permanently recording the details of family history—even if it be only a short history of some four or five generations—is of such great importance in perpetuating family history that the Editor and Proprietor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE are making special arrangements to facilitate this for their subscribers. As they are in a position to place work of this character upon terms below those which would usually be charged to anyone embarking upon such a venture—terms, it may be added, which do not in any way approach the popular idea of the cost of printing a private family history—arrangements are now being made, and will be announced in detail in our next issue, for special rates at which subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE will be able to record their family histories in type. These terms are specially and exclusively offered to subscribers to the magazine, subject to the condition that the Editor is at liberty, after arrangement with the subscriber concerned, to use any portion of the history or any of the blocks in the pages of the magazine, or to issue copies of the family history as a supplement to the magazine.

**Tabular Pedigrees.**—Special terms upon the above lines are being arranged for the benefit of subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

**Pedigree Work and Record Searching.**—The Editor has been frequently asked to recommend searchers and pedigree investigators in the different Record Offices, and, believing a list of competent workers will be of service to the readers of the magazine, a list is being prepared, which will appear in the first number of the new volume.



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. The Editor begs to state that, as the arrears of back correspondence sent for publication have now been overhauled, all queries forwarded for publication will for the present be inserted without any charge. The Editor does not undertake to receive or forward correspondence not intended for publication in these columns.*

### GWYN.

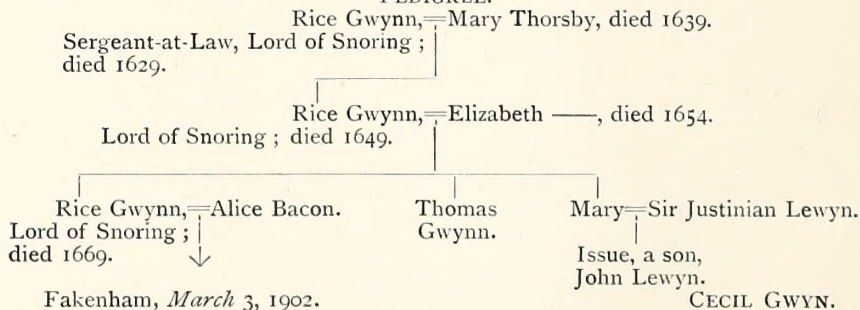
Sergeant Rice Gwynn had an only son, Rice Gwynn, who married about 1623 one Elizabeth (surname not known). On a shield of arms at the Gwyn's residence at Fakenham appears the following coat as the fourth quarter: Three birds (martlets, I think) on a bend. The only family that appears to have borne that sort of coat was that of Curson—viz., Argent, on a bend sable, three martlets or. The following points are put forward as helping the suggestion that a Curson was the lady in question, which I require to prove:

1. Ann Jegon, daughter of Dean Suckling, in her will, dated 1670, calls John Lewyn her cousin, and also mentions two Cursons by name. John Lewyn was son of Justinian Lewyn and Mary Gwynn, who was daughter of Rice and Elizabeth Gwynn (see pedigree).

2. The manor of Snoring parva was owned by the Gwynns from 1620, who obtained it from Edward, Lord Zouche St. Maur and Cantelupe. Lord Zouche's surname was, I suppose, "Curson" or "Curzon."

Unfortunately, Elizabeth makes no mention in her will (dated 1654) of any relations, excepting Gwynns and Lewyns. Her husband's will cannot be found. An extract of it appears in the Fakenham Manor Court Books, but is of no use in this question.

### PEDIGREE.



### GWYN.

The following is a note made by Bishop Humphries in Woods' "Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Ox." (1674), Lib. II., p. 317: "Dr. Thomas Gwynn, of All Souls College, Oxford, was the younger son of John ap Rees Wynn, of Bodfeddan, paternally descended from Hwfa ap Cynddelw, one of the fifteen tribes. . . . The wife of J. P. Wynn and Dr. Gwynn's mother was Margaret Woods, daughter of William Woods, of Llangwyfen and Tallyllin, Anglesey. . . . The elder brother was Rees Wynn, Serjeant-at-Law, etc."

I wish to trace this descent from Hwfa ap Cynddelw, but am unable to find

the Gwynns' great-grandfather. The following evidence I can put forward in support of Humphries' statement :

1. Serjeant Rice Gwynn's portrait, dated 1600, has in one corner his arms emblazoned thus : *Crest* : Lion rampant or. *Arms* : Quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, a chevron between three lions rampant or for Gwynn (this being the coat of Hwfa ap Cynddelw). 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron between three crows sable, each with a spot of ermine in its beak (arms of Llowarch ap Bran).

2. On an oaken mantelpiece (dated 1613) in a house at Fakenham, where the Gwynns lived from 1600 to 1861, there are two shields. The first, Gwynn impaling Thorsby (the names are carved on the shield). The second (of later date, I believe, and put up in place of one there before), quarterly—(1) Gwynn, as before. (2) Llowarch ap Bran. (3) Jarddur. (4) ? (three birds on a bend).

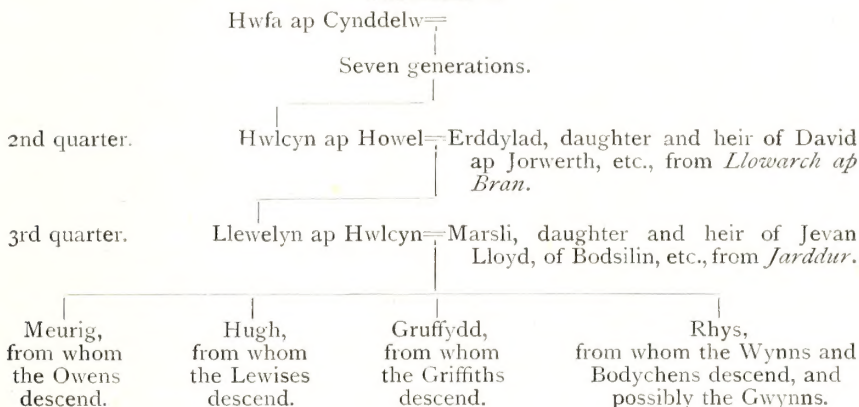
3. The arms 1, 2, and 3 of the above shield are those used in a similar manner by families of Owen of Bodeon, Bodsilin, and Orierton (Baronets), *vide* Dwnn's Visitation, 1588. This brings the pedigree down to one Llewelyn ap Hwlcyn, of Pressaddved, Anglesey, and it is from him to the John ap Rees Wynn (father of Thomas and Rice Gwynn) that the pedigree requires elucidating.

4. John ap Rees Wynn's will, dated 1577, is extant.

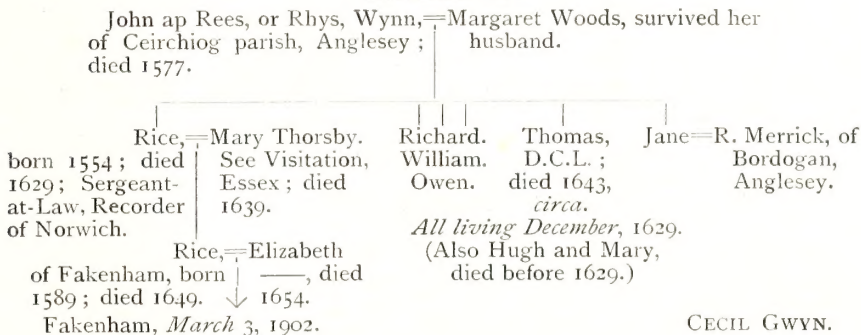
5. Sergeant Gwynn's will is extant, and in it he mentions all his brothers and a sister.

I attach pedigree, which is as full as I can make it.

PEDIGREE I.



PEDIGREE II.



CECIL GWYN.





## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

**Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.**

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

September 3, 1901.

## WAR OFFICE, September 3, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross on Mrs. Lucy Scott and Mrs. Mary Davis, in recognition of services rendered to the Sick and Wounded in the Military Hospitals and Hospital Ship in Natal.

## WHITEHALL, September 2, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to appoint George Henry Hugh, Marquess of Cholmondeley, to the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, to hold the said office until such time as His Majesty's pleasure shall be further signified.

Such appointment shall in no way prejudice the claims to the said office which have been referred by the King to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled to report thereon, and shall not confer upon the said George Henry Hugh, Marquess of Cholmondeley, any right or title in or to the said office other than he may have had if such appointment had not been made by His Majesty.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

September 6, 1901.

## FOREIGN OFFICE, August 14, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint George Bettesworth Piggott, Esq., and Lindsey Smith, Esq., to be Judge and Assistant Judge respectively of His Majesty's Court for Zanzibar.

## FOREIGN OFFICE, August 19, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint William Edmund O'Reilly, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in His Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

## FOREIGN OFFICE, August 27, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of Mr. Tatsugoro Nossé as Consul of Japan at Montreal; Mr. Gaston Ernest Liébert as Consul of France at Hong-Kong; and Señor Manuel Corsi as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Gibraltar.

## DOWNING STREET, September 4, 1901.

The King has been pleased, under the provisions of "The Wei-hai-Wei Order in

Council, 1901," to appoint Major-General Sir Arthur Robert Ford Dorward, K.C.B., D.S.O., to be Commissioner at Wei-hai-Wei.

## COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Wentworth Canning Blackett Beaumont, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 2, 1901.

The Honourable Francis Bowes Lyon to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 2, 1901.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

September 10, 1901.

## DOWNING STREET, September 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Messrs. Septimus Burt, K.C., Henry Bruce Lefroy, George Randell, and George Throssell, who have served for more than three years as Members of the Executive Council of the State of Western Australia.

## WHITEHALL, September 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to order a Congé d'Élire to pass the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Brooke Foss Westcott, late Bishop thereof; and His Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Reverend Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D., to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Durham.

## WHITEHALL, September 9, 1901.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Reverend John Nathaniel Quirk, M.A., Canon of York and Vicar-Designate of Doncaster, to be Bishop-Suffragan of Sheffield, in the Diocese of York.

## CROWN OFFICE, September 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Canon William Moore Ede, M.A., to the Rectory of Whitburn, in the county and Diocese of Durham, void by the death of the Reverend George Frederic Price, D.D., the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift for this turn

only by reason of the vacancy of the See of Durham.

CROWN OFFICE, September 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend William Evans Cockshott, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Peter, Bishopwearmouth, in the county and Diocese of Durham, void by the cession of the Reverend James Charles Stewart Mathias, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift for this turn only by reason of the vacancy of the See of Durham.

CROWN OFFICE, September 10, 1901.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent, to present the Reverend Enos Fenton to the Vicarage of Shotton, in the county and Diocese of Durham, void by the death of the Reverend Thomas Nicholson, the last Incumbent, and in His Majesty's gift for this turn only by reason of the vacancy of the See of Durham.

WAR OFFICE, September 10, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officers during recent operations in South Africa :

## TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Major J. H. Damant, Rimington's Guides, for excellent work in the command of a Column in Orange River Colony; Captain (local Major) John Stuart Mackenzie Shea, 15th Bengal Lancers, commanding South Australian Mounted Infantry, for gallant leading of a night attack on Smit's laager, August 1, against a superior force of the enemy; Lieutenant Ponsonby Sheppard, Royal Field Artillery, for conspicuous service in action, Nondweni, July 28.

## BREVET.

Captain F. C. Quicke, 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Major, for capture of Convoy of seventy vehicles in Orange River Colony, August 2, with only seven men.

His Majesty has further been pleased to approve of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers, in recognition of their gallant conduct during recent operations in South Africa :

498 Corporal T. Kermode, South Australian Mounted Infantry; 3602 Sergeant J. Carroll, and 4685 Corporal B. Forster, both of the 19th Hussars; 5709 Sergeant H. Walker, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment (Mounted Infantry); 27062 Sergeant J. H. Brown, Royal Engineers; 11057 Sergeant J. Ashford, Royal Field Artillery.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

September 10, 1901.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, September 10, 1901.

## ERRATUM.

The name of the Officer of the Queensland Mounted Infantry brought to notice for his services in South Africa, and described as Major W. Bacon in the *Gazette* of April 16, 1901 (p. 2607), and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath in the *Gazette* of April 19, 1901 (p. 2697), is Major W. T. Deacon.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.

Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, Esq., M.P., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 3, 1901.

OSBORNE COTTAGE, ISLE OF WIGHT,

September 4, 1901.

Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, has appointed William Russell Cooke, Esq., of 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, to be the Legal Adviser of Her Royal Highness in all matters connected with the Governorship of the Island.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

September 13, 1901.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 6, 1901.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Roger Casement, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for that portion of the French Congo Colony which lies to the eastward of a line following the frontier of the Congo Free State from the Congo River, near Manyanga, to the point where the frontier meets the watershed of the Kiulu-Niari and the Congo, following this watershed until it merges in the watershed of the Ogowé and the Congo, and thence following the boundary of the Congo Free Trade Zone until it reaches German territory; and Arthur Nightingale, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for that portion of the French Congo Colony which lies to the westward of a line starting from the point in the watershed of the Kiulu-Niari and the Congo where the boundary of the Congo Free State turns southward towards Manyanga, following this watershed until it merges in the watershed of the Ogowé and the Congo, and thence following the boundary of the Congo Free Trade Zone until it reaches German territory; and also to be His Majesty's Consul for the Spanish territory between the Rio Campo and Cape St. John.



WHITEHALL, September 11, 1901.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Theodore Crombie Gobat, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. James, Albert Hill, Darlington, in the county and Diocese of Durham, void by the cession of the Reverend Christopher Gibson Davis, B.A., the last Incumbent.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

The Right Honourable Gavin George, Baron Hamilton of Dalzell, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.

Samuel Chisholm, Esq., the Honourable the Lord Provost of Glasgow, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.

Sir James Thompson, Knight, to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.

Colonel James Neilson to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.

Charles Joseph Edmondstone Cranstoun, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.

James Noble Graham, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.

James Hamilton Houldsworth, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenant. Dated September 10, 1901.



## By the Way.

A QUAIN Easter-Eve custom prevails at Market Harborough. On each succeeding Easter Eve the parish choir wend their way for a mile to the ancient church of St. Mary-in-Arden, which is only opened on this one particular night in all the year. The choristers sing an Easter hymn round the grave of one William Hubbard, for perpetuating whose memory they receive 21s., derived from a rent charge.

The sign of the barber's pole is a mystery to most people, but it seems that in olden times the profession of a surgeon was practised in common with the art of a barber, and the one who practised thus was designated a barber-surgeon. A company under this title was founded as early as 1308, and the London Company was incorporated in 1461, in the first year of Edward IV. This professional union was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII., 1540, when it was declared that "No person using any shaving or barbering in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter, except only drawing of teeth." These barber-surgeons exhibited over their doors a pole, which was variously coloured with running bands of red and white, or in some cases red, white, and blue. The red and white bands would, no doubt, represent the white bandage stained with the blood of the patient, whilst it has been suggested that those bearing three colours indicate the veins, arteries, and nerves—blue, red, and white being used respectively for this purpose, as is the case in modern text-books in anatomy. In Austria the sign is a golden plate hung above the shop, in which one may perhaps discover the bleeding-bowl used in letting blood, an operation so commonly performed on our ancestors, with very excellent results. The surgeons received their charters from the hands of Henry VIII. himself in 1540, and this forms the subject of a fine picture by Holbein.—*Liverpool Post*.



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